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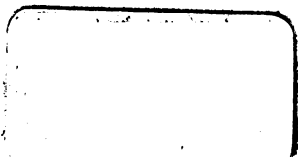
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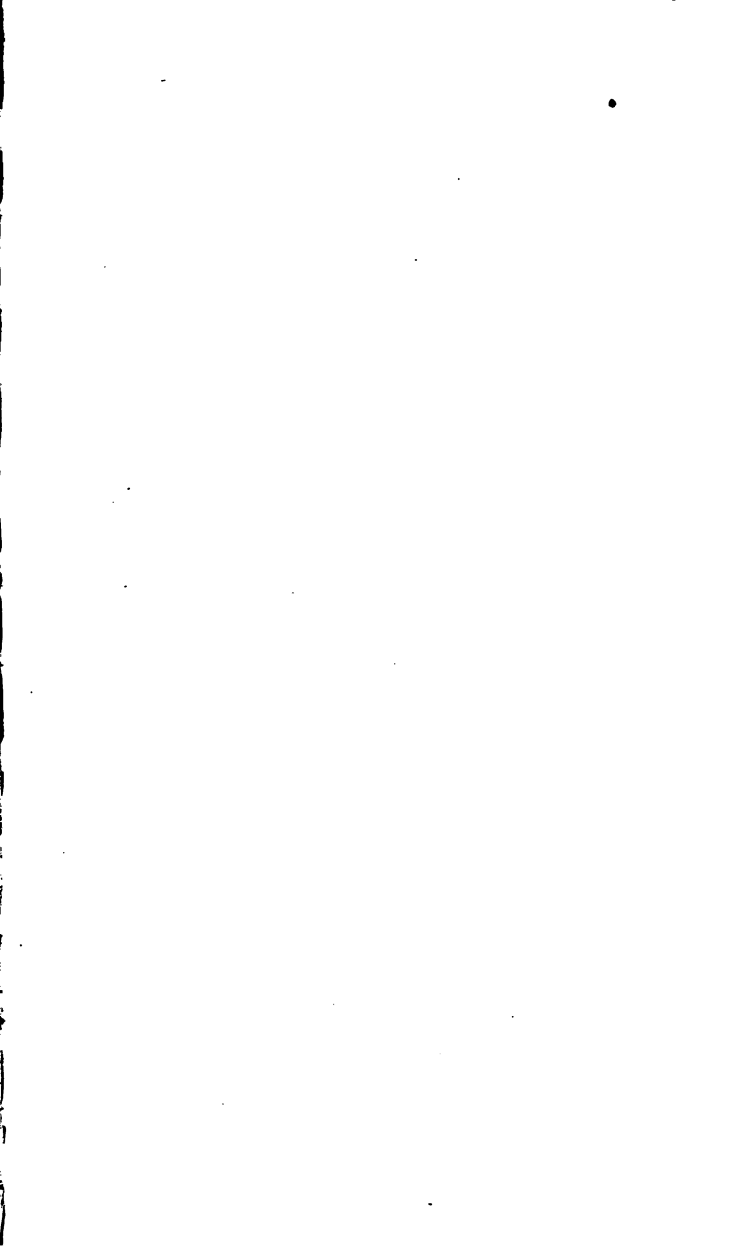
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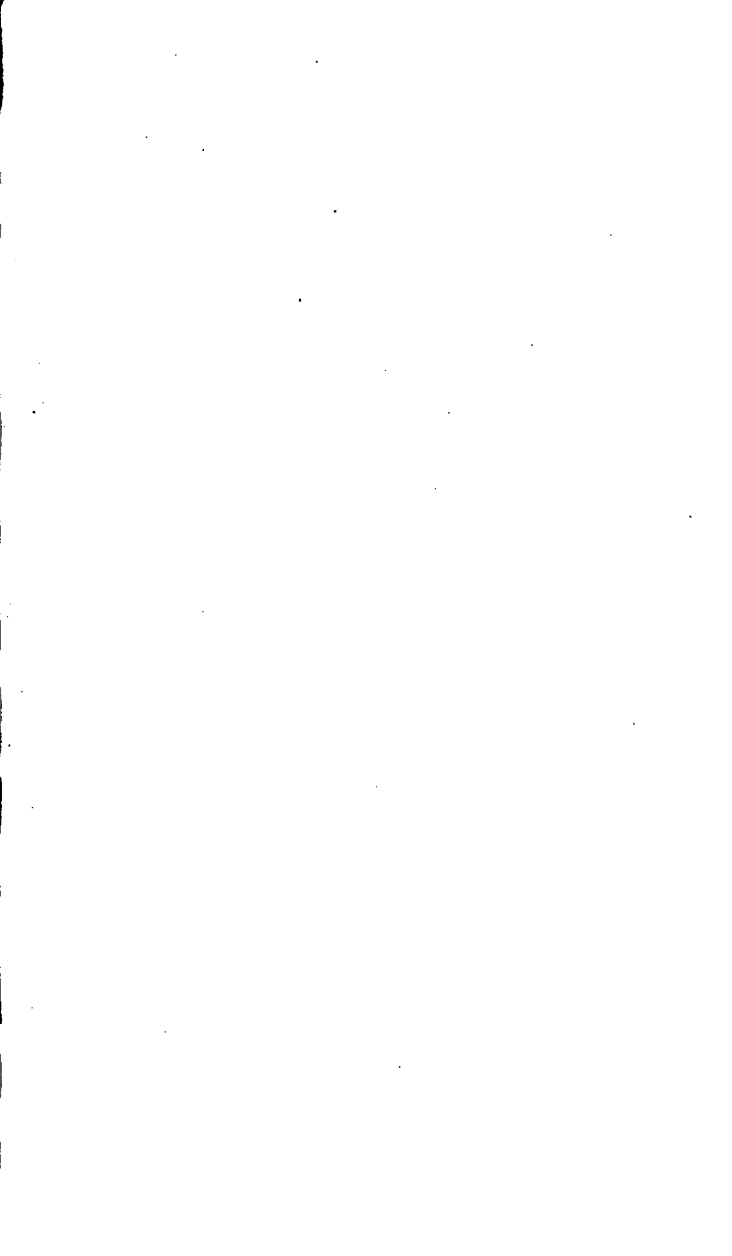
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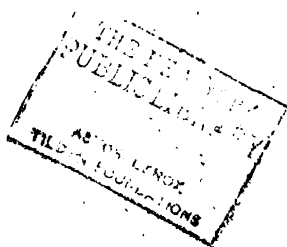




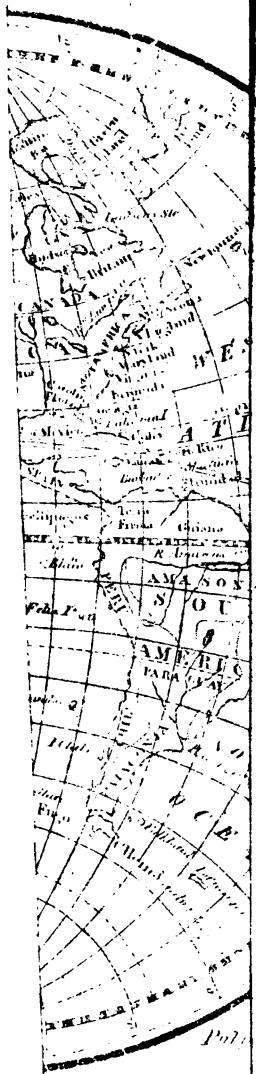




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AS OF
1913
U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE



A
NEW SYSTEM
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY;

OR A
GENERAL DESCRIPTION
OF ALL THE
CONSIDERABLE COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD,

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIES,
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE SEMINARIES, SCHOOLS,
AND ACADEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY **ELIJAH PARISH, D. D.**
MINISTER OF BYFIELD.
Author of "A Compendious System of Universal Geography, &c. &c."

ORNAMENTED WITH MAPS.

Though Geography is an earthly subject, it is a heavenly study.
BURKE.

THIRD EDITION.

NEWBURYPORT:

PUBLISHED BY E. LITTLE & CO.

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And Sold at their respective Bookstores in Newburyport & Portland : Sold also by R. P. & C. Williams, Boston, and by all the principal Booksellers in the United States.

C. Norris & Co. Printers.
1814.

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1812, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, EDWARD LITTLE & Co. of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit:—

"A New System of Modern Geography; or a General Description of all the considerable Countries in the World—Compiled from the latest European and American Geographies, Voyages and Travels. Designed for the use of the Seminaries, Schools, and Academies of the United States. By Elijah Parish, D. D. Minister of Byfield. Author of "A Compendious System of Universal Geography," &c. &c. Ornamented with Maps. Though Geography is an earthly subject, it is a heavenly study.—Burke. Second Edition."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned: and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching Historical and other Prints."

W. S. SHAW,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

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COLLECTION

RECOMMENDATION

From BENJAMIN ALLEN, LL. D. Preceptor of *Dummer Academy*, and late Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in *Union College, Schenectady, New-York.*

Dummer Academy, January 1, 1810.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

I HAVE examined your "New System of Modern Geography" with much pleasure. While it excludes much superfluous matter, contained in other works of the kind, it comprises every thing necessary in an elementary work. It is well adapted for a Text-Book in the useful science of geography, and is entitled to the patronage of the public. With much respect I am your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALLEN.

Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D.

From NICHOLAS PIKE, ESQ. Author of "*A New and Complete System of Arithmetic.*"

Newburyport, January 1, 1810.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

AGREEABLY to your request, I have with much pleasure perused your "New System of Modern Geography." I think the style concise, the matter well arranged, entertaining and instructive. In particular I was highly pleased with your repeated references to the fulfilment of Scripture prophecy in Egypt, Palestine, and other countries. I think the influence will be happy on the minds of our children and youth. I am, Rev. and dear Sir, with sentiments of respect, your affectionate friend, and humble servant,

NICHOLAS PIKE.

Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D.

From the Rev. EBENEZER FITCH, D. D. President of *Williams College.*

Williams College, December 30, 1809.

HAVING examined, with as much care and attention as the short time allowed me and my leisure would permit, a work entitled "A New System of Modern Geography," by Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D. it appears to me to be accurately and judiciously compiled from the best authorities; to be well calculated for the use of schools, and for conveying valuable and important information, in this pleasing and necessary science, to the youth in our country; and, consequently, to merit the patronage of parents, instructors, and the American public.

EBENEZER FITCH.

Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D.

... A REVIEW ...
sincerely recommend it, and
unhinge a knowledge of the important science of Ge-
ography. The work is richly stored with the latest information,
presented in a very agreeable manner, and will, I doubt not, be
patronised by the impartial public. JOHN HUBBARD.

*From the Rev. JESSE APPLETON, President, and PARKER
CLEAVELAND, Professor of Philosophy, Bowdoin College, Maine.*

Bowdoin College, January 24, 1810.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

WE do not think it of any importance to the public to
say, what every intelligent reader will perceive, viz. that your
"New System of Modern Geography" is written in a manner
unusually interesting, and unites many particulars from the lat-
est writers on the subject. Many of your observations on Pales-
tine, and other countries mentioned in sacred history, as they
tend to obviate objections against revealed religion, cannot
fail of producing a good effect on the youthful mind. We are,
Rev. Sir, with much esteem and respect, your obedient servants.

J. APPLETON,
P. CLEAVELAND.

Rev. Dr. Parth.

*Extract of a Letter from the Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER, to the
Author.*

Salem, February 8, 1810.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

YOUR "New System of Modern Geography," I have
perused with great satisfaction. It is, in my opinion, an excel-
lent work; designed with judgment, and executed with no com-
mon share of industry, attention and skill. The descriptions,
though concise, are remarkably distinct; the collection of facts,
referred to their proper places, times and purposes, is extensive
and interesting; the views of mankind are diversified, just and
instructive; the aids to religion and morality, in references to
the providence of God, in proofs and illustrations of historical
and prophetic scripture, and in pertinent occasional remarks,
are many and important; and the style throughout, sententious
and animated, is happily calculated to engage the attention of
young minds, and to impart to them distinct, vivid, and lasting
impressions. On the whole, this will be, I am persuaded, a very
valuable book, not only for "students who are enlarging their

who frequently wish to review a compendious system : " not only for our "schools and academies ;" but also for general use. I am, Dear Sir, yours, &c. SAMUEL WORCESTER.

Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D., Byfield.

From BENJAMIN ABBOT, LL. D. Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy.

Exeter, N. H. February 5, 1810.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

I HAVE with pleasure perused your "New System of Modern Geography," and am of opinion that the matter is well selected, and judiciously arranged. The numerous marginal references are an evidence, that the work has not been hastily compiled, nor facts stated without authority. Those, who are desirous of knowing Europe as it is, rather than as it has been, will find this work a valuable acquisition; and if conciseness of style, density of matter, and sprightliness of narration are objects desirable in a work of the kind, the "New System of Modern Geography" has claims to public patronage. With respect and friendship, I am, Dear Sir, yours,
B. ABBOT.

Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D. Bufield.

From the Hon. JOHN WHELOCK, LL. D. President of Dartmouth College.

Dartmouth College, February 24, 1810.

HAVING examined a copy of Dr. Parish's "New System of Modern Geography," I esteem it a work of real merit, and cheerfully recommend it, as well deserving the public patronage.

JOHN WHELOCK.

JOHN WHEELOCK.

Extract of a letter from Professor HALL of Middlebury College, Vermont.

February 15, 1810.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

AT your request I examined with considerable attention your "New System of Modern Geography, and was surprised to find so much *valuable* information, compressed into so small a compass. It is perhaps impossible to give a complete view of a science so extensive as that of Geography, in a single duodecimo volume; but I cannot hesitate to declare, that in my opinion, your book is superior to any elementary work of the kind, which is used at present in the schools of our country.

With much respect, Rev. and Dear Sir,

I am yours, &c. F. HALK.



THOUGH geography is an earthly subject, it has been justly denominated a "heavenly study." It includes many of those subjects which enlarge the mind, and improve the heart, which give just views of Providence, and of human nature.

A general knowledge of this science is necessary to perceive the magnitude of those events, which in the eastern continent are exciting the astonishment of mankind. To understand the common themes of a weekly gazette, or even many topics of common conversation, some acquaintance with geography is necessary.

To abridge a folio to the size of this volume, would have been comparatively an easy task ; but a different method has been adopted. Every work, relating to the subject, which could be obtained, has been examined. It is supposed that the largest geography may not contain all that variety of facts, or all that recent information, concerning the present state of the world, which may be obtained by searching numerous authors of established reputation, and the periodical publications of Europe and America. A long catalogue of these books might be made ; but the recital would be uninteresting to the reader, and ostentatious in the writer. He, therefore, presumes only to say, that he has had the means, and has laboured with fidelity to render the work instructive and entertaining.

Just complaints have been made, that our geographies are too general and vague in their

PREFACE.

descriptions ; therefore, while the minute details of a gazetteer have been avoided, a wish has prevailed to give information exact and particular.

Two classes of readers have been particularly contemplated ; students, who are enlarging their minds with general knowledge ; and men of letters, who frequently wish to review a compendious system. Instead, therefore, of devoting a great part of the volume to a favourite topic, as some writers have done, the design has been to enrich these pages with that variety of subjects, which the science embraces. While a pebble or a shell in some works commands a more lucid description, than the inhabitants of the country, here *man* is the most distinguished object. The customs and manners. the morals and religion of man, are noticed in their various gradations from the sooty African to the fair European ; from the bloody Malay of Asia, or the ferocious cannibal of Ansiko, to the enlightened disciple of Immanuel, who, as an angel of health, visits the sick, and feeds the hungry.

Fleeting as the shadow of the dial are the splendors of this world. The diamond will lose its lustre, and the fires of the sun go out ; but man is an heir of immortality ; in his future elevation he rivals “ the rapt seraph, who adores and burns.” “ The proper study of mankind is man.”

With entire confidence in the discernment and impartiality of the public, it is believed that they will render perfect justice to the book and its

AUTHOR.

Postscript to the Third Edition.



ENCOURAGED by the respectable recommendations, which are inserted in this work, and by the approbation of literary friends in different parts of the country, as well as the rapid circulation of the preceding editions, the Author has spared no labour to obtain new information, to correct former mistakes, to expunge what was exceptionable, to render this edition, as perfect as possible. Correspondents in different States will have the goodness to accept his thanks, for their generous aid, in collecting and condensing so much information into so small a compass.

Children and youth need interesting *facts* to be suggested, to enrich their expanding memories with useful ideas. The morn of life is the time to exercise, and to *form* the memory. To employ pupils, first, in poring day after day, over a cold and cheerless atlas, where a sand bank of Africa appears as conspicuous, as the mountains of Lebanon, and an inlet of New Holland as important, as the estuary of the Thames, is then a miserable arrangement. Let students in Geography, therefore, first improve their memories with some comprehensive epitome of the science, which is replete with rich instruction; let them obtain some just ideas of the character, and relative importance of different nations, countries, and places. After this, a minute investigation of an atlas becomes a more interesting, more intelligible, more pleasant, and more instructive employment.

That the youth of the United States may find such information in this volume as will enlarge the understanding, and promote the moral culture of the heart, has been the study and anxious desire of their cordial friend,
the

AUTHOR.

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INTRODUCTION.



OF GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth, with its various divisions, natural and artificial; but *more* is generally understood. The productions, the curiosities, manners, customs, government, and religion of different nations, and even astronomy,* are included in the science of geography.

Astronomical geography considers the earth as a planet, and treats of its figure, magnitude, place, and motion.

Natural geography considers the earth as divided into land and water, as continents, islands, oceans, and seas.

Political geography describes the earth as it is divided into kingdoms, empires, republics, or colonies.

Topography, or particular geography, is a description of particular countries, cities or places, their situation, boundaries, and productions. These are more or less united and blended in all our popular works of geography.

OF ASTRONOMY, OR, THE SCIENCE OF THE CELESTIAL BODIES.

The Copernican System.—The copernican or solar system consists of the sun, which is at rest in the centre, and the eleven primary planets, which revolve round the sun, viz. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel; also of the moon, which belongs to the earth; the moon of Venus, the four moons of Jupiter, the seven of Saturn, and of Herschel, which move round *their* planets.

The diameters of the planets, their distances from the sun, and periods of revolution, are as follow:

* Goldsmith.

Diameter in miles.	Distance.	Periods.			
		Y.	D.	H.	M. S.
The Sun, - 883,000					
Mercury, - 3,189	36,387,583	0	87	23	15 43
Venus, - - - 7,687	68,000,000	0	224	17	
Earth, - - - - 7,970	96,000,000	1	0	0	
Mars, - - - - 4,189	144,000,000	1	321	18	23
Ceres, - - - - 161	266,000,000	4	222	0	
Pallas, - - - - 110	266,000,000	4	222	0	
Juno, - - - - - 100	255,000,000	4	121	0*	
Vesta, - - - - —	217,000,000	3	74	0†	
Jupiter, - - - 89,170	490,000,000	11	314	20	
Saturn, - - - 79,042	900,000,000	29	174	1	
Herschel, - - 33,945	1,793,698,244	83	150	18	

For various satisfactory reasons, philosophers believe that the planets are solid, opaque bodies, like our earth. When Venus and Mercury come between us, and the sun, they appear to be dark spots on his face. Hence they must be opaque. The part of Jupiter turned from the sun appears dark. From the variable spots of Venus, Mars, and Jupiter, it is evident they have a changeable atmosphere. Mountains have been discovered in Venus and the Moon; hence we infer the same of other planets, and conclude that they have valleys, oceans, and dry land; and of course, that they are adapted to the support of animal life, and to be the residence of rational beings.

Comets.—Though little is ascertained respecting comets, they are supposed to constitute a part of our system. Or perhaps they are the links, which unite different systems of worlds. They are believed to be vast bodies of greater density than the other planets, and regulated by the same laws of gravitation. It is supposed, that since the birth of Christ, 500 comets have appeared.† La Place says they exceed a million. The orbits of 72 have been calculated.§ The periods of three are 75, 129, and 757 years. This last appeared in 1680, and at the greatest distance must have been eleven thousand two hundred million of miles from the sun; while its least distance was only 49,000 miles, when its course was 880,000 miles in an hour. It was 2000 times hotter, than red hot iron, and would require more than a million years to become cool.||

* Bowditch. † General Repository and Review. ‡ Pinkerton.
§ By Mr. Bode. || Newton, Derham, Ferguson, Darwin.

Moon.—The moon is a secondary planet or satellite, which accompanies the earth in its revolutions round the sun. The moon is 240,000 miles from the earth. It revolves round the earth in 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes.

Eclipses.—Eclipses are of two kinds, solar and lunar. An eclipse of the sun is produced by the passing of the moon between the earth and sun. An eclipse of the moon is produced by the intervention of the earth between the sun and moon.

Fixed stars.—The fixed stars may be distinguished from the planets by that appearance, which we call the *twinkling* of the stars. They never change their situation as to each other. With the naked eye we see about 2000 ; with the telescope 44,000 have been discovered in the space of a few degrees, which indicates that 75,000,000 may be seen. But what are these, compared with those, which no astronomer has discovered, which no glass can reach, whose beams perhaps have not reached our world. Who can number the works of God, or imagine how far his power extends? Who can fix the point where the Creator stayed “his rapid wheels,” or where he “fixed the golden compasses?”

In the opinion of philosophers, every fixed star is a sun, enlightening various worlds, as our sun enlightens this earth, and the planets. Whoever imagines that these glorious luminaries were kindled only to glimmer in the night, or to amuse a few astronomers, must have little knowledge of the celestial bodies, and low, and mean thoughts of the divine wisdom. More light, than all these afford to us, might have been produced by one feeble moon. The immense distance of the fixed stars proves, that they must shine by their own light, and excites the most profound admiration of the divine power. The nearest fixed star is believed to be distant two million of million, and two hundred thousand million of miles. A sound would not reach us thence in 50,000 years. In-
ad, then, of one sun and one world, as many suppose, there are innumerable worlds, suns beyond suns, systems beyond systems, and orbs beyond orbs, in boundless succession. Ten thousand times ten thousand suns pour their cheering beams, their dazzling splendors on countless myriads of worlds ; they convey light, life, and joy to rational and immortal beings, more numerous than

the drops of the ocean, or the blossoms of spring. God spake and suns blazed, and worlds rolled from his hand the stars were balanced, and the earth hung upon nothing. For thousands of years every sparkling star, and every roving comet, remember the moment of their return. Apparently, all are in confusion, all rapid as the lightning's flash; yet all are regular, calm, and harmonious. "How passing wonder he who made them such," to be the dwellings of immortal beings; to spread his glory in the work of redemption.

The earth.—The surface of the terraqueous globe contains 170,981,012 square miles. It is divided into three continents; the eastern continent, the western, and New-Holland.* The eastern continent comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa; the western contains North and South America. The northern hemisphere contains Europe, Asia, the greater part of Africa and America. The southern hemisphere contains a part of Africa and America: all New Holland, and an immense number of islands in that great ocean, which covers most of the southern hemisphere.

More than two thirds of the globe, or about three quarters,† are water. Geographers reckon three principal oceans; the Atlantic, the Pacific, and Southern ocean. The Atlantic lies between the west side of the eastern continent and America; the Pacific ocean lies between the east side of the eastern continent and the west side of America. The southern ocean covers the greater part of the southern hemisphere, and is sometimes called the South sea. That part of the Southern ocean, between the east side of the southern parts of Africa, and the south part of Asia and New Holland, is often called the Indian ocean.

On the land, great changes and revolutions seem to have happened since its first formation. The rugged aspect of many mountains indicates violent convulsions at some remote period. On the highest mountains, and in places, most remote from the sea in every quarter of the globe, shells and other productions of the ocean are found. "All the substances called calcareous, as marble, limestone, &c. are composed of marine bodies; in some instances the shells of fishes are discernable in them."‡ In all countries are found sand and pebbles formed by the friction of water.

* Aikin, Cottineau. † Encyclopedia. ‡ Dr. Black, Aikin, Goldsmith, Depons, and Dr. G. C. Forsyth.

In latitudes remote from the equator, islands are warmer in winter than continents, and cooler in summer. They partake of the more equal temperature of the surrounding waters; the ocean in summer being cooler, and in winter warmer than the land.

Countries covered with woods, are colder than those which are cultivated.*

In every part of the world, the power of climate has a decisive influence on the human character. On each side the equator, in the torrid zone, the excessive heat produces such debility of mind, as renders the inhabitants incapable of any sublime effort. No instance is known of their attaining eminence in the higher branches of science and literature. They are gay and thoughtless, and though subject to violent passions, they are mild, fond of amusements, and the gentle arts of ingenious fancy. They would not dare to drag the huge pines from the mountains, or pursue the whales to Greenland or the southern pole. Accordingly, Providence has planted their fields with the bread-fruit tree, the cocoa, the banana, the plantain, and many delicious fruits, which spontaneously furnish these indolent nations with pleasant and wholesome food. Their trees are covered with blossoms and fruit all the year. Their leaves, some of which are 6 or 8 feet broad, furnish a covering for their houses. Most of Africa, and South America, the principal islands of Asia, and two of its great peninsulas, are thus situated in the tropics.

The portion of the temperate zone between the 35th and 45th degrees of N. lat. seems to be the most delightful in the world. North from the 23d degree of N. lat. are all the most famous places on the earth, rich and populous countries, renowned for their achievements and knowledge, their refinement and virtue. Some part of Africa, the greater part of Asia, and North America, all Europe and the United States, lie in this happy region of the globe. In this favourite situation, the religion of

is most pure, his attainments most splendid, his character most elevated; here "he has displayed the extent of his genius in literature, in policy, in commerce, and all the arts, which improve and embellish life."†

The few inhabitants of the northern frigid zone fly in winter to subterraneous dwellings, to shelter themselves.

* Dr. Williams.

† Robinson.

from the terrible cold ; they live by fishing and hunting ; they endure extreme wretchedness from cold and hunger ; they are spiritless, inactive savages. The original inhabitants of America are *fining away* before the advance of civilized men. Though they yet occupy the greatest part of the continent, they are continually decreasing, and perhaps the period may not be remote, when they may be no where found, but in the frozen regions of New Britain and Patagonia, where the climate defies the hand of cultivation, where civilized man cannot live.

From the equator towards the poles are seen all the shades of color from black to white.* Difference of color proceeds from climate, the state of society, and manner of living ; varieties in manners proceed from the soil, or from the different degrees of opulence, enjoyed by different nations.

The Jews, who certainly descended from one stock, and whose religion forbids them to intermarry with other people, have changed their complexion according to climate. In Britain and Germany, they are white ; in France and Turkey, they are brown ; in Spain and Portugal, they are swarthy ; in Syria and Chaldea, the olive color prevails. They are tawny in Egypt and Arabia ; in Abyssinia, they are dark as the natives. The descendants of the Portuguese, who in 1400 settled at Senegal, Congo, and Mitambo in Africa, have now the black color and wooly heads of *negroes*.† A thousand arguments prove there is but one species of men. Numerous causes have produced a great variety in the complexions and features of men, and where these causes continue to operate the peculiarities are transmitted to succeeding generations. Nor has climate and different habits produced a greater variety in men, than in several other species of animals.

The internal parts of the earth abound with *pyrites*, a combustible substance, which takes fire of itself, when moistened with water, and exposed to air. Hence may perhaps arise volcanoes and those earthquakes, so common in their vicinity.

Attraction is that power by which the particles of matter adhere together, or distant bodies tend to each other. The earth attracts all things, within its influence, to its centre, which produces their weight, and causes them

* See Dr. Smith, and Dr. Hunter, and Abbe Raynal, and Professor Zimmerman.

† Dr. Mitchel, Williams, Smith.

to fall, when above its surface. By this principle, we readily see that those, who are our *antipodes*, are as firmly retained on the surface of the earth, as we ourselves. The *cause* of this tendency, or the nature of this attractive force, is not known to man. Probably it is the power of God constantly impressed on all matter in a uniform manner.

The earth is a globe. When the moon is eclipsed, as the shadow of the earth appears on its disk, it is always a curve line; so, as it recedes, the shadow is still circular; a demonstrative proof that the figure of the earth is round. This fact first gave men the notion, that the world was a globe. When a ship goes out to sea; first, its hull disappears, then the sails and pendant, as would be the case, if it were carried over a hill. This proves the convexity of the water, between the ship and the shore. Finally, the globular figure of the earth has been ascertained by its being sailed round by several navigators.

The axis of the earth is an imaginary line, passing through its centre from north to south, about which it revolves in 24 hours. The northern extremity of this axis is called the north pole; the southern extremity, the south pole.

The meridian is a great circle, passing through the poles of the earth from north to south. The equator is a great circle surrounding the earth from east to west, at an equal distance from the poles.

Hemisphere is the half of a globe. Thus the northern hemisphere comprehends that half of the globe, which is north of the equator; the upper hemisphere is that half of the world, above the rational horizon, &c. &c.

The horizon is a great circle, surrounding the earth, dividing it into upper and lower hemispheres. The sensible horizon is that, which bounds our sight, where the heavens and earth appear to join; the rational horizon is that, which divides the earth equally.

The ecliptic is a circle, which surrounds the earth, and intersects the equator at an angle of $23^{\circ} 30'$.

The tropics are two circles surrounding the earth, parallel to the equator, at $23^{\circ} 30'$ distance. That north of the equator is called the tropic of Cancer; that south, the tropic of Capricorn.

The polar circles are two circles drawn round the earth parallel to the equator, $23^{\circ} 30'$ from each pole

The northern is called the arctic circle, the southern, the antarctic.

The earth is divided into five zones ; the torrid zone includes that part of the earth, lying between the tropics of cancer and capricorn, extending $23^{\circ} 30'$ on each side of the equator.

The temperate zones include that part of the earth, lying between the tropics and polar circles, each containing a space of 43° . That south of the equator is the southern temperate zone ; that north, the north temperate zone.

The frigid zones include that portion of the earth, lying between the polar circles and the poles, each being $23^{\circ} 30'$ from the pole. There is the empire of terrific winter ; nearly six months of day and night, alternately, are the only change of seasons.

Latitude is the distance of any place from the equator. North of the equator is north latitude ; south, is south latitude.

Longitude is the distance of any place from a given meridian, east or west, reckoned on the equator. Different nations generally consider their capital as the first meridian.*

A very great extent of land is called a continent ; a small extent of land surrounded by the sea, is called an island.

An isthmus is a neck of land, which joins a peninsula to some other land.

A peninsula is a tract of land, surrounded by water, excepting a neck or isthmus.

A cape is a point of land extending into the sea.

An ocean is a vast collection of water, not separated by land.

A sea is a smaller collection of water, generally united to some ocean by a strait.

A strait is a narrow passage, between two collections of water.

A bay or gulf is an arm of an ocean or sea, penetrating into the land.

A lake is a large collection of fresh water.

A promontory is a piece of *high* land, extending into the sea ; the point of it is called a cape.

* Longitude in the following work is reckoned from Philadelphia for America, and from London for the rest of the world.

An *estuary* is an arm of the sea, which receives a river or the expanded part of a river, as it is entering the sea.

A map is a representation of the earth, or a part of it, on paper or on any plane surface. The upper part is north, the bottom south, the right hand east.

The celestial globe has the fixed stars placed on it according to their latitudes and longitudes.

The terrestrial globe has on it the surface of the earth delineated. The globe is suspended in a brazen circle, representing the meridian, upon which are marked the degrees of latitude. The rational horizon is represented by a broad wooden circle, on which are marked the points of the compass, the signs of the ecliptic, the months and days of the year.

The quadrant of altitude is a narrow plate of brass, which contains 90 degrees, by which, when screwed on the brazen meridian, distances and bearings may be measured.

The horary circle is a small brass circle fixed on the brazen meridian, divided into 24 hours, having an index moveable round the axis of the globe.

Geographers have divided the earth into four quarters; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Problems performed by the Globe.

PROB. 1. To rectify the globe for any place. The globe being set on a plane, and placed according to the points of the compass, elevate the pole on that side of the equator on which the place lies, until the degrees on the brazen meridian equal the latitude of the given place, then bring the place to the brazen meridian.

PROB. 2. To find the longitude and latitude of any place. Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and we shall find the longitude marked on the equator, and the latitude on the meridian.

PROB. 3. The longitude and latitude of any place being given, to find that place on the globe. Bring the given degree of longitude to the brazen meridian; reckon on the same meridian the degree of latitude, whether north or south directly under where that ends, is the place sought.

PROB. 4. The latitude of any place being given, to find all those places which are in the same latitude. The globe being still rectified, bring the place to the

brazen meridian, make a mark over it, turn the globe round, and all the places, which pass under it have the same latitude.

PROB. 5. To find the sun's place in the ecliptic at any time. The month and the day being given, look for the same on the wooden horizon, and over against that day, you will find the particular sign and degree in which the sun is at that time; mark this sign and degree in the ecliptic, and this is the sun's place.

PROB. 6. The month, day, and hour being given, to find those places of the globe to which the sun is in the meridian at that time. Bring the place where you are to the brazen meridian, set the index of the horary circle at the hour of the day, where you are, turn the globe till the index point to the upper figure XII, fix the globe in this situation, and observe what places are under the brazen meridian; these are the places sought.

PROB. 7. To know the length of the day and night in any place at any time. Elevate the pole according to the latitude of the given place, find the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring that place to the east side of the horizon, set the index of the horary circle at noon, or at XII, turn the globe round till the sun's place in the ecliptic touch the western side of the horizon, look upon the horary circle, and where the index points; then number the hours between that, and the upper figure XII. This is the length of the day. The remaining hours of 24 are night.

PROB. 8. Knowing what o'clock it is, to know the time of day in any part of the world. Bring the place in which you are to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the horary circle to the hour of the day. Then bring the desired place to the brazen meridian, and the index will point at the present hour at the contemplated place.

PROB. 9. The month and day being given, to find those places on the globe to which the sun, when in the meridian, is vertical on that day. Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring that point to the brazen meridian, over which make a mark, then turn the globe, and those places, which pass under the mark, have the sun vertical.

PROB. 10. To find by the globe the length of the longest and shortest days and nights in any part of the world. Elevate the pole according to the latitude of the

given place, bring the first degree of Cancer, if in the northern, or Capricorn, if in the southern hemisphere, to the east side of the horizon; then set the index of the horary circle at noon, and turn the globe about till the sign of Cancer touch the western side of the horizon; then observe upon the horary circle the number of hours between the index and the upper figure XII, reckoning according to the motion of the index, and this is the length of the longest day; this taken from 24 will give the length of night.

DEFINITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENTS AND RELIGIONS IN THE WORLD.

Goldsmith.

Despotism, implies a government by one man, whose will is the sole law: such as Russia, Morocco, &c.

Monarchy, implies a government by one man, whose will is restrained by certain forms or customs: such as China, Sweden, &c.

Limited Monarchy, implies a government in which the will of the sovereign is restrained by certain known laws: such as that of Great Britain.

Republican Government, implies one in which the people delegate the power of governing for a limited period, to persons chosen from among themselves, such as that of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Military Republic, implies a government under the name of Republic, in which the supreme power, is usurped by some chiefs of the army; as France, was a few years since, and Great Britain in the time of Cromwell.

Aristocracy, implies a government consisting of an hereditary nobility.

Hierarchy, implies a government, consisting of the priesthood: such as that of Rome, under the Pope, and that of Mecca under the Xeriff.

Christianity, that religion, which was taught by Jesus Christ and his apostles; the doctrines and duties of which, are recorded in the New Testament.

Islamism, the religion taught by Mahomet. He was a military chieftain of Arabia, who flourished in the seventh century, and who from small beginnings, contrived to propagate his religion, by fire and sword, throughout the neighbouring countries. It consists in a great measure of an union of Jewish and Christian

doctrines and ceremonies. The emperor of the Turks is considered as at the head of this religion.

Paganism or Polytheism, is yet the religion of most nations, some of whom worship images, some the luminaries of heaven, some an animal, a stone or stick, and some a man. Prayers, sacrifices, penances, songs and dances, are among their religious rites. The Lama of Thibet is worshipped, and believed to be immortal. The Shamans of Tartary, believe in the self existence of matter, a spiritual world, and the general restitution. The belief of transmigration is very extensive among pagans.

A
NEW SYSTEM
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

Boundaries and Extent.

AMERICA extends from Cape Horn, lat. 56° south, to the frozen ocean, and spreads from the 35th to the 168th of west longitude from London. It is 10,147 miles in length; its mean breadth is about 14 or 1500 miles. It lies between the Pacific ocean on the west, and the Atlantic on the east, containing about 15,000,000 square miles.

Rivers.—This continent is watered by some of the largest rivers in the world. The principal are the Rio de la Plata, the Amazon, the Orinoko, in south America; the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, in North America.

Gulf.—The gulf or bay of Mexico lies on the east side of the continent, between North and South America. Its water is said to be several yards higher, than the water on the western side of the continent, in the Pacific.

Gulf Stream.—The gulf stream is a remarkable current issuing from the gulf of Mexico, along the coast of Florida and the United States, to the banks of Newfoundland; thence through the Western Islands to the coast of Africa, and along the coast, till it falls in with the eastern trade winds, which divert it again to the gulf of Mexico; thus producing a perpetual circulation.

This stream is about 75 miles from the shores of the southern states, the distance increasing as it proceeds north; the width is 40 or 50 miles, expanding toward the north. It may be known from other parts of the ocean by the gulf weed, which it bears along; its waters are 8 or 10 degrees warmer than the ocean on each side, and it does not sparkle in the night.

Isthmus.—The Isthmus of Darien unites North and South America, and lies in about lat. 8° north; its narrowest part is 37 miles in width.

Canal.—Only in one place is the chain of the Andes broken in South America. At this point a Spanish priest persuaded his people in 1788 to dig a small canal, which connects a head branch of the St. John with a branch of the Atrato or Darien, that falls into the Pacific. In the rainy season boats pass across the continent, where it is 250 miles broad.*

Straits.—Bhering's strait separates America from Asia. In the narrowest place it is 39 miles broad, lat $65^{\circ} 46' N$. The Siberians in a summer's day sail in their boats from the eastern coast of Asia, to the western shore of America. During winter they pass from one continent to the other, in a day with their rein deer.† Davis's strait separates America from Greenland. The strait of Magellan separates the south point of America from the islands of Terra del Fuego; it is 330 miles long, but in some places, not 3 broad.

Mountains.—In America are the highest mountains in the world. The principal chain is the Andes. From the Strait of Magellan they extend north along the Pacific ocean 4600 miles; thence they continue through New Spain into unknown countries of the north. The rocky mountains of North America, which separate the streams, that fall into the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are of immense height. Elevated above the influence of summer, they are white with everlasting snow.

"The gather'd winter of a thousand years."

The Alleghany mountains extend from Georgia to Hudson's river. ‡

Inhabitants.—At first glance we are struck with the general resemblance in the features of the tribes from the islands of Terra del Fuego to the waters of the St. Lawrence.§ How the first inhabitants could reach this continent is not, since the late discoveries in geography, considered a problem of difficult solution. They might easily cross Bhering's strait to the N. W. part of America from the N. E. part of Asia; or they might doubtless reach the N. E. part of America from the N. W. part of Europe. One remarkable fact renders it highly probable, that the principal emigrations to this continent were

* Humboldt. † Cook's voyage. ‡ Clark. § Humboldt.

in the high latitudes of these cold regions. Not one animal, which belonged to the warm latitudes of the eastern continent, is found in any part of America.* They could not have survived such a cold journey. Neither is it very improbable, that some persons might have been driven by accident from the western coast of Africa to the eastern shores of South America. Others following the clusters of islands, which rise in the southern ocean, might probably reach Peru or Chili from the south eastern part of Asia. Some facts have rendered it probable, that America has been peopled from all these points.

Those traditions of the Indians, which relate to events of the eastern continent, are of remote antiquity. They have traditions, which evidently refer to the creation, the fall of man, the flood, the tower of Babel, and the longevity of the early ages. The Chepewyans say that in ancient times their ancestors lived, till their feet were worn out with walking, and their throats with eating. They describe a deluge, which extended over the whole earth.† Nanibojou being warned of this in a dream, saved his family and one pair of all creatures on a raft. Various tribes, like many nations of the eastern continent, bury with their dead their richest implements, and place provisions on their graves.† The Indians were also ignorant of all modern improvements in the eastern continent. It is evident, they have been here many centuries.

The population of the Indians has never been ascertained. Most calculations have been an outrage on probability. The learned Dr. Stiles, than whom perhaps no man was a better judge, estimated the present population of the Indians at 2,500,000. Another writer with much probability supposes they never exceeded 4,000,000.

Like all nations ignorant of revelation, the American savages had a religion absurd, cruel, and wicked. They offered sacrifices to their gods; prisoners were sometimes eaten, and sometimes offered on their bloody al-

3. Though this may be evidence, that the idea of an ornament is congenial with the feelings of man, it shows the necessity of a revelation from God, to inform the world respecting the great sacrifice, offered on the cross Calvary. The inhabitants of New-England were a rdy, warlike race of men.

* Heron, and Encyclopedia.

† Henry's Travels.

NORTH AMERICA.

Boundaries and extent.

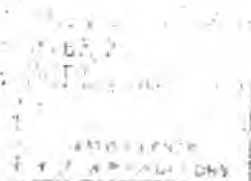
NORTH AMERICA is bounded south by the Isthmus of Darien ; west by the Pacific Ocean ; north it extends to the pole or Frozen Ocean, which has been visited about lat. 72° ; east it is bounded by the Atlantic. From north to south it is at least 4500 miles ; from Alaska to Labrador it is more.

Gulfs, Lakes, and Rivers.—The gulf of Mexico is the most celebrated, extending into the continent, between North and South America ; at the entrance of it lie the West-India islands. The Mississippi and several other large rivers fall into this gulf.

The gulf of St. Lawrence is enclosed by the island of Newfoundland and several sand banks ; it receives the river St. Lawrence, and is generally frozen from December to April. It is more than 400 miles long, and 140 broad ; the water is from 22 to 50 fathoms deep, with a great swell, and generally covered with a thick fog. This gulf is a vast storehouse of provisions for America and Europe. More than 500 English vessels fish here every summer. Formerly, the French often equalled them. Before the war, the number of American vessels was in some years a thousand. The many thousand people every year employed in the business do not seem to diminish the number of the fish. At the close of the American revolutionary war, when none had been taken for a number of years, the fish were neither larger nor more numerous, than they had been before, or have been since.

Hudson's Bay lies between 51 and 69 degrees of north lat. and between 19° W. and $00^{\circ} 17' 30''$ of East long. In its waters are abundance of sturgeon, whales, and other fish. This bay, or rather sea, is larger than the Baltic, and in a lower latitude ; yet perhaps it might be thought romantic to imagine, that in some future period a St. Petersburg, a Stockholm, and Copenhagen, capitals of powerful nations, with their royal palaces, holy temples, and glittering spires, may give splendor to her harbours, enriching her populous shores by the extent of their commerce and the perfection of their arts.

Lake Winnipeg, is a large piece of water in Upper Canada, extending from lat. 51° to 54° north, receiving

NORTH AMERICA.
NORTH AMERICA.*Boundaries and extent.*

a number of large rivers, and emptying its waters into Hudson's Bay by Nelson River. Bourbon or Cedar Lake is 60 miles long. Slave Lake is 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, between lat. 61° and 63° north; it is northwest from Winnipeg.

Lake Superior is 1500 miles in circuit; this and the other lakes connected with it will be described in their proper places.

The St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in north America. From Ontario it receives the waters of the immense lakes, which separate Canada from the United States; at Montreal it assumes the name of St. Lawrence. It meets the tide below lake St. Peter, about 400 miles from the sea; passing Quebec it falls into the gulf of its own name at Cape Rosieres, where it is 90 miles broad.

DIVISIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

NEW-MEXICO, California, East and West-Florida, belong to Spain. Great-Britain claims all the countries, inhabited by Europeans north and east of the United States, excepting Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The country between Canada and Florida is the territory of the United States. Immense tracts are yet possessed by the Indians.

GREENLAND.

IT has never been ascertained to which continent this country belongs, or whether to either; but geographers describe it, as belonging to America. This region was discovered in the 10th century, by people from Iceland; its distance from which is about 200 miles. An intercourse was continued between this colony and Denmark, till the beginning of the 15th century, when, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice, the colony became completely imprisoned on the side of the ocean, while a range of mountains and plains, covered with ice, precluded all access from the west. These settlements, when they became thus concealed from the rest of the world, contained a number of churches and monasteries, and were about 200 miles in extent, in the southeast extremity. The Moravians have formed establishments

in the southwest, and have had a factory as far north as 73° north latitude.* The present number of their missionaries in these dismal regions is 16,† who have lately had great success. The population of West Greenland has been estimated at 10,000.‡

Boundaries and extent.—Greenland is bounded west by Davis's strait; north by the pole, or an ocean unknown; east by an icy sea; south it terminates at Cape Farewell in the Atlantic, lat. 59° north. Its shores have been explored on the eastern part to lat. 80° north, and on the western to 78° . The Greenlanders say, that on the western side the strait becomes so narrow, that they can converse with the inhabitants on the opposite side.

Character.—They are a sprightly, good natured people: when two persons quarrel, one challenges the other to contend in verse. He, who first wants words to express himself in this *duel of harmony*, is vanquished. In this way quarrels end without blood or lawyers' fees.§

BRITISH AMERICA.

Situation and extent.

THESE extensive provinces are bounded south by the United States and the Atlantic ocean; east by the same ocean and Davis's strait; north and west by regions unknown; lying between lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ and 70° north, and between long. 20° east and 40° west.

Divisions.—The British possessions are divided into Upper and Lower Canada, New-Britain, Cape Breton, or Sidney, New-Brunswick, and Nova-Scotia; to which are annexed the Isle of St. John's, and Newfoundland. The population of these provinces is probably 400,000, and constantly increasing.

HUDSON'S BAY.

This country is sometimes called New Britain; a name however, not to be found in any English or French map.

Situation and extent.

THE country, which lies round Hudson's bay, including New, North and South Wales, is called New Britain, and annexed to Lower Canada. The length

*Pinkerton. †Evan. Mag. ‡Cottineau. §Adams's Travels.

1530 miles, the medial breadth 386,* between lat. 49° and 70° north, long. 5° east and 40° west, bounded south by Upper and Lower Canada, east by Davis's straits, north and west by unknown forests.

Climate.—The whole of this country lies in a cold region. In lat. 57° the cold becomes intense; ice on the rivers is eight feet thick; rocks burst with the frost, and brandy coagulates. In lat. 60° no kind of herbage is seen. Here the wretched Esquimaux build their huts with the bones of whales. If ever they warm their limbs with fire, they gather the wood on the shore, washed probably from Norway or Lapland. Yet in October the reindeer in vast herds march off to the north to seek a colder region. The male bears proceed to sea, embarked on islands of ice, and in June return.† The whole country is a heap of barren rocks.‡ In June, the Slave Lake is covered with ice; in the middle of July, the mouth of the Copper Mine river is frozen over. To increase the gloom of the prospect, the cold is constantly growing more severe. The ice has not only barred up all the harbours of East Greenland, but in the central part of the continent the forests are encircled with stumps and decaying trees, for a space of 20 miles in diameter.§ The aged savage remembers when here was a verdant wood; but the forest has fallen, and increasing cold forbids it to sprout again. In Sweden, the spring is more cold than formerly.||

Inhabitants, customs and religion.—The Indians in these frozen countries are remarkably different from the other tribes of America. They resemble the Greenlanders, Laplanders, Zemblans, and Samojeds.¶ They are a spiritless, wandering race of creatures, depending on game and fish for their support. Often are they in the greatest distress for food, and obliged to boil and eat moss, and many other things, detestable to civilized people. In their marches the sick and aged, are often left to die alone. Polygamy is universal, and incest not uncommon. A feast in honor of their deceased friends is annually attended; not a word is spoken, because spirits delight in silence.** They are superstitious, and greatly under the influence of their conjurers, who are their only physicians, and whose medicines generally, are only mysterious tricks, and strange observances. They have hardly any ideas of a religious

* Pinkerton. † Pennant. ‡ Mod. Gaz. § Mackenzie. || Pinkerton.

¶ Dr. Williams.

** Henry's Travels.

nature. It has not been ascertained that they have any belief of immortality. Those further south, believe the coruscations of the Aurora Borealis to be the *dances* of their departed *friends*; when these are bright and rapidly changing, they say, their friends are very merry. The inhabitants of the Shetland Isles call these lights the *merry dancers*. The Moravians have some faithful missionaries in these inhospitable regions.

Curiosity.—The quadrupeds in winter assume a thick, warm fur, which defends them from the cold; they also become white like the snow, which renders them less visible to enemies.

NORTH WEST COAST.

THIS region extends from the Frozen Ocean to the 45th degree of north latitude. The English have a small colony at Nootka sound, and the Russians a colony further north; the other parts are possessed by the savages.

Climate and face of the country.—The climate is not so cold as on the eastern side of the continent in the same latitudes. It is a country of mountains; many of their summits are covered with snow through the summer; some of them have been supposed to be 10,000 feet high.

Productions.—Timber is the principal produce; near the mouth of Columbia river are trees 12 or 15 feet diameter; in some parts are tracts where is no wood; verdant grass covers the ground. The mountains are naked a third part of the distance from their summits; the other two thirds are covered with every kind of fir, which grows on the eastern side of America. Mountain sheep, bears, foxes, and ermines are plenty. The English, the Russians, and Americans, collect here great quantities of fur. Herring, crabs, and salmon are found in Cook's river. Sulphur, black lead, and coal have been discovered in the vicinity.

Rivers.—The largest river, yet discovered, is Colubia. It has been partially explored, and is supposed to rise about lat. 55° N. in that vast height of land in the N. W. part of North America, which sends its streams in different directions to Hudson's Bay, to the Frozen, Pacific, and Atlantic oceans. Its general course is south easterly to

it reaches lat. $45^{\circ} 15'$ N. where, having become a noble river, half a mile broad, it receives Lewis's river, about half as wide, from the rocky mountains east; turning west 75 miles, it has a fall of 37 feet, in lat. $45^{\circ} 42'$; continuing its west or north westerly course 338 miles, it falls into the Pacific in lat. $46^{\circ} 19'$ where it is about three miles and a half broad.*

Population and Character.—From Cook's river to King George's Sound, including about 10 degrees of latitude, it is supposed there may be 10,000 inhabitants; this embraces the best part of the country; therefore those parts, which lie remote from the ocean, or further north, may be supposed less populous. The inhabitants are improvident, slothful, wandering tribes. At Nootka Sound, and some other places, they take down their huts, and remove them from place to place, as they wish to change their dwellings. In the vicinity of Prince William's Sound they have no towns, nor villages, nor places of fixed abode; but are constantly roving about, as fancy directs, or necessity impels. On the lower part of the Columbia they are numerous. On the mountains, remote from the ocean, they are poor, hungry wanderers; they make a kind of bread from berries and roots pounded together. In the winter, dried fish is their principal support; and they clothe themselves in the skins of beasts; in the summer they are naked. They make baskets of willow, in which they carry their water for drinking. They are hospitable, and superior to more northern tribes in the practice of the necessary arts. Raw fish is a common food; sometimes they boil it in baskets by casting in hot stones. Songs and dances are their delight; the chiefs lead; all join in the chorus. The air of their music is pleasing and melancholy. Proceeding to battle, they paint themselves red, and sprinkle their faces with a shining sand; their appearance is terrible. Their women, like the females of Sparta, exhort them to conquer or die. A handsome woman is often the occasion of war, and the price of peace. In one tribe, the women govern; the men submit to be beaten; so they sell a skin, till the women have given permission. It is a common custom on this coast for the women to wear a piece of wood, let into the under lip, of a circular form, sometimes seven inches in circumference. It has a groove round the edge, to keep it fast in the orifice.

* Gass, Mackenzie.

It gives the countenance a horrid appearance. Their battles are furious; their prisoners are sometimes sold, sometimes killed, and eaten as a banquet of victory. The dwellings of their chieftains are hung round with festoons of human bones; they sleep on pillows of skulls, the trophies of their valour. In some tribes, they offer prayers to the sun, and burn their dead; in others they hang them on trees in baskets.

Islands.—Off this coast an archipelago extends almost to the coast of Asia. They are called the Aleutian and Fox islands, which are disposed in four groups, between lat. 52° and 55° N. The whole number being computed at 45.

The inhabitants are miserable savages, eating most of their provisions raw. They are clothed in fur; and live in a state of entire equality, several families associating together. They are hospitable; but prone to revenge, and a little trouble excites them to suicide. If an infant cries, the mother plunges it in the sea, whether it be summer or winter, to make it quiet.*

LOWER CANADA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 1000 }
Breadth 400 } between $\{ 6^{\circ}$ W. & 14° E. long.
 $\{ 45^{\circ}$ & 52° N. latitude.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north, by New-Britain; east, by the gulf of St. Lawrence; southeast and south, by New-Brunswick, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and New-York; and west, by Upper Canada.

Climate.—The weather is cold here about half the year; from December to April the rivers are generally frozen over, and the snow is from 4 to 6 feet deep. The air is clear and serene; and the inhabitants, being clothed in a very warm manner, find the winter neither unhealthy nor unpleasant. When abroad they are covered with furs, excepting the eyes and nose. Stoves are placed in the hall or entry of their houses, whence flues conduct the heat to the different apartments. They have double windows and doors. The spring comes on suddenly; vegetation is rapid, and the summer delightful, a few days excepted, which are extremely hot.

* Mavor.

Population, soil, and produce.—A great proportion of the country is covered with woods; but the trees do not rise to that magnitude, which is common in warmer countries. The various species of oak, which are such excellent timber in the United States, are unknown here, or appear in such a dwarfish form, as to be of no importance. Pleasant grapes are gathered in the islands of the St. Lawrence. The province is rather level than mountainous; and the soil is good, producing excellent grass, wheat, rye, barley, and tobacco. The population is 200,000.* For several leagues below Montreal, the country seems to be one continued village. The churches are numerous, and handsome; their spires are covered with tin.†

Towns.—Québec is the capital, not only of Canada but of British America. It is situated on the St. Lawrence, 320 miles from the sea. The upper town stands on a rock of lime-stone; the fortifications are strong, and the inhabitants are more than 10,000, of whom two thirds are French. Being the residence of the governor, the seat of the courts, and the station of a large garrison; the town has an air of splendor and gaiety; lat. 46° 48' north. From the hill on which the city is built, 1000 feet above the river, which is here 5 or six miles wide, a most enchanting prospect is presented.—The busy town, vessels loaded with products of various climes, the gardens and fields, towering mountains, stupendous rocks, pathless forests, villages and towns, almost bewilder the senses, and delight the eye, with objects beautifully sublime. Montreal is 170 miles above Quebec, built on an Island, ten leagues long and four broad. The town has 6,000 inhabitants, and is the station of a British regiment. Here are six churches; four for the Roman catholics. In the city is a college, under the direction of the catholic clergy; here are also several protestant schools. In the town of *Three Rivers*, 50 miles above Quebec, are a handsome church, a nunnery, a hospital, and a female academy. The college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits is now a prison.

Character.—Nine tenths of the people are Roman catholic; among the rest is a variety of sects, as episcopalian, presbyterians, and methodists. In the colony are 12 clergymen of the church of England, 126 of the Roman

* Gray's travels.

† Weld.

catholic.* In this province is no protestant college ; but a few of their youth are sent to England, and the United States, for their education. Learning is however at a low ebb. Many of the women can read and write ; in this they are superior to the men, very few of whom can read. The women of course have great influence in all domestic affairs. The husband seldom makes a bargain, or undertakes any thing of importance without consulting his wife : but all are very ignorant and superstitious.†

Commerce.—Their chief exports are wheat, flax seed, lumber, fish, potash, ginseng, furs, and peltries. They import English goods, chocolate, salt, wine, and the produce of the West-Indies.

UPPER CANADA.

Extent, boundaries, and population.

THIS province is 525 miles from north to south, lying between lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$ and 50° north ; bounded south, by a part of the United States, east by Lower Canada, north by New-Britain, west by unexplored forests.

Divisions.—It is divided into nineteen counties, which are subdivided into townships, nine miles wide and twelve long.

Towns.—Newark stands on Niagara river, as it enters lake Ontario ; lat. 43° north. Here are a gaol, a court house, printing office, and two houses for public worship ; one for episcopalians and one for presbyterians.

Queenstown stands 7 miles above Newark, and is a place of great trade, receiving the furs, which are collected for 1500 miles back. York stands on a harbour of Ontario, and is the seat of government. Lat. $43^{\circ} 35'$ north.

Rivers and springs.—Lake Ontario pours forth the St. Lawrence, one of the noblest rivers in the world. This stream is never affected by rains nor melting snows. It is not known to rise or fall six inches. Ottawas is a large river, which falls into the St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Montreal. Niagara conveys the waters of Erie into Ontario. Seven miles above the falls, the banks are 310 feet high, gradually falling to the cataract, where they are only 147, composed of ragged rocks, hanging over the rapid torrent. The perpendicular fall is 157

* Pinkerton. † Weld.

feet, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide.* The sight of the rushing, foaming flood is terrible. The vapor ascends in a sable cloud, and rainbows are formed. The noise is sometimes heard 40 or 50 miles; the roar is tremendous; the earth trembles. On a creek 15 miles from Newark, is a salt spring, from which salt is made. Several other salt springs are found in the province.

Lakes.—Lake Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, a line through which forms the north boundary of the United States, lie partly in this province. Grand river pours the waters of the Rice lake into Ontario. Lakes Nipissing and Tomiscaning convey their waters to the St. Lawrence by the Ottawas river.

Soil.—The country is rich and level. In the neighbourhood of Kingston, the farmers live as well as in New-England. The lands, between lake Huron and Erie, have produced wheat 18 years in succession without manure. Near Superior and the lake of the Woods, are extensive plains, destitute of wood, excepting a few scattered tufts of trees. Large herds of buffaloes here find rich pasturage.

Government.—Their civil privileges are great. There is no land tax nor quit rent, excepting for the expenses of the county, and other smaller corporations. The mother country bears the whole expense of the civil establishment, and pays for surveying the lands for the people.

Curiosities.—A spring two miles above Niagara falls emits an inflammable air, which will make water boil in 15 minutes. In other parts of the lake, near the shore, are similar springs. Near Burlington bay is a volcano, where the Indians sacrifice to the bad spirits. They say the eruptions are frequent, and the noise like thunder.

Inhabitants.—This extensive country, for the greater part, is destitute of the gospel ministry, and of course religion is in a deplorable state. A few of the largest towns have ministers; but methodism, inculcated by travelling preachers, is the prevailing religion. These preachers are illiterate, rude in their manners, and many of them exceptionable in their lives. Very few are Catholics. The whole population is 100,000.†

* Gazetteer of Canada.

† Gray.

LABRADOR.

THIS miserable country is bounded S. W. by Lower Canada, W. by Hudson's bay, and northeasterly by Davis's sea.

It is inhabited by a few Esquimaux Indians ; the Moravians have a missionary establishment here. The waters are well stored with fish ; but the land is barren ; cattle must be housed nine months in the year. As in Asia the Indians use sledges, drawn by dogs. White bears and reindeer are numerous. The birds are those, common to the arctic regions. The grouse not only become white in winter ; but their feathers are greatly increased.

The bears are expert fishers ; they assemble in large companies at particular places ; some dive and rise again 70 or 80 yards distant.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THIS island lies on the east side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. $46^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 30'$ north, and between long. $15^{\circ} 20'$ and $18^{\circ} 30'$ east,* separated from Labrador by the straits of Belle-Isle, being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 broad. Fogs, clouds, and almost perpetual storms, envelop this cold and barren island. Its principal importance rises from the fishery on its coasts ; which is supposed to increase the national stock of England 300,000*l.* per annum. The population in 1805 was 24,922, of whom 8035 were Roman catholics. In its export trade is employed 467 vessels, containing 52,997 tons. Of cod fish it exported 587,928 quintals. In its import trade were employed 550 vessels containing 59,736 tons. In the fishery on its coast, Great Britain and the United States employ more than 3000 vessels, on board of which and in taking care of the fish, upwards of 100,000 men are employed. In St. Johns are three places of worship, one for Episcopalians, one for Catholics, and one for Dissenters.

CAPE BRETON.

THIS island lies between lat. $45^{\circ} 28'$ and 47° north, and between $13^{\circ} 31'$ and $15^{\circ} 22'$ east long. and 45 leagues east of Halifax. It is 109 miles long, and from 20 to 48 broad, separated from Nova-Scotia by the Gut of Canso. The Brass D'Or is a large piece of water,

which nearly intersects the island, leaving a portage of only a quarter of a mile, between the lake and ocean. A number of large rivers empty themselves into this lake.

Government.—The legislative power is in the hands of a lieutenant-governor and council, appointed by the king of England. All officers are appointed by the crown.

Population and towns.—On the island are about 1000 inhabitants.* Sidney is the seat of government, where is a garrison of 200 men.

Mines.—Near the mouth of Spanish river are coal mines; 6000 chaldrons are dug annually. In one of the mines a fire has long been burning, which cannot be quenched.

Trade.—Peltry and furs, some of which are purchased from the Micmac Indians, a tribe on the island, coal, and fish, are their principal exports. While in the hands of the French, the fishery was more valuable to them, than the mines of Peru or Mexico to Spain.†

NOVA-SCOTIA.

NOVA-SCOTIA, a great peninsula of North America, between lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ and $48^{\circ} 4'$ N. and long. 61° and 70° W. from London; being 317 miles long, and 254 broad. An isthmus unites it to the continent on the west. West of this rises the Gaspereau, a considerable stream, which has swept dams and mills from its channel. As it approaches the isthmus it divides; the south branch falls into Grand lake, which unites its waters with the bay of Fundy; the other branch falls into the waters connected with the gulf of St. Lawrence to the N. It is but 3 miles between navigable waters on the two branches. This peninsula is divided into two provinces.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Boundaries.

BOUNDED west by Maine, and a line drawn from the head of St. Croix to Canada; north by Canada; southeast it is divided from Nova-Scotia by the Missiquash river, and by an east line from its source to the bay of Vert, and south by the bay of Fundy.

Chief towns.—St. John's is the capital; it contains a handsome church, and 1000 inhabitants. The tide here

* Pinkerton.

† Charlevoix.

rises 30 feet, which keeps the harbour open all winter. Frederickton is the seat of government, has a handsome church, and 500 inhabitants. It stands at the head of sloop navigation on the St. John, 80 miles from the mouth.

Rivers and soil.—The St. John is the largest river; its course is about 350 miles; the tide flows about 80 or 90; boats ascend 200. It is the common route to Quebec; it overflows its banks, and the soil is rich. Three rivers fall into the bay of Passamaquoddy; on their banks are fertile lands.

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

Boundaries and extent.

BOUNDED northeast by the Gut of Canso, north by a part of the gulf of St. Lawrence and the straits of Northumberland, west by New-Brunswick and the bay of Fundy, south and southeast by the ocean. The length is 300 miles, the breadth 80,* making 8,789,000 acres, of which 3,000,000 have been granted, and 2,000,000 settled.

Bays, lakes, capes.—Canso, Chebucto, Torbay, and many other bays, form excellent harbours. At the head of Chignecto channel, an arm of Fundy bay, the tide rises 60 feet, and in the basin of Minas 40 feet. The principal capes are Cape Sable, Canso, and Blowme-down. Lake Porter is 15 miles long, and half a mile broad, and pours its waters into the ocean, 5 leagues east of Halifax. Beside these, there are lakes Shuben-acadie, Potawoch, Rossignel, and many others.

Rivers.—The longest rivers are the Annapolis, which is navigable 15 miles for vessels of 100 tons, and the Shubenacadie. Several rivers empty themselves into Pictou harbour.

Soil, mountains, and produce.—The southern shores are broken and stony. The islands and harbours appear as if formed for drying fish, being covered with a growth suitable for fish flakes and stages, with spots of good soil, sufficient to furnish the fishermen with gardens and pastures: back from the sea are good farms, and an improving state of cultivation. The forests are chiefly spruce, hemlock, pine, beech, and maple.

* Pinkerton.

Mines.—Coal, limestone, plaster of Paris, and iron ore, are found in the province.

Inhabitants.—The province is inhabited by the French, who were the first European settlers, by Englishmen, and New-Englanders, and people from several other countries.

College.—A college has been established here with several learned professors.

Indians.—Of these there are the remnants of several tribes. The Micmacs inhabit the eastern shore, between Halifax and Cape Breton. They have 300 fighting men. The Marehits inhabit the bank of the St. John, and the shores of Passamaquoddy bay, and have 140 fighting men.

Chief towns.—Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia. The streets cross each other at right angles, and the town contains 15 or 16,000 inhabitants. Port Roseway and Shelburne are places of note.

Trade and population.—Lumber and fish are their chief exports. The population of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the islands dependent, is reckoned at 50,000.*

ISLANDS.

St. John's island lies in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Nova-Scotia, and is 60 miles long and 30 broad.† It has several rivers and a good soil. It belongs to the province of Nova-Scotia, and has 5000 inhabitants.

Near the mouth of St. Lawrence is the island of Anticosti, 120 miles long, 30 broad. It has no harbour nor inhabitants. The Magdalen Isles, lying between 47° 13' and 47° 42' north lat. long. 18° 20' east, are inhabited by a few fishermen.

Isle Percee, 15 miles south of Cape Gaspee, is a rock, pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea flows; one of them admits large boats to pass through.‡

Partridge Island lies 3 miles S. from the city of St. John, here is a light house.

* Modern Gazetteer. † Pinkerton. ‡ Rev. Mr. Freeman.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 1250 } between { 31° & 48° N. lat.
 Breadth 1040 } 8° E. & 24° W. long. fr. Phil.
 67° & 96° W. long. from
 London, containing a million square miles, 640,000,000
 acres, 51,000,000 of water, and 589,000,000 of land.*

Boundaries.—BOUNDED northeast by New-Brunswick, north by Canada, southeast by the ocean, south by the Floridas, west by the Mississippi.

Lakes.—The lake of the woods lies east of the south end of lake Winnipeg, and is 106 miles long,† and in some places 40 broad. Rainy or long lake lies east from the lake of the Woods, and is said to be 100 miles long, and in no part more than 20 broad. East of this lie several lakes in a chain extending to lake Superior. This lake is the largest body of fresh water in the world. It is $15\frac{1}{4}$ or 1600§ miles in circuit, extending from lat. 46° to 50° north, and from long. 9° to $16^{\circ} 30'$ east. There are many islands in the lake. Two of them have each sufficient extent for a considerable state; one of them, Isle Royal, is 100 miles long, and in some places 40 broad. The Indians suppose these islands the residence of the Great Spirit. Two large rivers empty their waters into this lake; the Nipegon and the Michipicoten, which has its source near James's Bay. About 40 other rivers pour their waters into this lake. The straits of St. Marie convey the waters of Superior into lake Huron. This lake, next in size to Superior, lies between lat. $43^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 30'$ north. Its circumference is about 1000 miles. At the northwest corner the straits of Michillimackinac convey the waters of lake Michigan into Huron.

Upon an island in the straits, on which is a garrison, are two large caves; they contain many human bones of uncommon size. Indians carefully preserve the bones of their human sacrifices.||

Lake Michigan lies between lat. $41^{\circ} 8'$ and $45^{\circ} 40'$ north, 260 miles long from north to south, and 60 or 70 broad. Lake St. Clair receives the waters of Huron, and conveys them to lake Erie, being itself navigable for large vessels. Erie lies between 41 and 43 degrees

*Hutchins. †Henry. ‡French charts. §Carver. ||Henry's Travels.

of north latitude, 260 miles long from east to west, and 60 in the broadest part.* Its banks at the west end, and its islands, abound with rattlesnakes; other poisonous snakes dwell on its water. From the waters of this lake is a carrying place of 14 miles to Le Bœuf, near the head waters of French creek, where is a navigation with boats to the Alleghany and Ohio. The river Niagara conveys all the waters of the above lakes into Ontario. This lake lies between 43 and 44 degrees of north latitude; it is about 180 miles long and 60 broad. This lake, by the Cataract, which at Montreal takes the name of St. Lawrence, discharges its prodigious floods into the Atlantic. Lake Champlain is about 100 miles long: at Ticonderoga it is a mile wide; at Burlington bay, 15. Lake George is 36 miles long, and from one to seven broad; a brook, a mile and a half long conveys its waters into Champlain; the river Sorrel pours their waters into the St. Lawrence, below Montreal.

Rivers.—The largest river of the United States is the Mississippi, which rises in Red Cedar lake, lat. $47^{\circ} 42'$ north,† long. $18^{\circ} 30'$ west, and discharges its waters into the gulf of Mexico, after a course of 2000 miles, or about 1200 on a straight line. The Ohio, one of its branches, is a noble river, which has a course of 1200 miles, and is 1000 yards broad at the mouth; its general breadth is from 4 to 600 yards. The Potomac, the Susquehannah, the Delaware, the Hudson, the Connecticut, Merrimack, Kennebec and Penobscot, are principal rivers of the United States.

Bays.—The coast is indented with numerous bays, of which Casco bay, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Chesapeake, are the largest.

Face of the country.—Hills and mountains, plains and valleys, give variety to the prospects in the United States. Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Vermont are stony; so is a great part of New-Jersey, and the northeast part of New-York. East of the Alleghany mountains in the southern states, the country on the sea, for several hundred miles in length, and 60 or 70 in breadth, is entirely level, and free from stones. This land has been gained from the ocean.

Banks.—In the United States are 103 banks, with 39 branches, making really 133 banks. Their nominal capital is \$58,000,000.

* Gaz. of Canada.

† Col. Pike.

Commerce.—This is the second commercial nation in the world. The tonnage of the United States in 1810 was 1,350,281 tons, of which 243,538 were owned in New-York, 133,275 in Boston, 121,443 in Philadelphia, 102,434 in Baltimore, 40,940 in Norfolk, and 50,819 in Charleston. In 1807 the imports were \$30,000,000 ; the exports of domestic produce were 42 millions ; of foreign goods 36 millions ; the revenue was \$17,600,000 ! the money in circulation \$17,000,000. The foreign spirits imported amounted to 9,750,000 gallons, which yielded to the revenue \$2,865,000. The exports during the year, ending the last of Sept. 1810, were \$66,760,000. Of these 12,520,000 were sent to Great Britain, and 120,000 to France and Holland.* The exports ending September 1811, amounted to \$61,316,838 ; more than 20 millions of which, went to Great Britain.

Soil and produce.—In the United States is found every species of soil, from the worst to the most fruitful. In some part or other is found every kind of fruit, grain, plants, and roots, which are cultivated in Europe.

Inhabitants.—The United States are settled by emigrants, or their descendants from various nations of Europe, of different religions, languages, opinions, and manners. They have not formed any uniform or general character. They are like the image of clay and iron, brass, silver, and gold. They may be described in particular sections, but very few features are alike in all, though there is a general conformity to the English, from whom the great majority originated.

The slavery of the negroes produces one of the most odious traits in the American character. More than a million slaves, mostly in the south, sometimes give their masters painful apprehensions. In the northern and eastern states there are but very few, that are called slaves, and this is rather a nominal than a real slavery. For the most part the slaves and their masters, in New-England, labour in the same field, sleep under the same roof, eat at the same table, attend public worship in the same congregation, and their children are instructed in the same schools. In the south, slavery is a more bitter cup. The black performs all the drudgeries, which ignominious submission can execute, or unfeeling authority command.

Means of information are very generally enjoyed, es-

* Report of Mr. Gallatin.

pecially in the northern and middle states. Schools and academies, and social libraries, are numerous. In the states are 25 colleges, and more than 70 academies. Thirteen millions and seventy-eight thousand newspapers are annually circulated among the inhabitants.* Most of the distinguished works published in England are re-printed in this country, and many of our writers are respectable as authors.

The inhabitants of the southern states are mostly rich planters ; those of New-England and the north, are farmers in moderate circumstances. Those of the south disdain labour ; those of the north are compelled to labour, in the heat of summer and the frost of winter, to obtain sustenance for themselves and families. The inhabitants of the south have less respect for the sabbath, for the institutions of religion and its ministers ; in the eastern states almost every village has a church and a religious instructor, who is viewed with affectionate esteem. No people are more kind and charitable. But perhaps a learned foreigner may give the national character more justly. "The character of the different states," says a late writer,† "may be expected to be as dissimilar to each other as their climates, the original formation of the colonies, and the diversity of the nations from which they descended. The possession of slaves must have introduced a considerable difference in their manners. Every private individual in the United States has entire liberty of conscience. Though there is no distinction acknowledged by law in the United States, fortune and the nature of professions form different classes. Merchants, lawyers, physicians, and clergymen form the first class ; farmers and artisans, the second ; workmen, *who let themselves by the day or month*, the third. In public amusements these classes do not [commonly] intermix. The women possess in the highest degree the domestic virtues. Good mothers and good wives, their husbands and children engage their whole attention." The numerous taverns and "grog shops" in the country, particularly in some parts of New-York, are a national evil, which calls for the attention of legislators. In some parts you pass one of these haunts of idleness almost every mile ; in some villages are several. In the territory of the United States are many wrecks and

* Miller's Retrospect.

† Rev. J. Goldsmith.

remnants of savage tribes, whose names once spread terror through the country. They are now harmless objects of compassion. Most of them have received missionaries and school-masters, and are cultivating their lands. Beginning to experience the comforts of civilization and religion, they in a great degree forsake the vices of paganism.

Manufactures.—The following articles are manufactured in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of the United States, Chocolate, earthen ware, refined sugar, flax seed oil, candles, soap, leather, and wood. The cotton manufactories are supposed to be not less than 87, and constantly increasing, in which are 80,000 spindles, the capital employed is \$4,800,000, the persons employed are 4,000. The various manufactures of leather in the United States are estimated at \$20,000,000 per annum. Spirituous & malt liquors, annually made, amount to ten million of dollars; * fifteen million gallons of gin, rum, and other spirits, are distilled every year. Paper mills are erected in every part of the union.

Military strength.—Congress have voted an army of 50,000 troops. Nearly a million men in the United States, are capable of bearing arms. The militia in 1808, were 674,287. Our navy has mostly vanished; a few frigates, smaller vessels, and gun-boats, are all that remain.

Debt.—The public debt Jan. 1, 1812, was \$45,154,189.

Religion.—There is no religious establishment in this country. Every man chooses the religion, which pleases him, or rejects all religions. Its own invincible evidence of a divine origin, the lives of its professors, the persuasions of its teachers, and the faithfulness of its infinite Author, are the support of religion in this country. Most of the people profess to believe the christian religion.

Laws.—The laws of the United States are of a complex character, having respect to state and federal jurisdiction. 1. State jurisdiction comprehends every case, not expressly prohibited by the federal constitution. The laws are written and unwritten. The written are the constitution of the United States, acts of congress, treaties, constitutions and acts of the state. The unwritten are the common law of England, as far as it was ap-

* Report from the Secretary of the Treasury.

applicable in the settlement of the state, customs and usages of the people, sanctioned by time, or recognized by courts of law.

The statute law of England has force, if the statute was enacted prior to the settlement of the colony, and was adapted to the situation of the settlers, or when it explicitly extended to the colony, or has been enacted by the colonial legislature, or has been recognized, and enforced by the courts of law.

Before the American revolution, the evidence of the law was the same as in England; since that event, the reports and elementary works of English jurists are cited not as authorities, but by way of analogy and illustration. The law of merchants, the civil and canon law, and law of nations, are recognized as parts of the common law.

2. The objects of federal jurisdiction are confined to cases expressly delegated by the constitution of the United States, and are all of a national character. The laws are the constitutions, the acts, and treaties of the United States. In civil cases the constitution gives the federal courts, sometimes original, sometimes appellate jurisdiction; sometimes concurrent with the state courts, and sometimes exclusive. An act of congress declares, "The laws of the several states shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law" in the federal courts. As a part of the laws in the several states are unwritten this gives the federal courts common law jurisdictions in *civil* cases. In criminal cases no such provision exists; the penal code of the United States, therefore, rests upon the constitution, and acts of congress: it has therefore, been anxiously inquired, how it can embrace crimes and offences at common law. The judges of the supreme court have pronounced contrary decisions.—[Barton.]

Post Office.—The Post Offices in 1811 were 2403; the length of the post roads was 87,035 miles; the distance travelled in a week 107,551 miles, in the year 5,592,652 miles.

Population.—The population of the United States and territories is 7,239,903, which is about 3 persons to each square mile. Of these 1,191,364 are slaves. The births annually have been estimated at 390,000, and the deaths at 190,000.

Mint.—In the year 1807 were coined to the value of 587,443 dollars in silver; 9,652 in copper; 137,495 in gold.

Government.—The United States are the only republic in the world. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives. The house are chosen by the people for two years. Every 30,000 are entitled to a representative. The senate is composed of two members from each state, chosen by their legislatures for six years. The senate try impeachments. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice presides. The executive power is vested in a president, chosen for four years. The judicial power of the United States is vested in a supreme court, and other inferior courts. The judges, according to the constitution, may hold their office during good behaviour. The trial of all crimes, excepting in cases of impeachments, shall be by jury.*

NEW ENGLAND.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 626 }
 Breadth from 1 to 200 } between { Lat. 41° & 48° N.
 east, containing 70,749 square miles. } Long. 1° 30' & 10° 15'

Discovery.—NEW ENGLAND was discovered in 1497, by John Cabot, a Venetian. Sailing for China from England, he fell in with the coasts of Labrador, and coasted to the 67th degree of north latitude, 1496. The next year he made another voyage, and discovered Newfoundland, and traversed the coast to Florida.

Boundaries.—Bounded north by Lower Canada, east by New-Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean, south by the ocean and Long Island sound, and west by New-York.

* In some geographies, and often in conversation, the United States are spoken of as in three divisions; New-England or the eastern states, the middle, and the southern states. The first division includes Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut; the second includes New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Ohio; the third, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, Tennessee, South-Carolina, and Georgia. This is a very arbitrary and artificial division.

Face of the country.—New-England presents a varied surface from extensive plains, and gently waving knolls, to rising hills and lofty mountains, which are often wrapt in clouds, never shaded with trees, nor green with plants. The hills of Maine in general are moderate, and a great part of it, particularly along the sea coast, and between Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, is a level country. Agamenticus, in York county, is a distinguished mountain. Near the head of the Kennebec, and in the vicinity of Penobscot bay, are high mountains. Near the sea, New-Hampshire is level: it soon becomes hilly to the west, and near the centre of the state, are a number of high mountains. The White Hills are the highest land in North America. In the N. W. part of the state, about lat. 44° 30' begins a range of mountains, which separates the branches of Saco and Amariscoggin from those of Connecticut river. This height of land, continuing its course southerly, through Massachusetts, divides the waters of Merrimack from the Connecticut, and the branches of Charles river, and Pawtucket from those of the Quinebaug, and proceeding along the west border of Rhode-Island, terminates near the sea. In this range of mountains, which is more than 200 miles in length, are Moose hillock, Orange mountain, Sunapee, the Monadnocks, and several other lofty summits. In New-Hampshire it is a rampart of mountains; in its southern part it is a chain of hills, not always distinctly marked. But the Green mountains are the most stupendous chain in New-England. Rising near the north boundary of Vermont, and proceeding south, it divides the streams, which fall into Lake Champlain from those, which fall into the Connecticut; the course is continued through Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and terminated near New-Haven. In the N. W. corner of Massachusetts, a western branch unites with this immense ridge, which is 250 miles long, leaving only a deep, narrow valley for the passage of Hoosack river. Other branches go off in different directions. Mansfield mountain, Camel's Rump, Kellington peak, Hoosack mountain, and Toghkonuck mountain are lofty summits. Ashcutney, partly in Windsor, Vermont, is probably the highest mountain in the state, measuring from its immediate base. While most of the other distinguished summits rest on a lofty ridge of land, this boldly rises from the bottom of the valley on the

bank of the Connecticut, and lifts her naked top into the bleak atmosphere, shaded neither by trees nor shrubs. Connecticut is a hilly country. These hills very commonly lie in ridges from N. to S. are well watered with springs and rivulets, and have a rich soil. Some of them seem to be branches from the two great ridges, which descend from Vermont and New-Hampshire. The surface of Rhode-Island is not very different from that of Connecticut. The eastern part of Massachusetts is level. Worcester and Middlesex counties are more hilly. In Hampshire county are Mount Tom, and a number of romantic hills. Berkshire county is almost covered with mountains and hills of various descriptions.

Climate and diseases.—New-England is a very healthy country. In Connecticut and Rhode-Island, south winds in the winter and spring are damp and chilly. On the sea shore of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, the northeast winds are distressing to invalids, and tedious to all. The southwest wind is most pleasant, though in the winter often very cold. In Connecticut and Rhode-Island, the weather is much more variable in winter than in Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Maine. The diseases most common are fluxes, fevers, asthma, catarrh, colic, quincy, consumption, and rheumatism. All these are generally under the influence of medicine, excepting consumption. This disease is fatal to many young people, who expose themselves to the freezing atmosphere, without the defence of warm woollen clothing. Intermittent fevers or agues are seldom known of late years in New-England; their swamps are generally cleared, and exposed to the sun.

Population and character.—The inhabitants of New-England in 1810, were 1,471,957. The great body of these are farmers, who own and cultivate the soil with their own hands. There is hardly a man in New-England, who is not occupied with the business of some particular profession. Most of those known in Europe are found here; but authors by profession, so numerous in Germany and some other parts of Europe, are here unknown. Most of those, who have published books, have been men in the learned professions, who have seized their leisure hours for this purpose; probably more than nineteen twentieths of the publications have been from the clergy. By the establishment of schools in every neigh-

bourhood ; by the general circulation of newspapers in every town and village ; by the use of social libraries in almost every parish, excepting in Rhode-Island, all the people are readers from their childhood, and general knowledge is perhaps more liberally diffused among the common people, than in any other part of the world.

Estates are equally divided among the children of the family ; hence a happy equality of circumstances prevails. If a man wishes to be richer than his brethren, he must be more industrious, more economical, more enterprising. In no nation of the world is the character of merchants, more honourable than in New-England. They are distinguished not only for their great wealth, but for their intelligence, their patriotism, and integrity. The spirit of the people is highly commercial. Hence in this country of rocks and hills, where in many regions the roads were scarcely passable in carriages a few years since, an easy communication has been opened between the most distant parts by numerous turnpike roads. They spread their branches in every direction over the country. Through marshes and mountains, they force their way to the principal ports of commerce. Canals unite distant waters ; loaded barks gaily descend the locks of the Connecticut and Merrimack, unmindful of their roaring cataracts.

One religious custom in New-England deserves notice. In the spring the governors issue proclamations for a day of fasting and prayer. The people assemble, and sermons and prayers are attended, as on the sabbath. In autumn, after the harvest, proclamations are again issued for a day of thanksgiving.* On these occasions, the ministers of the gospel sometimes freely explore the political prospects of their country, giving such advice and warnings, as circumstances demand. In most of the towns in New-England ministers are settled, and a happy, cordial, and useful intercourse subsists between them and their people.

VERMONT.

Situation and extent.

	Miles.		
Length	157 }	between	{ Lat. 42° 44' & 45° N. Long. 1° 43' & 3° 36' E.
Breadth	90 }		
containing 9034 square miles, and 5,731,760 acres.			

* See Geneva.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Lower Canada, east by Connecticut river, south by Massachusetts, and west by New-York.

Divisions.—This state is divided into the following counties, proceeding from the southwest corner, north, round the state, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orleans, Essex, Caledonia, Orange, Windsor, and Windham.

Climate.—This is a healthy country ; the sky in winter is generally serene, the ground covered with snow, and the air cold. Rivers, which in the spring and autumn, formerly covered the adjacent meadows, of late seldom rise above their banks. In summer, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer often rises to 93 1-2 and in the winter falls to 27 below 0. The longest day is 15 hours, 25 minutes, and 50 seconds.

Soil and produce.—The land in Vermont is generally very good, producing good crops of wheat, flax, barley, and grass. Wheat is their staple ; beef, cattle, and horses, they raise for market.

Rivers and lakes.—The greater part of Champlain lies in this state. It extends N. and S. 128 miles in length, and is from half a mile to 16 miles wide, and contains about 600 square miles. Lake Memphremagog lies partly in this state, and partly in Canada. It is 30 miles long, and sends its waters into lake St. Peter, by the St. Francis, which is 100 miles long. On the east side, Connecticut river runs the whole length of the state, receiving from the Green mountains Deerfield, West, Black, White, and Ompompanoosuck rivers. From the same mountains west runs Michiscoui river, which rises in Kellyvale, in Orleans county, first running N. E. then N. into Canada ; and after crossing the line several times, it then in a north westerly course falls into Champlain, a few miles south of the Canada line. Lamoille has its rise in Glover, and falls into Champlain in Colchester. Otter creek rises in Dorset, about 30 miles N. E. of Bennington, and in a N. W. course falls into Champlain in Ferrisburg. Onion river is one of the largest in the state. It was called by the Indians Winooski. It rises in Cabot, 45 miles east from Burlington. Its course is S. W. 15 or 20 miles to Montpelier ; it then turns W. N. W. and falls into lake Champlain on the south side of Colchester point, 4 miles north of Burlington village. Its windings

give it a course of 70 miles. These rivers are navigable for large boats, and some of them, as Otter creek, for large vessels to their falls, which are in general 6 or 8 miles from the lake.

Mountains.—Vermont is divided from north to south by the Green mountains. The most considerable separate mountains are Mount Antony, near Bennington, Stratton mountain, Danby mountain, Kellington peak, which is the highest, and is 3679 feet above the level of the ocean.* Kingston mountain, Mansfield mountain, and Ashcutney. Snow lies on these frequently from October to June: their summits have no trees. The Green mountains in Addison county, separate; and a bold precipitous branch proceeds northerly within 15 or 20 miles of Champlain, divided into lofty summits, between which Onion and Lamoille rivers have forced their way to the lake. In this chain are Camel's Rump, and Mansfield mountain. The other branch turns easterly, proceeding within 15 or 18 miles of Connecticut river, and forms a more uniform *height of land*, through which no streams force a passage.

Mines, &c.—Iron ore is found in abundance in different parts of the state. In a vein of white flint is a lead mine in Sunderland. Copperas is extracted from a mine in Shrewsbury. Fine pipe clay is found in Rutland. The west side of the state abounds with marble, of white, grey, and other colours. Lead is found in Thetford, and in Monkton is a fine clay or *silex* from which porcelain is made; it is a richer paint than white lead. In Dorset mountain, it is said, are lead and silver.

Bank.—A state bank is established at Woodstock, with branches at Burlington, Middlebury, and Westminster.

Manufactures.—At Middlebury is a distillery; in the state are several others. Families manufacture flax and wool for common use; vast quantities of maple sugar are made; furnaces and forges are erected in a number of places. At Vergennes is a manufactory of iron, on an extensive scale. Several paper mills are erected.

Religion.—Most of the people are congregationalists, some are baptists and methodists, and a few are quakers and episcopalians. The people in general are disposed to settle a minister; but many towns are too new and

* Measured by the barometer in 1811.

poor ; these gratefully receive missionaries from Massachusetts and Connecticut. No man is obliged to support any religion.

Literature.—The people of Vermont have shown a noble zeal for the promotion of literature. In each town they have reserved upwards of 300 acres for the support of town schools ; the same quantity also for the support of county grammar schools. Thirty three thousand acres, they have granted for the support of a college, which is established in Burlington. Six thousand pounds have been raised by donations to erect buildings, or increase the funds of the college. A number of enterprising individuals have erected a college at Middlebury, and the institution flourishes. This state has also generously patronized Dartmouth college and Moor's charity school in New-Hampshire. They have granted 23,000 acres to these seminaries. Ten printing offices are established in the state. An agricultural society is incorporated. Grammar schools or academies are established in Norwich, Castleton, St. Albans, Rutland, Windsor, Caledonia, Addison, and Franklin.

Population.—In 1810 the inhabitants were 217,913. In 1808 they were supposed to be 210,000* The militia in 1808 were 17,981.

Chief Towns.—There are no large towns in this inland and new country. Bennington has formerly been the capital, and is now the largest town. Its public buildings are a meeting house, court house, and gaol. Windsor is a pleasant place, delightfully situated on the west bank of Connecticut river. Here is a state prison of massy, hewn stones. Vergennes stands on the lower falls of Otter Creek, 5 miles from the lake ; it is a lively compact village. The roar of the cataract, the din of business, the wild and sublime scenery around, render it a pleasant and romantic place. Newbury, on Connecticut river, is a pleasant place. Burlington, on lake Champlain, is a growing village. Montpelier, in Orange county, is the seat of government.

Curiosities.—In Tinmouth is a cave 104 feet in depth, 100 in length, and 20 in breadth. In Orwell, on the margin of Champlain, is a spring of very disagreeable taste, from which salts are made, similar to Glaubers. People in the vicinity resort to the spring for various complaints.

* Deane.

In Newbury is a spring, which contains sulphurated hydrogen gas, and some iron. It is supposed to be beneficial in rheumatism, scrofula, and affections of the skin. A house for baths is erected, and the accommodations for visitants are convenient.

From a mountain in Williamston, a stream descends into a meadow and divides. One part runs southerly, to form a principal branch of White river. The other part runs northerly, to make a headbranch of Onion river. In another place, the head waters of these rivers interlock in a curious manner. From the side of a mountain a stream descends into a valley, and takes a southerly course to form White river. From the mountain on the opposite side of the valley, but from a more southern part, another stream descends and turns north, running parallel with the other brook, only a few rods distant but in an opposite course.

Commerce and canal.—Foreign goods are purchased chiefly at Boston, Hartford, New-York, and Montreal. In the parts of the state, little cultivated, payment is made in pearl and pot ashes. In other parts beef, pork, butter, cheese, and flax are sent to market. About 1500 cattle are annually sold in Boston. The exports during the year ending September 30, 1810, amounted to \$432,631. At Bellows' falls is a canal with seven locks, which cost more than 100,000 dollars.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 168 }
 Medial breadth 55 } between { $42^{\circ} 41'$ & $45^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat.
 containing 9491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres, of
 which 100,000 are water.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Canada, east by Maine and the ocean, south by Massachusetts, west by Connecticut river.

Civil divisions.—The state is divided into six counties; Rockingham, with a population of 50,175, Strafford 41,595, Hillsborough 49,149, Cheshire 41,042, Grafton 28,462 and Coos 3,991. These are subdivided into 213 towns and locations. The whole population is 214,414. The militia in 1808 were 24,863.

Face of the country.—Excepting a small tract near the ocean, New-Hampshire is a hilly, mountainous country. Beside smaller ridges, a lofty range of mountains divides the branches of Connecticut and Merrimack. In this range are Monadnock, Sunapee, Moosehillock, and some others. The summit of the Monadnock is 3254 feet above the level of the sea. The top is a bald rock, and on the sides are appearances of a fiery explosion at some former time. The White mountains in this state are the most lofty in New-England; 6,234 feet above the level of the ocean.* The Indians have a tradition that the country was once drowned; that one man and woman preserved themselves by ascending one of these mountains; that from this pair the country was again peopled.†

Rivers.—Connecticut river washes the west side of this state, its whole length; its principal branches in New-Hampshire are Israel and John's river, the Upper, Lower, and Wild Amonoosuck, Sugar and Cold rivers. A bridge crosses Connecticut river between Haverhill and Newbury, between Cornish and Windsor; and between Hanover and Norwich; another crosses the river at Bellows' falls in Walpole.

Merrimack river is formed from the Pemigewasset, which has its source near Moosehillock mountain, and the Winnipiseogee river, from the lake of the same name. They unite in Sanbornton, and take the name of Merrimack, which pursues at first a south course, then sweeps a bold arch easterly, and falls into the sea, 3 miles below Newburyport. The last part of its course is in Massachusetts. Bridges cross this river at Plymouth, Boscawen, Concord, Dunbarton, at the isle of Hookset, and at Goffstown below Amoskeag falls. From the west it receives Blackwater a sluggish stream above Salisbury: also Contoocook, below Boscawen; Piscataquog, in Goffstown, and Sowhegan below Bedford. From the east it receives Suncook, below Pembroke. Piscataqua has its source in a pond in Wakefield; its course is about 40 miles. To the falls in Somersworth, it is called, Salmon Fall river; thence it assumes the name of Newichawanock, till it unites with Cochecho river. Five miles above Portsmouth, a stupendous bridge crosses this river. Its length is 2600 feet; 2244 are planked; near the centre is an arch of 244 feet.

* Measured in 1811, by Capt. A. Patridge. All former statements have been mere conjectures.

† Josselyn.

Lakes.—Winnipiseogee lake is 24 miles long, and from three to twelve broad. Massabesick lake, in Chester, is 30 miles in circuit. The other considerable lakes are Umbagog Squam, Sunapee, and Great Ossipee.

Soil and produce.—The soil of New-Hampshire is in general very fertile, especially on Connecticut river, and its other streams. Its pasturage is richer than that of Massachusetts; hence great quantities of beef and mutton, butter and cheese, are sent to market. Wheat is produced in plenty; also rye, corn, oats, barley, and flax. In a great part of the state they have no orchards, or they are so young as to produce very little; but in the eastern part of the state are many large and fruitful orchards.

Canals.—A canal is cut round the falls of Amoskeag, in the Merrimack. The descent of the falls is about 50 feet; boats ascend through 10 locks. A canal is also cut through the marsh, from Hampton to the Merrimack, near Newburyport. Round the falls of Connecticut river, in Lebanon, canals are dug, by which boats ascend to Bath, almost 300 miles from the sea. The rapids above are so extensive as to discourage any further improvements in the navigation of the river.

Manufactures.—A cotton manufactory is established in Exeter. At Amoskeag falls in Goffstown is a manufactory of cotton and wool. At Pembroke is a cotton, and at Milford a cotton and woollen manufactory. Great quantities of iron are made in Franconia. Lead is found in Lebanon; in the neighbourhood are allum and copperas.

Trade.—Portsmouth is a place of considerable trade, but a great part of the farmers' produce is sent to Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Portland, and New-York. The exports of the year ending September 30, 1810, amounted to \$434,650.

Banks.—In Portsmouth are three banks; one in Exeter, one in Haverhill, one in Dover, one in Keene, one in Amherst, and two in Concord.

Character.—The inhabitants are industrious, hardy, and independent. In a great part of the state the population is so thin that the advantages of schools, and public worship, are not so generally enjoyed, as in the more populous states of New-England. Many of their young men emigrate in the character of artisans, or hired labourers.

College and academies.—In this state is Dartmouth college, in the town of Hanover, half a mile east from Connecticut river, on a plain elevated 182 feet above the banks of that noble stream. The situation is healthy and pleasant, in a social village, equally removed from the unpleasantness of solitude, and the confusion of the noisy city. The college has a valuable library, and philosophical apparatus, and is under the care of a president, who is professor of civil and ecclesiastical history, a professor of mathematics, natural and moral philosophy ; a professor of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages ; a professor of divinity, and two tutors. This college has been of immense advantage to this state and Vermont, in promoting their settlement, and diffusing the means of knowledge and religion. The students are generally about 170. Connected with the college is Moor's charity school. Also a medical establishment in which is a professor of chemistry and a professor of anatomy. Phillips' Exeter Academy holds a distinguished rank among the academies of our country. At New-Ipswich, Atkinson, and Amherst, are incorporated academies.

Chief towns.—Portsmouth is much the largest town, and the only port in the state. It has five houses for public worship, a state house, market house, and work house.

Exeter is 15 miles southwest from Portsmouth, at the head of navigation on Swamscot river. It has various considerable manufactures. There are three houses of worship, a gaol, an academy, and an elegant court house. Concord, where is a state prison, Keene, Charleston, and Dover, are pleasant, flourishing towns.

Religion.—The great body of the people are congregationalists ; but many are baptists, presbyterians, episcopalians, or quakers. In Canterbury, also in Enfield is a hamlet of shaking quakers. Their plantations are fertile and highly cultivated ; their buildings, orchards, and gardens, have an air of neatness ; every thing proclaims the industry of the people.

Curiosities.—In Chester is a cave, called the Devil's den, in which is a room 15 or 20 feet square, 4 feet high. In a meadow in Atkinson is an island of 6 or 7 acres, which rises and falls with the water, which by means of a dam is sometimes raised 6 feet.*

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

[A PART OF MASSACHUSETTS.]

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Leng. from S. W.	} between {	43° 4' & 48° N. Lat. 4° 25' & 8° E. long.
to N. E. 300		
Breadth 170		

containing 40,000 square miles.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED east by New-Brunswick, southeast by the ocean, west by New-Hampshire, north by Canada.

Divisions.—This district is divided into eight counties; York, Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec, Somerset, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington.

Climate.—This climate is favourable to health and vigour; but not materially different from New-Hampshire; excepting in having nearly 300 miles of sea coast, it is more exposed to the dismal northeast winds, which pour all their fury on its shores; but the winters though cold and long, are generally serene.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Kennebec and Penobscot; the St. Croix, the Sheepscot, Androscoggin and Saco are considerable streams. From the Kennebec to the Chaudire, it is 5 miles across the height of land.* At the twenty mile falls in the Androscoggin the cataract is 45 feet perpendicular. Below the falls the bank declines, so that the water may be conducted from the river for mills.

Bays.—Numerous bays indent the coast; the largest are Casco, Penobscot, Frenchman's and Machias bays.

Face of the country.—This in general is rather a level region: yet on the Penobscot, and toward the head waters of the Kennebec, are some majestic mountains.

Soil and produce.—Near the sea, the land is considered as unproductive; but inland, and on the rivers, the soil is good, and the produce is the same as in New-Hampshire. Indian corn dwindles as we proceed north.

Population and character.—In 1810 the inhabitants were 228,705. A great part of the district is destitute of a regular, settled ministry; it therefore cannot be supposed that religious impressions, are so general, and strong as in some other districts. But missionaries sent, among them are affectionately received, and great benefit results from their labors. Most of the people are

congregationalists, but many are baptists, and some are methodists, others are episcopalians, or presbyterians.

Trade.—Wood, lumber, and fish are their principal exports. Their vast forests of excellent timber form a mine of wealth.

Banks.—In Portland are two banks; Hallowell, Wiscasset, Buckstown, and Pepperelboro', have each one bank.

Learning.—The embarrassments, which always attend the settlement of a new country, and the thin population in a great part of this country, make it difficult, in many places, to support schools; still, laudable efforts have been made for the instruction of their children. Schools are kept where the people are able; academies are established in Hallowell, Berwick, Fryburgh, Portland, and Machias, also in Gorham, Monmouth, Hebron, Hampden, Limerick, and Bluehill. A college is founded in Brunswick, with a considerable fund; its prospects are encouraging. Two buildings are erected; one, 50 feet by 40, three stories high; the other is 100 feet by 42, four stories high. It is under the instruction of a president, two professors, and two tutors.

Bridges.—Across Belfast harbour are two draw bridges. The largest which was built in 1806, is said to be the largest public work in the district. It is 28 feet broad, and 122 rods long; the posts are from 30 to 58 feet in length. Two noble bridges connect the peninsula of Portland with the main. Across York river, a mile from the sea, is a bridge 270 feet long. It stands on 13 piers. All these are supported by tolls.

Chief towns.—Portland is the chief town of this district. It is pleasantly situated, well built and very flourishing. It has a light house, seven places for public worship, three for congregationalists, one for episcopalians, one for baptists, one for methodists, and one for quakers. They have a handsome court house, and an excellent harbour.

York is 74 miles northeast from Boston; it is divided into two parishes. York river passes through this town, and is navigable 6 or 7 miles for vessels of 250 tons. Lat. 43° 9' north.

Hallowell is a pleasant, flourishing town on the Kennebec, lat. 44° 16' north. The public buildings are the bank, meeting house, and academy.

Augusta lies above Hallowell. It is a compact village, from which is a delightful prospect of the superb bridge thrown over the Kennebec, and the pleasant farms across the river. The public buildings are a meeting house, a court house, and gaol.

Wiscasset is a flourishing, commercial little town, on the Sheepscot.

MASSACHUSETTS, PROPER.

Situation and extent.

Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Length 175	between { 41° 31' & 42° 52' N. lat. } { 1° 30' & 5° 11' E. long. }	6250
Breadth 90		

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Vermont and New-Hampshire, east by the Atlantic ocean, south by the Atlantic, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, and west by New-York.

Divisions.—It is divided into 14 counties, Suffolk which in 1810 had 34,381 inhabitants, Norfolk which then had 31,245, Essex, which had 71,888, Middlesex 52,789, Hampshire 76,192, Franklin, Hampden, Plymouth 35,195, Bristol 37,168, Barnstable 21,993, Duke's 3290, Nantucket 6807, Worcester 64,910, Berkshire 35,782, making the population 471,640, being 75 to each square mile.

Rivers.—Connecticut river runs through this state in Hampshire county. Housatonick river rises in the west part of this state, runs southerly into Connecticut, and falls into Long island sound; Hoosuc river rises near Pittsfield, and runs notherly, through Cheshire, Adams, and Williamstown, into Pownal in Vermont; thence into New-York, and falls into the Hudson, below Stillwater. It winds its passage between towering mountains, and on its banks are rich intervals. Deerfield river rises in Stratton, Vermont, and pursues a south course for about 30 miles, through Sommerset, Wilmington, and Reedsborough; entering Massachusetts, it wheels to the east, and in about 25 miles mingles with the Connecticut at Deerfield. This last part of its course is through clustering mountains, whose bases so croud each other, as sometimes not to leave room for a road, which is in some places dug through the side of the mountain, 200 feet above the river. Westfield river mingles with the Connecticut at West-Springfield. Miller's river falls into the Con-

necticut from the east at Northfield, and Chicapee at Springfield. The Merrimack rises in the western part of New-Hampshire, and is navigable for vessels of burden to Haverhill, 20 miles from its mouth. Parker river rises in Boxford, passes into Rowley, thence to Newbury, and falls into Plum island sound, being navigable to Byfield for coasting vessels. The source of Ipswich river is from springs in the west part of Wilmington, whence it runs easterly and in Ipswich falls into Ipswich bay. Shawsheen, Concord, and Nashua rivers, run northeasterly into Merrimack. Mystic river falls into Boston harbour, and is navigable to Medford. Charles river has its source in a pond in Hopkinton, and falls into Boston harbour, between Charlestown and Boston. Neponset descends from ponds in Stoughton and Sharon, and meets the tide at Milton; thence to the ocean it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons. The course of Taunton river is from the northeast, and falls into Narraganset bay at Tiverton.

Capes.—Cape Cod and Cape Ann are the largest capes. Province-Town, at the Point of Cape Cod, has a good harbour; there landed the first fathers of New-England in 1620. Cape Ann is a peninsula. From the town runs a stream south into Manchester creek or harbour, and another north into the navigable water of Chebacco river.

Bays.—The most considerable bays are Ipswich, Boston, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Buzzard's.

Islands.—Plum island is nine miles long, and about one broad. The island consists chiefly of sand, blown into curious piles, 10, 15, and 25 feet high, crowned with bushes, bearing the beach plum in vast quantities. A handsome bridge, 726 feet long with a turnpike and an immense causeway through the marsh, leading to it, has been erected across the sound from Newbury to the island, since which it has become a place of fashionable resort. Invalids find it healthy; on the island is a large house of entertainment for the accommodation of parties.

When the plums are ripe, the people of the neighbouring towns and villages flock here in great numbers, and this spot, so dismal in the winter, becomes a scene of cheerful amusement. The Merrimack Humane Society have erected here several small huts for the relief of shipwrecked mariners. Nantucket island is 15 miles long

and 11 broad, 8 leagues south of Cape Cod. The soil is in general sandy and unproductive. Not a tree of natural growth is on the island. There is but one society of congregationalists; the rest are friends. The population is 6,807. Nantucket has a considerable town of the same name, on a good harbour. It has a court house, a congregational, and quaker meeting house. The people are industrious, and obtain, chiefly from the sea, a comfortable support.

Martha's Vineyard lies west of Nantucket; it is 21 miles long and six broad. It contains three societies of congregationalists, two baptist churches, and three small congregations of Indians. Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Noman's island, and the Elizabeth islands, which contain 16,500 acres of valuable land, constitute Duke's county. A large portion of the men in these islands employ a great part of the year on the ocean. The other islands of value are in the harbour of Boston, about 40 of various sizes. Castle island, three miles from the town, is the most distinguished; it has been ceded to the United States, who have here a fortification.

Light houses.—There are two lighthouses on the north end of Plum island, off the harbour of Newburyport. On Thatcher's island, off Cape Ann, are two lights of equal height. On the north side of Boston harbour is a lighthouse; on the north point of Plymouth harbour are two lights, one on Cape Cod, one on Nantucket, and one on Baker's island, off Salem harbour.

Soil and productions.—In the state are great varieties of soil. The southeast part is the most barren. The northerly side, with the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, is in general the most fertile, excepting the neighbourhood of Boston, in which several towns are really gardens, that supply the market of the metropolis. The vicinity of the large seaports has a greater resemblance to old England, than any portion of the United States. The markets of these towns encourage agriculture, while the country seats, and highly cultivated farms of the rich merchants, add beauty to the villages, and lead the way to greater improvements. Apples are produced in great plenty, but they are not of so rich a flavour as those from the orchards, between Rhode-Island and Pennsylvania. Peach trees soon die. Cherries, plums, and several other kinds of fruit, are plenty. It has been supposed that good

land, well cultivated, generally produces about 30 bushels of corn upon an acre, 30 of barley, 20 of wheat, 15 of rye, and 300 of potatoes.

Face of the country.—Massachusetts is the most level part of New-England. The hills are mostly of very moderate height, and gradual ascent; but in some parts are high hills, and Berkshire county is mountainous. The range of the Green mountains passes through it from north to south. Milton hills, Wachuset mountain, in Princeton, which is 2989 feet above the level of the sea, and Mount Tom, near Northampton, are the most distinguished summits. Westfield mountain is remarkable for its volcanic explosions in 1730, and 1754.

Trade.—Massachusetts carries on a very extensive commerce; her ships visit every quarter of the world, and she exports almost every kind of produce, which her soil and climate furnish; among which are pork, beef, fish, shoes, and lumber. Her sailors are known in the Red Sea and the Baltic, at China and Labrador. The exports of the year ending Sept. 30, 1810, amounted to \$13,013,048. This state has more than three times as many tons of shipping as any other state, and more than a third of the whole, possessed by the United States.

Manufactures.—Cotton goods are manufactured at Beverly, Worcester, and Boston. A woolen and cotton manufactory is established in Byfield. A company has established a cotton factory in Mendon, with a capital of \$200,000; they have erected one building of stone 212 feet long, 40 feet wide, 5 stories high. They have here also a grist mill, saw mill, oil mill, paper mill, and slitting mill. In a short time 30 large buildings have started up to proclaim the enterprise and wealth of the company. It is expected that 90,000 spindles will be put in motion; 600 will produce about one ton of cotton yarn in a week, and employ 100 persons. About four thousand persons are employed in making hats.* Two thousand tons of nails and brads are made in a year, of which seventeen hundred and fifty are cut with machines. Twelve rolling and slitting mills use three thousand five hundred tons of iron every year. In Wrentham and the vicinity straw bonnets are made to the amount of more than \$200,000 a year; they are made also in large quantities in Essex

* Report of Mr. Gallatin.

and Worcester counties. At Brunswick, in Maine, a company is incorporated to carry on the manufacture of cotton. In Berkshire are incorporated the Adams and Pittsfield cotton and woolen manufactories, the Hoosack and Lenox cotton, woolen, and linen manufactories; in Norfolk, the Medway, cotton manufactory. In Haverhill and Danvers are manufactories of cotton. A company is also incorporated for the making of salt. Vast quantities of nails are made in Malden, Taunton, Bridgewater, Plymouth, Amesbury, and Middleborough. In the state are 23 paper mills, which annually make 95,129 reams of paper.* In Boston, Leicester, and Cambridge, are card manufactories; in Boston have been made 12 thousand pair of cotton and wool cards in a year. In Cambridge 112,320 pair are made in a year, and more than 40 persons are employed. The capital of the company is more than \$200,000. The last year, 1811, about a million pair of women's shoes were made in Lynn. Vast quantities of shoes and boots are also made in Boston, Quincy, Randolph, Reading, Stoneham, Byfield, and Newbury. Combs are made in Newbury. Silk and thread lace are made in Ipswich; snuff, oil, powder, and chocolate, in different parts of the state. Distilleries are erected in several towns. Excellent glass is made in Boston, and Chelmsford.

Bridges.—Charlestown bridge, which connects the town with Boston, is 1503 feet long. The bridge from West-Boston to Cambridge-Port is 3500 feet long; another from West-Boston to Lechmore's point is 2846 feet long. A noble bridge crosses the bay from Boston to Dorchester. Malden bridge over the Mystic is 2420 feet long; Essex bridge which connects Salem with Beverly, is 1500 feet long; the bridge across Parker river on the old post road is 870 feet long; the bridge over the same river on the Newburyport turnpike is thirteen rods long; the causeway through the marsh, raised above high water mark is 108 rods long. A bridge over the Merrimack, two miles above Newburyport, rests on iron chains. A stupendous bridge connects Haverhill with Bradford, 650 feet long. Bridges cross the river at Andover and Dracut. A bridge across Connecticut river unites Hatfield and Hadley; another, forty rods long, connects Greenfield with Montague; another, Hadley and Northampton.

* R. Dickensor, Esq.

Canals.—On the Connecticut are canals at the rapids in Montague, and at Miller's falls. At the falls in South-Hadley is another canal. The canals admit boats of 60 feet long, 8 or 9 feet wide, drawing 22 inches of water, which carry from 15 to 20 tons; but the most expensive is the Middlesex canal, which connects the Merrimack with the waters in Boston Harbour. Concord river is the reservoir. The Merrimack is 21 feet below the Concord, where the canal commences; three locks raise boats or rafts from the Merrimack into the canal. The canal crosses Shawsheen river and several other streams on aqueduct bridges, preserving a level for 11 miles, where is one lock, and a mile and a half further is a second; in the whole course are thirteen locks, making a descent of 107 feet; each of these locks contains 100 tons of timber. This canal is completed, and opens a communication from the central parts of New-Hampshire to the harbour of Boston, and will be of immense advantage in conveying lumber and country produce to market; also in wafting salt, and a vast variety of heavy articles into the country. The canal is 20 feet wide at the bottom; its banks making an angle of 33 degrees from the horizon; the water is three feet and a half deep.

Turnpikes.—These are numerous. One extends from Brookfield to Wilbraham, one from Northampton to Pittsfield, 38 miles; one from Shrewsbury to Northampton. As rays from their focus, turnpikes proceed from Boston to almost every part of New-England; several of them go through Worcester and Middlesex counties, one to Thompson in Connecticut, one to Patucket, in Rhode-Island; one to Plymouth, and another through Medford, Reading, and Andover to Londonderry. Another vastly more expensive is made through the marshes from Boston to Salem. The most remarkable one is from Newburyport to Boston; the first 20 miles, all the angles make the loss from a straight line, only 82 feet 4 inches. In some places the hills are reduced 40 feet, and the valleys raised as much. This road makes the distance from Boston to Newburyport 32 miles; by the old road it is 42 miles.

Minerals, &c.—Iron ore is found in immense quantities in various parts of the state. Copper is found in Bristol and Hampshire counties. Pipe clay, and yellow, and red ochre, are found in different places. In Newbury are marble and asbestos. In Stockbridge a quarry of

marble has been opened. A stratum of marble and limestone extends from this, north through the state to Vermont, and thence to Canada. It is of a white and cream colour, though often blueish. In some places great quantities lie on the surface of the earth. Hundreds of tons, of the white and clouded marble in Berkshire county, are every year sawed into slabs by water mills, conveyed to Hudson's river, and thence carried to various seaports of the country.* In Sheffield has recently been discovered a quarry, which in fineness of texture, pure whiteness, and transparency, excels the Leghorn marble. Indications of coal have been lately discovered at Martha's Vineyard.

Mineral springs.—In Lynn, in Menotomy, and Wrentham, are mineral springs; but their virtues are little known. In Boston and Brighton, mineral springs have lately attracted notice. In Blanford a spring has lately drawn much company, it is said to be a remedy for rheumatism, for sores, and other complaints. In Winchendon is a mineral spring, and in Watertown is another.

Literary and other societies.—In this state is an academy of Arts and Sciences. The Massachusetts Charitable Society, the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston, the Newburyport, and Salem Female Asylums, the Boston Medical Dispensary, the Merrimack Humane Society, the Boston, Salem, and Merrimack Bible Societies, the Historical Society, the Society for propagating the Gospel, the Massachusetts Missionary Society, the Maine Missionary Society, the Athenaeum, with other useful societies, are evidences of the liberality and intelligence of the community.

Literature.—Every town of 50 families is by law obliged to support a school; a town of 200 families must also support a grammar school. the legislature of the state have granted in the district of Maine 385,000 acres of land for the encouragement of learning, and other benevolent purposes.†

Dummer academy in Byfield, has a good library, and a handsome fund. The buildings are convenient, pleasantly situated, between the tide waters of Parker and Mill rivers, on the turnpike, 4 miles from Newburyport, and 28 from Boston. In the same parish is a female acade-

* Rev. E. Sampson.

† Sullivan.

my, in which very particular attention is paid to the morals, and religious instruction of the pupils.

Phillips' academy in Andover has a large and elegant building, and excellent regulations. In this town is also Divinity college, under the instruction of three professors, designed to prepare young men for the christian ministry. In the north parish of the town is also an academy in which both sexes are instructed in different apartments by a preceptor and preceptress. Leicester academy has a large and commodious building. Beside these, there are academies in Taunton, Plymouth, Kingston, Hingham, Deerfield, Groton, Westford, Dedham Bradford, Wrentham, Newburyport, and twelve other towns. At Cambridge is Harvard University, founded in 1638. It has a professor of divinity, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages, a professor of oratory, and a professor of natural history. At Williamstown is Williams' college, which is in a flourishing state; having about 130 students, under the instruction of a president, one professor, and two tutors. Two handsome buildings of brick, 100 feet long, 40 wide, 4 stories high, are erected for the students.

Banks.—In the Commonwealth are 18 banks; 4 in Boston, 3 in Salem, 2 in Newburyport, and 1 in Gloucester, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Worcester, Beverly, and two in Nantucket, also, one in Taunton, and one in Marblehead. Exclusive of the branch bank, the capitals of those in Massachusetts amount to \$10,250,000. In the Massachusetts, Union, and Boston banks, are \$700,100 in specie.

Chief towns.—Boston is the metropolis of Massachusetts, and the largest town in New-England. It lies in lat. 42° 23'. In 1810, it contained 33,250 inhabitants. The new state house is one of the largest and most magnificent buildings on the continent. The new alms house is an elegant building, in a fine healthy situation. The regulations are wise and humane; it has a school for the instruction of the children, and a chaplain for the religious improvement of all; the exchange and tontine buildings are superb. In the town are 24 houses for public worship, 10 for congregationalists, 3 for episcopalians, 5 for baptists, 2 for methodists; the quakers, universalists, sandemanians, and Roman catho-

lics, have each one. In the town seven newspapers are printed, one daily, and five twice in a week. Boston was settled in November, 1630; its Indian name was *Shawmut*.

Salem is the second town of Massachusetts, and of New England. It was settled in 1628; its Indian name was *Naumkeag*. The inhabitants in 1810 were 12,600; its commerce is extensive, and it is the richest town in the United States of the same size. The inhabitants are industrious, friendly, and religious. The court house in Salem is an elegant building. The houses for public worship are ten: one of these has a lofty and superb spire equaled by very few in America.

Marblehead lies 4 miles southeast of Salem, and contains one episcopal, and two congregational churches.

Newburyport is a handsome, flourishing town, on the south side of the Merrimack. In 1810, the inhabitants were 7634, honourably distinguished for the purity of their morals, and their strict observance of the sabbath. The public buildings are a superb court house of brick, a bank, a gaol, an academy, and seven houses for public worship, 3 for congregationalists, two for presbyterians, one for episcopalians, and one for baptists.

Ipswich in 1810, had a population of 3569; this was once a place of considerable trade, but now has the appearance of decay. The public buildings are an elegant court house, a gaol, and two meeting houses.

Charlestown stands on a peninsula between Mystic river, and a bay of Charles river. It contains 5000 inhabitants. In this town is a state prison, built of stone; 200 feet long, 44 wide; the wings 4, the centre 5 stories high; the floors are of hewn stones, many of them weighing 3 or 4 tons; the doors are of iron. In the lower story are 28 cells; in the second 30, in the third and fourth are 16 rooms each. In the fourth story is a chapel, and in the fifth a hospital. It is said to be one of the strongest prisons in the world. In this town are also a marine hospital, belonging to the United States; an alms house; a handsome congregational church with an elegant, lofty steeple, and a meeting house for baptists.

Plymouth is the most ancient town in the commonwealth. Its number of inhabitants in 1810 was 4228. There was the first settlement in New-England.

Cambridge, Concord, Worcester, Springfield, and Northampton, are pleasant inland towns.

Curiosities.—A natural bridge in Adams, 62 feet above the water of the brook, 12 or 15 feet long, and 10 wide, is considered as a curiosity. Lynn beach is a curiosity; it is a bar of solid sand, a mile long, connecting Nahant with the main.

A rock in Dighton is inscribed with remarkable characters. They have excited the curiosity of the learned; but none have been able to decipher their meaning.

Militia.—All the able-bodied men from 18 to 45, excepting those, who hold some civil office of importance, or have held a military commission, and a few others excused by law, constitute the militia of the commonwealth. In 1812 they were 70,573, well furnished with arms.

Religion.—No one is established in preference of another. Every man is allowed to worship God in the way his conscience may dictate, if he do not disturb the peace. The great body of the people are congregationalists. The other denominations are baptists, quakers, episcopalians and methodists, with a few others. Perhaps in no part of the world are the institutions of religion more understandingly respected, morals more pure, or the deportment of the people more inoffensive.

Government.—The government is republican. The power of legislation is vested in a general court, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, annually chosen by the people. Each house has a negative on the other. No votes of the general court become laws without the approbation of the governor, unless two thirds of both houses concur after a revisal. The governor is commander of the military force.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Greatest length 47 } between { 3° 11' & 4° E. long.
 Greatest breadth 37 } { 41° & 42° N. lat. 1300
 square miles, population 53 to a square mile.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north and east by Massachusetts, south by the Atlantic, and west by Connecticut.

Civil divisions.—The state is divided into five counties; Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. These are subdivided into thirty towns.

Its waters are stored with a variety of fish ; the lands adjacent are the most fruitful in New-England, and for the most part highly cultivated, nearly to its source. Many wealthy towns and cheerful villages enliven its shores. In Connecticut are Saybrook, Middleton, Weathersfield, Hartford, and Windsor. In Massachusetts are Springfield, Hadley, Hatfield, Northampton, Sunderland, and Northfield. In Vermont, are Windsor, Norwich, and Newbury. In New-Hampshire are Walpole, Charleston, Cornish, Hanover, Haverhill, and Lancaster.

The Ousatonnuck rises in Massachusetts, and falls into the sound between Milford and Stratford. It is navigable 12 miles to Derby.

Below New-London, the Thames falls into Long island sound ; it is navigable 14 miles to Norwich. Here it branches into Little river from the northwest, and Shetucket from the northeast ; Shetucket, 4 miles from its mouth receives Quinebaug, a considerable river, which has its source in Massachusetts. Paukatuck river falls into Stonington harbour. Quinepauge river falls into New-Haven harbour.

Climate and soil.—This state experiences the extremes of heat and cold, known in this latitude ; frequent and sudden changes increase the evil. The northwest winds in winter are severely cold, and in spring the south are chilly ; but the people are healthy, and many of them enjoy a pleasant old age. It is a country of hills and valleys, of springs and brooks, but no mountains. The soil is rich, but in general stony. A great part of it is more highly cultivated than, perhaps, any part of the United States.

Commerce.—The chief trade of this state is with the West-Indies ; but a large number of coasting vessels, carry on a trade with the other states. Their exports for the year previous to October 1810, amounted only to \$768,643 ; but much of their produce is conveyed to Boston, Providence, and New-York.

Manufactures.—Great quantities of linen, cotton, and woollen cloth, are manufactured in families, for domestic use and market. At Waterbury is a manufactory of gilt buttons, as beautiful and durable, as those imported. A cotton factory in Pomfret employs 100 people, has 2000 spindles, and spins weekly about 1500 pounds of yarn. In Plainfield, Sterling, and Killingly, are manufactories

of cotton. Near New-Haven is a wollen and paper factory ; also a manufactory of guns. Paper is made at Norwich ; this and various other manufactures are carried on in different parts of the state. In some instances silk is manufactured. At Hartford is a wollen factory ; at East-Hartford glass, snuff, iron, and powder are made. In several places are iron works, and oil mills. At Stafford is a furnace, where great quantities of hollow ware are made. At Saybrook great quantities of ivory combs are manufactured. Hats in large quantities are made in various places ; in the manufactory in Danbury, 200 persons are employed. Slate is found in the west part of the State,* white and dove coloured marble at Washington and New Milford.

Population and character.—In 1810 the inhabitants were 261,942. In 1808 the militia were 20,917. The state is laid out in small farms, from 30 to 300 acres each. The whole state, like Massachusetts, is checkered with innumerable roads in every direction ; the houses are generally within half a mile of each other, all over the state. Though in moderate circumstances, the people enjoy as perfect independence and equality, as those of any section of the globe.

The state furnishes every year numerous emigrants, for New-York, Vermont, and other places. Great numbers of her young men are educated at college, and furnish numerous schoolmasters, physicians, lawyers, and ministers, for almost every state in the union. It has been pleasantly said, that literature was the staple of the state. The clergy are numerous ; they are learned and good men.

Religion.—The majority of the state are congregationalists, but the baptists, the episcopalians, and methodists make a numerous body.

Towns.—In this state are 119 towns and boroughs, who send 200 representatives to the General Assembly ; it has no towns so large as most of the atlantic states.

Hartford stands at the head of ship navigation on Connecticut river, 50 miles from its mouth. Its public buildings are a state house, and three houses for public worship. The inhabitants in 1810 were 3,955.

New-Haven lies on the head of a bay, which penetrates four miles north from the sound. It is pleasantly situated

* Mineralogical Journal,

ed on a dry, sandy plain. The streets cross each other at right angles. The public buildings are three colleges, each 100 feet long and 40 wide; a chapel 40 feet by 50, with a spire 130 feet high; an edifice for the library, and a dining hall; a state house, and four houses for public worship, 3 for congregationalists, and one for episcopalians. The population in 1810 was 5,772. New-London stands on the west side of the Thames, 3 miles from its mouth. The inhabitants are 3,238. Its Indian name was Towawog. This was the seat of the mighty Sassacus, emperor of Long Island and part of Connecticut. The English for a time called the place Pequot.

Norwich stands at the head of the Thames, a place distinguished for its various manufactures. The judicial courts are held alternately at Norwich and New-London.

Middletown stands on the west side of Connecticut river 15 miles below Hartford. It is the chief town of Middlesex county; it has 300 dwelling houses, a meeting house for congregationalists, and a church for episcopalians. In the town of Chatham, adjoining, is a vast quarry of stone, excellent for building, called Connecticut stone. In the vicinity, coal has been discovered.

Weathersfield, 4 miles below Hartford, has 2 or 300 houses, and is remarkable for the culture of onions: Windham is the chief town of Windham county. It is a well built and compact village. Windsor, Farmington, Litchfield, Danbury, Fairfield, Stratford, Killingworth, Milford, Stamford, and Enfield are pleasant towns.

Bridges.—At Enfield a bridge crosses the Connecticut, and another at Hartford. This has 5 arches resting on abutments and piers of stone. At Stratford a noble bridge crosses the Ousatonnuck.

Turnpikes.—This enterprising state set the example of making turnpikes in New-England.

Roads are made from Sterling to Norwich, and thence to Hartford, and thence to Douglass in Massachusetts; also from Hartford to New-Haven and Litchfield, and from Litchfield to New-Haven; also from Norwich to New-London, and to Pomfret, to unite with the turnpike from New-Haven to Boston. Between fifty and sixty turnpike companies have been incorporated. The length of road owned by each is from ten to forty miles. The income from these roads is generally less than 6 per cent, though two or three yield considerable more.

The average income of 32 of these roads is about eleven per cent.

Literature.—No where do all classes of people have greater advantages. Grammar schools are established by law in every county town. There are academies in Plainfield, Greenfield, Norwich, Windham, Colchester, Woodstock, and Cheshire.

Yale College in New-Haven was founded in 1700. This is a flourishing institution, and holds a very high rank among the colleges of America. At present the students are from 300 to 320. Their philosophical apparatus is valuable, and their library consists of about 6000 volumes. The professorships are five, viz. of Divinity, of Law, of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, of Chemistry and Natural History, who also deliver lectures on Mineralogy, also of languages and Ecclesiastical History. There are six Tutors, two to each of the three junior classes.* A medical institution has lately been established in this seminary, to consist of four professorships, viz. one of Chemistry; one of the Materia Medica; one of Anatomy and Surgery, one of the Theory and Practice of Physic†.

Mineral Springs.—A valuable spring has been lately discovered in Litchfield. In Suffield also are springs, which have given relief in the gravel, and some other complaints; but the most celebrated mineral water is at Stafford. This spring was used by the Indians for medical purposes. It generally gives relief in the dropsy, gout, rheumatism, piles, and ulcers; scorbutic, scrofulous, and cancerous complaints; loss of appetite, weakness of the eyes, and nervous headaches.‡

Government.—This is a republic, with many democratic features. All judicial as well as civil officers in Connecticut are appointed *annually*, yet owing to the steady habits of the people, there is no state in the Union, where there are so few changes in offices.

There is a supreme court of errors, consisting of the nine judges of the Superior court, who are divided into three circuits. In technical strictness, this court has cognizance only of writs of error, from the Superior court, yet motions for new trials, and cases stated, are argued before them, and that branch of the Superior

* Here is an opulent cabinet of minerals.
T. Day, Esq.

† Dr. Willard.

‡ Letter from

court, before whom the case is pending, always receive their advice as decisive. This court has civil, criminal and chancery jurisdiction.

State Prison.—The laws of this state breathe a humane spirit. In Hartford county 14 miles N. W. from Hartford is a state prison, called Newgate. The caverns of a copper mine, which was opened about a century ago, are used for the purpose. The principal branch of these subterraneous abodes descends about 70 feet from the surface. Cabins are erected here for the most incorrigible offenders, who are deemed unfit for the upper prison. To accommodate the keeper of the prison, the guards, &c. a building is erected over the opening, which leads to the cavern. Here is also a building of brick for a kitchen, with a store room, a room for shoe-makers, and an airy, elevated room for a hospital, &c. The coal house, and shop for making nails are of brick, and extend 10 rods across the prison yard. An upper prison of brick, 2 stories high, with solitary cells, is designed for those, who are less corrupted than the rest. Between these two classes no intercourse is allowed; the contagious influence and examples of hardened offenders do not reach the young beginners in vice.

These buildings are encompassed by a strong wall of hewn stone, which encloses about 100 rods of ground. The making of nails is the chief employment of the convicts. Before the rising of the sun they are called from prison, or the dark caverns of the hill; they are chained by their legs to their blocks; they are not allowed to converse together, nor with other persons; the balance against the state for their support is about \$4000 *per annum*. They are upwards of 50, and every year increasing. It is hoped the legislature will soon provide regular religious instruction for them; at present the clergy in the vicinity preach here a part of the year in rotation.

The temperature is uniform in these dismal dwellings, which are said to be remarkably healthy. While a contagious fever has proved fatal to several among the guards and the convicts in the upper prison; those in the mines were all healthy.

stupendous rampart of granite, 16 or 18 miles broad gave way; the immense floods rushing through tore up the very foundation of the mountains, not leaving a stone to disturb its current. The river is navigable for sloops to Lansingburg, nearly 200 miles. At the first rapids, which are between Waterford and Lansingburg, the channel has been at great expense made deeper. Above Stillwater we again meet with considerable rapids, and above fort Edward is a cataract, picturesque and grand. In a great part of its course the Hudson travels, between solid and almost perpendicular banks of limestone, and where it leaves the calcareous stratum, it rolls over a bed of shistic or slaty composition. Glenn's falls, 50 miles above Albany, are the most remarkable. Just above the descent the stream is crossed by a bed of limestone, which opens four channels, between which the rocks rise, as lofty walls. These support a noble bridge from which the foaming; thundering cataract, 30 or 40 feet below, with various mills and forges, is contemplated with delight and wonder.* A canal, contemplated from this river to lake Champlain, will vastly increase the valuable cargoes, which descend to New-York, by opening a water communication with all the west part of Vermont, a considerable portion of New-York, and a part of Canada. One of the canals on the Mohawk, 56 miles above Schenectady, is 4752 feet long, having 5 locks, by which boats are raised 44 feet perpendicular; 2550 feet of the canal is through a solid rock.† Saranac river falls into Champlain at Plattsburg. Black river rises near some of the branches of the Mohawk, and taking a northwest course, falls into the Cataraqui, after a course of 112 miles. It is navigable for batteaux 60 miles, where it is but 25 miles from Whitestown. The Mohawk begins its course north of Fort Stanwix, first running 20 miles southerly, to the fort, then easterly 110 miles, when it falls into the Hudson. A few miles from its union with the Hudson, are falls of 73 feet perpendicular. Below this fall at the Cohoes, about a mile before it unites with the Hudson, the Mohawk is divided into several streams by small islands, which lie opposite to Lansingburg and Troy. The southern branch comes in 7 miles above Albany. Its bed and banks are of shivered slate, as are those of the Kayadarossoras and many other streams in this region. By canals and locks, boats

* Traveller's Guide.

† Scott.

pass from Schenectady to Lake Ontario : thence, excepting a carrying place at Niagara and the rapids of St. Mary, is a ship navigation of 1500 miles through lake Superior. From New-York to New-Orleans, up the Hudson and Mohawk, through Ontario, St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan, up the river Chickago, to the Illinois, down the Mississippi, boats pass nearly 4000 miles, with only 38 miles of land carriage.* The Genesee river, rising in Pennsylvania, runs N. E. 100 miles, and falls into lake Ontario. It may be ascended in boats nearly 50 miles. The Tioga has a southeasterly course and falls into the Susquehanna. The Canawisque, Canisteo, and Conhocton, are branches of the Tioga. Tonewanto creek has its source west from the Genesee river, and runs west to the straits of Niagara. South of this rises Buffalo creek, and in a westerly course mingles with the water of Niagara. Seneca river, from the lake of its name, falls into lake Ontario.

Bays and lakes.—York bay, south of the city, is nine miles long and four broad. About half lake Champlain lies in this state, the other half in Vermont. West of the south part of Champlain lies lake George, 36 miles long, from one to seven broad; a towering mountain rising between them. By the French it was called lake Sacrament, and all the churches of Canada were furnished thence with water for religious purposes. In Saratoga county is Saratoga lake, 9 miles long, and from half a mile to two and a half broad. Its waters are conveyed to the Hudson by Fish creek, which is eight or nine miles long. From appearances, the waters of this lake were once twenty or thirty feet higher than they now are. West from Fort Stanwix is Oneida lake, which is twenty five miles long. Salt lake is six miles long and one broad. It is fed by salt springs from which 50,000 bushels of salt have been made in a year. Lake Otsego is 9 miles long, but not more than one broad. Seneca lake is thirty five miles long, and from two to four broad; it lies from N. to S. and is never frozen. From this boats proceed by Seneca and Onondago rivers to Schenectady; also by Seneca and Oswego rivers to Ontario.

Crooked lake is 8 miles west of Seneca lake, 20 miles long, two or three wide. Canandarque lake is 12 miles W. of Crooked lake, 20 miles long, and two wide. Cha-taughqua lake is near lake Erie, about 15 miles long,

* Schultz's Travels.

Mud lake, Hemlock, and Canesus lakes, are from 10 to 35 miles west from Seneca lake ; they are from 10 to 16 miles in length. Cayuga lake is 40 miles long ; Owasco lake 12 ; Skeneateles, 16 ; Otisco, eight miles long.

Bridges and turnpikes.—Across Abram's creek, near Hudson, is a bridge 250 feet long. A bridge over the Mohawk, near its mouth, is 914 feet long, 20 broad, and 15 above the bed of the river. It is supported by 13 solid stone pillars. A bridge across the Hudson, connecting Waterford and Lansingburg, is 60 rods long. Another bridge crosses the Hudson above, at fort Miller. At Schenectady a bridge crosses the Mohawk. At fort Schuyler, a bridge crosses the Mohawk with a single arch of 120 feet ; 50 miles above Schenectady is another bridge, with an arch of 100 feet. From Albany a turnpike extends to Canandarque, and east to the Massachusetts line. From Troy another proceeds north to Vermont. The turnpike from Albany to Schenectady, 14 miles cost \$140,000. Turnpikes from every town and village on the North river proceed westerly and northerly, toward the waters of the Susquehanna and the great lakes. Within a few years 67 companies have been incorporated with a capital of five million dollars, for making more than 3000 miles of roads. Twenty one companies have been incorporated to build as many bridges.

Produce and face of the country.—The greater part of this state is mountainous, but west of the Alleghany it is entirely level. Toward the head waters of the Mohawk, it is a country of moderate hills and valleys. In Clinton county are towering mountains, whose rocky summits pierce the clouds. The highest peak of the Kaats Kill mountains on the Hudson is 3566 feet above the bed of the river.* The staple produce is wheat. About a million bushels are exported in a year. All the exports of this state during the year ending with September, 1810, amounted to \$17,242,330.

Population and character.—The population of this state is rapidly increasing; not only from its own inhabitants, but by numerous emigrations from New-England. The people of the northern counties are mostly from New-England. Though the English language is generally spoken through the state ; yet in some parts it is greatly corrupted by the Dutch. In some instances they yet have

* Med. Repository.

schools and public worship conducted in the Dutch language, but the custom is going out of use, and soon no language will be spoken, but the English. The emigrants from New-England, it may be supposed, retain the customs and manners of those states. Long Island was also settled from England or New-England; but the other parts of the state differ considerably in character from New-England. Beside the Dutch, many Germans are settled on the Mohawk; on the Hudson are Scotch settlers. In the city of New-York are found many Germans and Scotch. In New-Rochelle, and on Staten's island many French emigrants are settled. All those people in some degree retain the customs, manners, and opinions of the countries, whence they came. The Inhabitants in 1810 were 959,220, 15017 are slaves. The militia, in 1808, were 92,564.

Climate.—The northern part of the state resembles Vermont; but is more mild, owing to the great lakes in the vicinity. West of the Alleghany mountains the seasons are temperate. On the lower part of the Hudson and the sound, the weather is very changeable.

Manufactures.—In Hudson and Whitestown, and in Dutchess and Washington counties, are respectable factories for spinning cotton. About 3000 spindles are employed. In the county of Ontario carding machines are established, one for every eighteen families. Hats are made in large quantities at Albany; in one factory 20 persons are employed. More are made, than are worn in the state. At Hudson is a manufactory for spermaceti candles. A linen factory in this state employs a capital of \$18,000, ninety thousand pounds of flax are annually spun and woven. Paper and iron are manufactured. At the salt springs of Onondago and Cayuga about 600,000 bushels of salt are made.

Towns.—New-York is situated on the southwest point of Manhattan island, and contains 96,372 inhabitants. The houses in general are of brick, with tiled roofs. Federal hall is the most superb building in the city; it is occupied by the legislature, and judicial courts. The state prison is a noble pile of buildings, which does honour to the humanity and wisdom of the government. It is 307 feet in length, 3 stories high; the lower story is 10 feet high, the other two 13 and a half each. The walls are thick, and of hard stone; the grates are of iron

bars, steeled, and hardened. In the city are twenty-nine houses for public worship, 2 Dutch churches, 4 presbyterian, 2 associated reformed Scotch churches, 1 associated Scotch church, 5 episcopal churches, 2 German Lutherans, and Calvinists, 3 methodists, 2 baptists, and for Moravians, Roman catholics, French protestants, and Jews, one each. The hospital of New-York is a spacious building; besides its other funds, it receives from the state 4000*l.* per annum. In the city is a medical school, for the support of which the legislature have appropriated \$20,000. The number of gentlemen attending the lectures this year, 1809, is 72. The asylum for lunatics is 90 feet long, the wings are 65 feet wide, the central part 40. It is of sand-stone and granite, fire proof, and contains 60 apartments. The rich and the poor are accommodated according to their different circumstances.* The botanic garden in the vicinity, containing about 20 acres, is an honour to the state. It is under the superintendence of the college of Physicians and surgeons in the city. The city is pleasant, and more advantageously situated for commerce, than any other city in the United States. It naturally commands the trade of a great part of New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. The seamen of New-York, encountering the dangers of every climate; bring the skins of seals and other amphibious animals, from California and New-Holland, from Prince Edward, Crozat, and Falkland's islands, from Southern Georgia, New-Zealand, and other regions, where "the human face divine" had not been seen.

Albany, the seat of government, stands on the west side of Hudson's river, 160 miles north of New-York. Lat. 42° 36', with a population of 9356. The public buildings are two Dutch churches, one for episcopalians, two for presbyterians, one for Germans, one for methodists, and one for Roman catholics; a hospital, a city hall, and a gaol. It is situated on one of the noblest rivers in the world, has a fine climate, and a rich country round it. The Hudson, the Mohawk, and Champlain, with their canals, add to this city the produce of an extensive and fertile country. Thirty miles south of Albany is Hudson, a very flourishing, commercial town. The river is nearly a mile wide, opposite to the town, and navigable for the largest merchant vessels. Lansingburg is a pleasant

* Med. Repository.

place, 10 miles above Albany, on the opposite side of the river. Between this and Albany is Troy; to this place vessels of considerable burden ascend. Fourteen miles northwest of Albany is Schenectady, a compact town, on the banks of the Mohawk.

Medicinal springs.—In Orange county are several medicinal springs.* Eleven miles N. W. of Geneva are several springs impregnated with sulphur, frequented for health and pleasure.† Near Canandarqua lake is a spring, which leaves a crust of alum upon the rocks in its waters. Near the head of Genesee river is a spring on whose waters is an oil, excellent for wounds, and other medicinal purposes. In the county of Saratoga are medicinal springs of greater celebrity, than any in the United States. This spot, in some future time, will probably be the Bath of America. Already it is more a resort for amusement than health. Round the springs at Ballstown, a social village has risen, where visitants may very pleasantly pass their time. The waters of these springs contain iron, a mineral alkali, common salt, and lime. From the *fixed air*, which they contain, they sometimes have the enlivening influence of wine. These waters are injurious in all consumptive complaints, and to all habits prone to inflammation. They have been found to give relief in difficulty of digestion, want of appetite, hypochondria, and all those complaints in either sex for which chalybeates are proper. The stone, and gravel, and phthisic, have here been relieved. All eruptions or cutaneous complaints are generally healed by these waters.

In the romantic village of New-Lebanon is a spring, famous for the cure of many complaints.

Minerals. &c.—In this state are vast quantities of iron ore; from a mountain near Ticonderoga the ore yields four sevenths of pure iron; lead and coal mines are found; also petrified wood, ising-glass, plaster of Paris, crystals, flints, and asbestos. At Philipsburg is a silver mine; in Herkimer county is lead, and in Montgomery, sulphur. In the county of Rensselaer is a quarry of slate, in Columbia two, in Dutchess two. The slate is superior to that imported. These counties, and the vicinity, seem to be a country of slate. Many of the streams have very high banks, chiefly slate. An ochre is discovered

* Med. Repository.

† Dr. Mitchell

which various coloured paints are made. In the vicinity of lake Erie is limestone. Near the Hudson, 35 miles above New-York, is a quarry of good marble. In Orange county is plenty of limestone, where also, have been dug up huge bones, supposed to belong to the mammoth.

Benevolent and literary societies.—In the city of New-York are the society for promoting useful knowledge ; the society for the manumission of slaves ; and the protection of blacks, who are free ; a marine society ; a society for the relief of debtors in gaol ; an agricultural society ; a medical society ; and two missionary societies. Also the Provident society ; the ladies' society for the relief of poor widows with small children ; the dispensary for the relief of the poor, who are sick ; a humane society, kine pock institution, and several others.

Literature.—In New-York is Columbia college. The officers of instruction are a president, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, professor of logic and geography, and a professor of languages, a professor of chemistry and agriculture, a professor of oriental languages, a professor of law, and a professor of the French language. There are also professors of botany, of anatomy, of the obsteric art, of materia medica, of the institutes of medicine, of surgery, and physic. Hamilton college is in Clinton, the funds are \$100,000, and though in its infancy, it promises great usefulness.

Union college at Schenectady is a flourishing institution. The officers are a president and three professors. The college building of stone is 3 stories high, 132 feet long, and 50 broad. It has a projection on each side in the centre, and is ornamented with an elegant cupola.

On Long island, in East-Hampton, is Clinton academy. At Flatbush and at Jamaica on Long island are academies. At Kinderhook, at Hamilton, North-Salem, Oxford, and Newark, and several other places are academies. In Fairfield, is an academy, connected with which is a school of -hysic, which in 1810 had 58 pupils. At West Point is a military academy.

Religion.—In this state are various denominations of christians. The presbyterians, Dutch reformed, baptists, copalians, quakers, Lutherans, Moravians, methodists, and some others, have churches in this state.

Wars.—This state had a full share in the military operations of the revolutionary war ; here, many bat-

NEW-JERSEY.

Situation and extent.

	Miles.	
Length	160	} between { 39° & 41° 24' N. latitude. the merid. of Phil. & long. 1° E.
Breadth	52	

Boundaries.—BOUNDED east by Hudson's river and the sea, south by the sea, west by Delaware bay and river, and north by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahackamack river, lat. 41° 24' to a point on Hudson's river, lat. 41°. The state contains 8320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres.

Civil divisions and population.—In 1810 the inhabitants were 245,562, of these 10,851 are slaves. In 1808 the militia were 87,925. The state is divided into 13 counties; Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, Sussex, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, and Morris.

Waters.—Passaik and Hackinsack rivers make Newark bay, which encloses Staten island. A long beach, 4 or 5 miles from the shore, forms a bay extending from Monmouth county almost to Cape May. Through this beach are a number of openings, which communicate with the ocean. Near the top of a mountain in Morris county is a pond, 3 miles long, and nearly half as wide. Passaik is a winding, sluggish stream; it rises in Morris county, directing its course east southeast, until it mingles with the Hackinsack at the head of Newark bay. It is navigable 10 miles. In this river is a grand cataract. The Hackinsack rises in Bergen county, and falls into Newark bay, being navigable 15 miles. The sources of the Rariton are in Morris and Hunterdon counties, passing Brunswick and Amboy, it falls into Arthur Kull sound. It is navigable 16 miles, one mile wide at the mouth, and 250 yards at Brunswick. Beside these, a number of other rivers and creeks are navigable several miles.

Turnpikes and bridges.—Turnpikes proceed from Trenton to Elizabethtown, and from Brunswick to Easton the Delaware. On the post road from New-York Philadelphia is a bridge over the Hackinsack 1000 feet long, and another over the Passaik 500 feet long. Across the Rariton in Brunswick is a bridge 950 feet long. It is

of the most expensive bridges of the country ; the piers are of hewn stone. Below the falls at Trenton a noble bridge crosses the Delaware.

Face of the country.—The southern counties near the sea are level, and seem to to be thrown up by the ocean ; oysters' shells have been found 30 or 40 feet below the surface. One fourth of the state is a barren plain, but the northern counties are mountainous. The south mountain, a range of the Alleghany, crosses the state in lat. 41°. North of this is the Kittatinny ridge. Several spurs project from these in a southerly direction.

Produce.—There is little good land in the south part of the state, excepting on the banks of the rivers, where the growth is walnut, oak, chestnut, and ash timber. The poor land yields little but shrub oaks, yellow pines, and bog ore. On the lower part of the Delaware are large tracts of salt marsh. On the sea coast the people obtain a great part of their support from fish, and the cattle, which are fed in the marshes ; yet they raise corn, rye, and potatoes. Lumber from their swamps is another source of their support. The hilly parts of the state yield more valuable products. The different kinds of grain and fruit of the climate, are produced in abundance and great perfection. They have rich pastures, large dairies, and as fine orchards, as any in the United States.

Trade.—The commerce of this state is carried on almost entirely with Philadelphia and New-York. They export wheat, flour, horses, live cattle, and hams, also lumber, flax seed, leather and iron. Their exports in a year previous to Oct. 1810, amounted to \$430, 267. In Morris country are 30 or 40 forges, furnaces, rolling and slitting mills.

Mines.—Iron and copper ore are found in this state. Four miles from Trenton is a lead mine. On the Rariton is coal, and plaster of Paris in Sussex. A silver mine has also been opened with considerable advantage. In large quantities of antimonial ore have been recently discovered, and a variety of mineral substances, as a yellow ochre, and a mineral, white, black, red, and green.*

Springs.—In Morris county is a cold mineral spring, which often gives relief in a variety of complaints. In the county of Hunterdon, near the top of Muskonetcong mountain is another noted medicinal spring, the resort

* Medicinal Repository.

of invalids from all quarters. The water is very cold, and a strong chalybeate. Near a branch of the Rariton is a spring whence a stream constantly runs, excepting when the wind has blown more than two days from the northwest, when it ceases to run, till the wind changes.

Character.—The inhabitants of this state are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, and New-Englanders, or their descendants. As was natural and convenient, those people of different nations settled by themselves; their intercourse is principally with each other; this continues the peculiarities of their different characters. In the west part of the state, the people trade in Philadelphia, and of course imitate the fashions of that place; in the east they trade in New-York; this produces a conformity to their customs. Schools are not well supported, and the common people suffer in their education. January 1811, 121 convicts were in the state prison.

Religion.—In the state are 52 congregations of presbyterians, 40 of the quakers, 30 of the baptists, 28 of the Dutch reformed, 24 of the episcopalians, 20 of the methodists, and one of the Moravians. None are admitted to hold offices, but protestants.

Colleges and academies.—At Princeton is New-Jersey college. The college edifice, called Nassau Hall, is a handsome stone building, 180 feet long, 54 broad, and four stories high.

The instructors are a president, two professors, two tutors, and a grammar master. On Sabbath evenings, in the college hall, lectures are delivered to the students on revealed religion, the Jewish and christian antiquities, and sacred criticism. On Tuesday evenings, lectures are delivered to a theological class, who are bachelors of arts, on the system of divinity. The same class on Tuesday evenings exhibit essays or sermons to the president for his remarks and criticisms. On Friday evenings, in the winter, the graduates, who reside in college, meet to improve themselves in composition, and to discuss moral or literary subjects. Most of the students belong to two societies, who meet, one on Monday and the other on Wednesday evenings, for the same purposes. Between these societies is an ardent emulation. None are admitted into either, who have a bad character in their class. The number of the students is generally 600.

70 to 90. At Princeton and Brunswick theological seminaries are established, to prepare young men for the christian ministry.

At Brunswick is a college in a flourishing state. A large brick building has been lately erected for the use of this seminary. Academics are established in Trenton, Burlington, Elizabethtown, Hackinsack, Orangedale, Newark, Woodbury, Salem, and several other places.

Chief towns.—No large town is in this state. Trenton, on the northeast side of the Delaware, is one of the largest. The legislature and judicial courts meet here. The public buildings are a court house, 100 feet by 30, with a handsome cupola, a goal, a state prison, a market, an academy, and four houses for public worship. In this village and Lamberton, adjoining, are about 200 houses.

Burlington, 20 miles above Philadelphia, stands partly on an island in the Delaware, and has an academy, and two houses for public worship. Perth-Amboy has a fine harbour, stands on a neck of land between Rariton river and Arthur Kull sound.

Brunswick stands on the Rariton, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, half of whom are Dutch. The public buildings are a goal, a court house, a market house, a grammar-school house, a college, and three places for public worship. Princeton is a pleasant village of about 80 houses, 52 miles from New-York, and 42 from Philadelphia. Elizabethtown is 15 miles from New-York, and has one church for episcopalians, and one for presbyterians, an academy, and a court house. Newark is a pleasant town, 7 miles from New-York, and has two presbyterian churches, one for episcopalians, an academy, a court house, and gaol. Salem is an ancient town, and has a quaker meeting house, an episcopal church, a baptist, and a methodist meeting house, a court house and gaol. It is 3 miles from Delaware bay.

Curiosity.—The Swedes, the first settlers here on the banks of the Delaware, discovered several wells, 20 feet deep, enclosed with walls of brick.

Practice of physic.—This is in a most respectable state. A medical society is formed from their most distinguished physicians. No person is allowed to practise without a licence from the supreme court; this cannot be

obtained without a recommendation from the medical society, or at least two of its members. It is desirable that other states should adopt similar regulations. Life is too precious to be at the disposal of presumptuous quacks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 288 } between { $0^{\circ} 20'$ E. and 5° W. long.
 Breadth 156 } { $39^{\circ} 43'$ and 42° N. lat. contain-
 ing 46,000 square miles, 29,634,840 acres.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED east by Delaware river, north by New-York and lake Erie, west by the state of Ohio and a part of Virginia, south by a part of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

Civil divisions.—The counties are 36; Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Berks, Northampton, Wayne, Luzerne, and Northumberland. These lie between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Southwest from the rivers Ohio and Monongahela are Washington and Greene counties. West of the Susquehanna are York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Lycoming, Centre, Somerset, Fayette, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana, Alleghany, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango, and Warren.

Religion.—The most numerous sects are the English and German Calvinists, of various denominations. The quakers are numerous. There are also episcopalians, Lutherans, baptists, Roman catholics, and methodists. Other sects, not so considerable, are Moravians, Mennonists, Swenkfelders, and Dunkers, among the Germans. and among the English, the seceders, unitarians, universalists, and deists. Of the deists there is an assembly, who meet, and blaspheme the saviour, whom the others adore.

Rivers.—In this state are several large rivers. The Delaware, its Indian name was Mackerickitton, is navigable for sloops to Trenton, 155 miles; to Philadelphia, 120 miles, it is navigable for 74 gun ships. This river is generally frozen over at Philadelphia one or two

months every year. The Schuylkill, whose Indian name was Mandiank, has its sources in the Cushetunk mountains, and after a southeast course of 120 miles, falls into the Delaware 4 miles below Philadelphia. It is navigable for boats 50 miles to Reading.* The majestic Susquehanna and its generous branches water this state. Round the Conewago falls is a canal a mile long; other improvements have been made in the navigation of this river. Its source is near the northern boundary of the state, 12 miles from the Delaware, and after wandering several hundred miles, through a fruitful country, it enters the state of Maryland, 58 miles west of Philadelphia, and falls into the head of Chesapeake bay, where it is a mile and quarter in breadth.† The Juniata, one of the branches, is navigable 120 miles. The Monongahela rises in Virginia, at the foot of the Laurel Mountain, and running N. by E. enters Pennsylvania, separates Fayette and Westmoreland counties from Washington, and passing through Alleghany county, where it receives the Youghiogeny from the S. E. it unites with the Alleghany river at Pittsburgh. At the mouth it is 450 yards broad. In the spring and fall it is navigable for ships of 400 tons. The Alleghany rises in Lycoming county; from its navigable waters is a portage of 9 miles to navigable waters of lake Erie. In salt and other articles the trade down this river to Pittsburgh amounts to \$67,000. This river and the Monongahela, uniting at Pittsburgh, form the Ohio.

Minerals and fossils.—Near Bethlehem elegant rock crystals are found. Near the Delaware, 75 miles from Philadelphia, is a quarry of slate. Soapstone in great quantities is found on the banks of the Schuylkill, 15 miles from Philadelphia. Asbestos, limestone, and black marble are found in different places. Inexhaustible mines of coal are opened on both sides of the river, near Pittsburgh, and on the Ohio below; also in the Laurel mountain and the mountains further west. It is so near the surface as to be seen in the gullies of the roads, and under the roots of trees blown down.‡

Mountains.—West from Philadelphia the South Mountain presents itself as a cloud in the horizon. It extends through the state, broken into detached peaks. West of this is a plain, fertile country, reaching 10 or 20 miles

to the Endless mountain, which rises in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile in height. In some places this ridge seems to interlock with the towering Alleghany, which is the western and most lofty ridge in the state. The highest peaks are probably about 4000 feet from their base. The general course of these mountains is from S. W. to N. E.

Agriculture; manufactures, and commerce.—Wheat is the most valuable produce of their farms; vast quantities of flour are exported. Large crops of Indian corn are raised. Rye is cultivated, and much of it is distilled into *poisonous* whiskey. Barley, oats, spelts, and potatoes, yield good crops. Marshes are banked, ploughed, and sowed with herd's grass and clover; red clover is sown not only for pasturage and mowing, but as a manure to enrich the land.* By the use of plaster of Paris, and the cultivation of clover, a great deal of impoverished land has of late been rendered fertile again. Various manufactures are carried on at Chester. The exports from this commercial state in a year, previous to October 1810, amounted to \$10,993,398.

Beside most of the manufactures known in the other states, in Philadelphia are made Glauber's salts, sal ammoniac and volatile salts, oil of vitriol, and many other medicines, which pass the chemical laboratory. Of the first article, and several others, they make more than a sufficiency for the United States. Philadelphia carries on a very extensive commerce; in 1795 her exports were nearly a fourth of the total exports from the United States. The exports of this state have amounted to twelve million of dollars per annum; their imports are about the same. The greatest part of which are re-exported to Europe, making an immense profit. In one year 400,000 barrels of flour have been exported. The manufacture of patent shot and porcelain have been commenced in Philadelphia. The steel foundry in Bedford county might supply the United States. The steel is of an excellent quality.

Population and character.—The inhabitants of this state in 1810 were 810,163; slaves 795. In 1808 the militia were 104,248. The people of this state are descendants of various nations, and still speak a variety of languages. In some of the German settlements

* Barton.

speaks a mongrel language acquired in this country ; the basis is German. The Quakers or Friends constitute a respectable portion of the people ; they honourably support the character of the nation from whom they are descended ; they are friends of peace and the rights of men. The people are zealous for the freedom of the negroes and the naturalization of foreigners, whose bad lives make business for their courts.* English, Irish, Scotch, Welch, Dutch, Germans, and Swedes, are found in different parts of the state. About one third of the inhabitants are of English descent ; these live chiefly in Philadelphia, in Chester, Bucks, and Montgomery counties. They are in general quakers and episcopalians. In the western counties are many Irish ; numbers of whom are Roman catholics. About a fourth of the inhabitants are German. These are Lutherans, Calvinists, Moravians, Mennonites and Tunkers. The Swedes inhabit the west side of the Delaware. They received missionaries from Sweden, while they could preach with much benefit in that language. They are a friendly, good people. From this view it is evident, that no uniform character can be given of the inhabitants.

Societies, literary, &c.—In this state are several literary societies. The American Philosophical Society has published five volumes of its transactions, which contain curious and important papers on various subjects. This is the most distinguished and respectable literary society in America.

The American Linnaean Society was established in 1803, for the promotion of Natural history. The Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of slavery is honourably patronized by the legislature. A law of the state gives freedom to the blacks at the age of 28. There is also a society for propagating the gospel among the heathen, and a society for alleviating the miseries of prisons. This society has done vast good ; by their influence the gaol of Philadelphia may be termed a comfortable manufactory. Males and females are kept separate. Vagrants, criminals convicted, and persons not tried, have no intercourse. To animate their industry, each one, leaving the prison, receives all he has earned, deducting his expenses. The living of the men is one shilling and three pence per day ; they sometimes

* Davies.

earn a dollar. Silence is enjoined on all the labourers. Here also are a humane society, a society for promoting agriculture; a society for the promotion of useful arts; a society for the support of charity schools; a society for the support of widows, and families of presbyterian clergymen, and many other useful societies.

Bridges.—The bridge across the Delaware, at Trenton, 30 miles above Philadelphia, crosses the river where it is 1100 feet wide. It consists of 5 arches; one is 156 feet long, the others 194 each, resting on 4 piers, 62 feet long, and 20 wide, of massy stones; the bridge is 36 feet wide, and, including the wing walls, is a quarter of a mile long.

The Schuylkill bridge is 550 feet long, and 42 wide. The foundation of the western pier is 41 feet 9 inches below common high tides. It has three arches; the longest is 194 feet. It was 6 years in building, and cost \$275,000. The toll in 1805, was \$13,600.

Colleges, &c.—In Philadelphia is the university of Pennsylvania. At Carlisle is Dickinson's college. It has a president, and three professors, a philosophical apparatus, and a library of 3000 volumes. At Lancaster is Franklin college, founded by the Germans. At Canonsbury is Jefferson college.

At Yorktown the episcopalians have an academy. In Germantown, Frankfort, Pittsburg, Washington, and other places, academies are established. The Moravian schools in Bethlehem have been celebrated. Female academies are numerous. About 20 miles from Philadelphia is a boarding school, capable of accommodating 200 children; but the benefits of a good education are not generally diffused through the state.

Turnpikes.—Very expensive roads proceed from Philadelphia in different directions; one goes to Trenton, one to Lancaster, 62 miles; which cost \$465,000; other roads extend toward lake Erie. Companies are incorporated to extend a turnpike to Pittsburg, nearly 300 miles from Philadelphia.

Towns.—Philadelphia contains 92,247 inhabitants. The streets are paved, and cross each other at right angles. The government of the city, its prisons, &c. are thought to surpass any in the world. It has a public library, which contains more than 12,000 volumes. There are 34 houses for public worship. The friends

have five; the presbyterians and seceders, six; the episcopalians, three; the German Lutherans, two; the German calvinists, one; the catholics, four; the Swedish Lutherans, one; the Moravians, one; the covenanters, one; the universalists, one; the universal baptists, one; the baptists, one; the methodists, two; the Jews, one; and the Africans, one. The other public buildings are, beside the university and colleges, a state house, two city court houses, a county court house, a hall for the Philosophical Society; a dispensary, a hospital, an alms house, and two banks. That of the United States has a front of white marble, that of Pennsylvania is faced with white marble; here are also two theatres, a building for the library, five markets, a gaol, a house of correction, &c.

Lancaster is the largest inland town in the United States. It contains seven places for public worship, 900 dwelling houses, and 5000 inhabitants, a court house, a gaol, and market. The people are chiefly Germans, and carry on considerable manufactures.*

Pittsburg is a flourishing town, 320 miles west of Philadelphia, on a point of land between the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. Large vessels are built here, 2300 miles from the sea; the longest course of inland navigation in the world; The public buildings are a market house, court house, gaol, an academy, and 5 houses for public worship; 300 dwelling houses were built here the last year, 1812. This town is called the Birmingham of America.† Here are four printing offices, 51 merchants' stores, and numerous manufactories.

Bethlehem is a pleasant town on the Lehigh, a western branch of the Delaware; 53 miles north of Philadelphia. Ten miles north of Bethlehem is Nazareth. York, Reading, Carlisle, and Harrisburg, are county towns, and of considerable trade and population. Chester is the capital of Delaware county. Here was erected the first house in Pennsylvania; a part of it is yet standing.

Harrisburg, on the Susquehannah, and capital of Dauphin county, containing 250 houses, has been the seat of government since 1812.

Brownsville, in Fayette county, is the oldest and richest town in the western country, settled chiefly by quakers. The village contains 120 houses, and has an

* Cumming.

† Cramer.

episcopal church; within a few miles are four quaker meeting houses.

Springs.—Near Reading is a spring whence a full mill-stream issues. A mile or two distant, a considerable stream sinks into the earth, and is supposed to rise again through this spring. In the north part of the state is a spring, which yields daily several gallons of oil, like that called Barbadoes tar. Externally applied, it relieves the rheumatism; when drunken, it is a gentle cathartic. In the bed of the Ohio, a mile above the Little Beaver, rises a substance like Seneca oil, having the virtues of British oil. A similar oil rises in a branch of the Alleghany. Salt is manufactured from a spring in Butler county. Four miles from Philadelphia is Harrowgate. Shady walks, and blooming gardens, with the luxuries of the season, combine their influence, to render this a place of great resort for bathing and drinking the waters. These contain a small quantity of iron, and a larger portion of *hopatic gas*. At Pikeland, Chester county, 32 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, are seven chalybeate springs on one farm. The place is a resort for health; the diseases most commonly cured or relieved are nervous affections and obstructions of the liver, and all complaints of debility.* In Bedford are chalybeate springs impregnated with sulphur.

Mines.—In some parts of the state is excellent coal, and 20,000 tons of iron have been exported in a year. For 50 or 60 miles round Pittsburg, coal is the chief fuel.†

Curiosities.—Near Tioga river, on a hill; also on the level land of Unadilla, are the remains of ancient fortifications. The Indians have no tradition of their origin.

In all parts of the Alleghany mountains, the stones are full of sea shells,‡ and thro' the western part of this state, the waters, and even the summits of the mountains, abound with marine petrifications. Those who believe that the flood, in the time of Noah, "covered all the high hills, which were under the whole heaven, and that the mountains were covered," behold these shells with satisfaction; they seem to be the natural effect of such a deluge, and corroborate the account of Moses. Infidels are confounded, and confess these appearances to be mysterious and unaccountable.

Constitution.—The governor is chosen for three years; but cannot be elected more than nine years in twelve.

* Port Folio.

† Cumming.

‡ Evans.

A plurality of votes make a choice. No religion, or any other qualifications is required of him, excepting that he must be 30 years of age, and have lived seven years in the state. The senators are elected for 4 years. In other particulars, the constitution resembles those of the New-England states,

DELAWARE.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 92 } between { $38^{\circ} 29' 30''$ & $39^{\circ} 54'$ N. lat.
Breadth 24 } merid. of Phil. & $0^{\circ} 40'$ W. long.
Square miles 2000; acres, 1,200,000.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED east by the Delaware river and bay, and the Atlantic ocean; south and west by Maryland; north by Pennsylvania.

Population, and civil divisions.—This state is divided into three counties; Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. The population is 72,634, slaves 4,177. The militia, in 1808, were 8,578.

Rivers and creeks.—Numerous creeks penetrate the east side of this state, which fall into Delaware bay and river, and on whose banks are extensive marshes. On the southern and western parts of the state are several considerable rivers; some of these are navigable 20 or 30 miles for vessels of 50 or 60 tons.

Learning.—Academies are established at Wilmington and Newark; private schools are numerous, and the government is attentive to the subject of education.

Face of the country, soil, and produce.—Excepting a part of Newcastle, Delaware is a low and level country. At particular seasons, a considerable part is covered with stagnant water. This renders it unfit for agriculture, and injurious to health. Heavy fogs, intermittent fevers, and brackish water, render the people of the two southern counties pale and sickly. A high ridge passes through the state, from which the waters run east to the Delaware, and west to the Chesapeake. The summit is a chain of swamps, in which are found shrubs and plants similar to those, which grow on the highest mountains.

The soil in general may be cultivated, and part of it is very fertile. The land along the Delaware, 8 or 10 miles in width, is a rich clay; thence to the swamps, on the high lands it is light and sandy. In Sussex sand generally prevails. Wheat is the staple of the state. It is remarkable for its whiteness, and is the best, raised in the United states. Corn, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, hemp, cotton, and silk flourish well.

Towns.—Wilmington is a pleasant town, 27 miles southwest from Philadelphia, and contains 3500 inhabitants. It stands between Christiana and Brandywine creeks, where they are a mile apart, two miles west of the Delaware. The creeks unite below the town, and in one stream fall into the Delaware. Near the town are 13 mills for grain, at which 400,000 bushels of grain may be ground in a year. In the town are 6 places for public worship; the presbyterians have two, the friends, the episcopalians, the methodists, and the baptists, one each. The other public buildings are a town hall, two markets, a house for paupers of stone, 120 feet long, 40 broad, 3 stories high, and an academy. Most of the foreign exports of Delaware are from this town; 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of corn, large quantities of other grain, and a variety of different commodities, have been exported hence in a year. In 1802, the exports from Wilmington amounted to \$440,500. The exports of the state the year preceding October 1810, amounted to \$120,342.

Dover, on Jones' creek, a few miles from Delaware river, is the seat of government, and has about 100 houses. Newcastle is 35 miles below Philadelphia, and was the first town settled on the Delaware river.

Religion.—In this state are a number of methodist churches, 24 presbyterian churches, 14 episcopal, 8 of the friends, and 7 of the baptists.

Constitution.—The governor is chosen for three years, but is not eligible the next three. The senate are chosen for three years. Judges of the courts are appointed by the governor, and commissioned during good behaviour, but are removable upon an address from two thirds of each branch of the legislature. The constitution declares the state a *christian* republic. Every officer of the state is obliged to declare his belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ, and the inspiration of the holy scriptures, before he is permitted to enter on his public duties.

Situation and extent.

Marietta is situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum. The greater part of the town is on the east side of the Muskingum. In digging wells, logs, have been found 35 feet below the surface. This is the present height of the banks. Back from the town is a

† Part Folio.

plain, more than 60 feet above the level of the river, which appears to have been once the bed of the stream. Marietta is laid out in regular squares; the streets are 90 feet wide. The houses are 180; the inhabitants, 1500. Nearly half the houses are brick; many of them are large and elegant. The public buildings are a court house, a gaol, an academy, and two meeting houses. Here is also a bank; the capital of which is 100,000 dollars. Large ships are built here. The inhabitants of Marietta are chiefly New-Englanders, and are proverbial for their love of order, their industry, morals, and religion. A grist mill, a cotton & wollen factory are moved by steam.

Zanesville on the Muskingum, lately made the seat of government, is rapidly increasing; furnaces, forges, and mills are rising. In the vicinity is a quarry of flint.*

Dayton is the seat of justice for Montgomery county. It stands on the Great Miami, just below the confluence of Mad river. Here is an academy.†

Learning.—In most of the towns schools are supported, in Marietta is an academy, and a college has been lately established in Athens.

Rivers.—The Muskingum is a gentle river, with high banks, which prevent its overflowing; where it falls into the Ohio it is 250 yards broad; small batteaux ascend into the lake, which is its source; thence by a portage of only 1 mile is water communication with lake Erie, down the Cayahoga river.

The Hockhocking is not so large as the Muskingum, but is navigable for large boats 70 miles. On its banks are quarries of fine stones, beds of coal, mines of lead, and salt springs.

The Scioto is larger than either of the former; being about 46 rods wide at the mouth;‡ barges ascend the stream 200 miles. From this to the Sandusky, which falls into lake Erie, is a portage of 4 miles. The Wabash is a fine stream, 270 yards wide at the mouth; batteaux ascend 400 miles, and large canoes 600. Near its north bank, 28 miles above the village of Oujatanon is a silver mine. Salt springs, limestone, and clay, are plenty in this region. The Illinois, a fine river, falls into the Mississippi, 18 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. In the tract called New-Connecticut, which is the northern part of this state, and sends its waters north into lake

* B. Glave, Esq.

† Mr. Cumming.

Erie, are a number of rivers. On the eastern part is the Coneat, about 12 rods wide. The Jeaga, about 16 rods in breadth, is navigable for canoes 50 miles from the lake and within 8 miles of the Mahonan, a navigable branch of the Ohio. The Cayahoga is about 20 rods wide. The Niswash, the Red, Huron, Sandusky and Portash rivers, are considerable streams. The Mawmee is navigable for vessels which sail in the lake, for 12 miles; it is 20 or 30 rods wide. On the east bank of the Sandusky, 18 miles from the mouth, is a settlement of the Wyandot Indians; 40 miles higher is another of their settlements. Between these is a town of the Senecas. These Indians have lately received missionaries and school masters; they possess cattle and other domestic animals, cultivate their lands, and begin to experience the benefits of religion and civilization. The Wyandots, the Ottawas, and Shawanese have agreed to drink no more ardent spirits. This they have rigidly observed for several years.

Population and soil.—The inhabitants of this country in 1810 were 230,760. In 1792, the Indians were reckoned at 65,000. The militia, in 1808, were 15,324. The soil is perhaps equal to any in the United States. The growth of the timber corresponds with the richness of the soil. A black walnut near the Muskingum measures 22 feet in circuit, a sycamore, 60 feet.*

Manufactures.—At the works near the Scioto, 20,000 bushels of salt have been made in a year. More than a million gallons of spirits are distilled; a million yards of cloth woven, and 3,500,000 pounds of maple sugar made in a year.† Their manufactures are estimated at \$2,000,000 per annum.

Literature.—A university is established at Athens on the Hockhocking, with considerable funds. A college is also erected in Burton, 100 miles south of Sandusky.

Minerals.—Philosophers have supposed this western country once covered with water. Neither granite nor any primeval stones are found here, while marble, limestone, and slate are common. Petrified substances, fossil-coal, and marine shells are abundant. Here are lead mines, salt springs, and forty miles above Wheeling, is a mine of Epsom salt.‡ In some places, iron is found.§ Considerable salt works are carried on at the salt springs. Near Georgetown, 38 miles below Pittsburg, a mine of

* Harris. † Mr. Cramer. ‡ Dr. Forsyth. § Dr. Hildreth.

gold has been discovered ; at the Forks of the Scioto is rich silver ore ; allum, pyrites, and different kinds of ochre are found in large quantities.

Curiosities.—Ruins of old forts are scattered through this country. At a small distance from them is always a mound in form of a pyramid, which contains a white substance, supposed to be human bones. These were probably the burying places of the garrison. Ninety miles from Marietta, are ruins extending two miles ; in some places, these ramparts of other times are 18 feet in perpendicular height, three times as high as the Picts wall in England, a military work of the Romans ; yet some learned men think the American walls too insignificant for purposes of defence. On the east bank of Little Miami, 30 miles from Cincinnati, 236 feet above the level of the river, is one of these fortifications. The area is 100 acres, the wall in some parts is nineteen and half feet high, on a base four and half rods broad.* Near Lebanon is a chalybeate spring.† Immense bodies of human bones have been dug up in the north part of this state. Some of the thigh bones were two inches and half longer than such a bone of the tallest Indians. The other bones were in proportion. In one of the ancient ports near Big Beaver a large body of smiths' cinders have been found 3 feet below the surface.‡ In cleaning a spring near some ancient ruins on the Little Miami, not far from its junction with the Ohio, a copper coin has been lately found. From a *fac simile* it appears the characters on it are old Persian. On the banks of the Ohio, near Cincinnati, are large stones, composed of shells, which belong to the bed of the ocean.§ Farmers have frequently plowed up pieces of rusty iron in this state, and the northern counties of New-York. About 8 miles from Sandusky, is a deep sulphur spring, several rods across, from which issues a brook, large enough to turn a mill. At Licking are extensive circular forts, with walls from 7 to 12 feet high. On Scioto and Miami are large walls and mounds.

*Port Folio. † Mr. J. M'Lean. ‡ Rev. J. Heckewelder. § Volney.

THE part called **NEW-CONNECTICUT**, is 120 miles long and 72 broad.

This is a level, though not a flat country. It rises into moderate hills, and gently falls into pleasant vales. No mountains are found in the whole territory. The soil is very rich, generally a loam and clay with a mixture of sand. The lands in general have no stones; but quarries and ledges are found in almost every township, valuable for building. Pine is not common; other timber abounds of the best quality. White oak, black walnut, hickory and butternut, are sawn into boards. Hardly a farm but has a brook or springs for its convenience. Great herds of cattle are raised here, butter and cheese are made for market.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

THIS, in 1801 was erected into a separate government, and in 1810 had 24,520 inhabitants.

Boundaries.—This territory is bounded east by the Great Miami, south by the Ohio, west by the Mississippi, north by the Illinois.

Counties and population.—It contains three counties; Knox, Randolph, and St. Clair, and contained in 1800, 4813 inhabitants. In 1808 the militia were 2007.

Products.—Red and white cedar, pine, mulberry and maple enrich their forests. Coal mines and salt ponds are found near the Illinois; on a branch of it are copper and allum. Wheat, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and hemp, grow well here. Vines thrive, and wine in considerable quantities is made, nearly equal to Claret. Columbo grows here in abundance.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Wabash, Au Vase, and Kaskaskias. The Wabash has high banks, and is navigable for batteaux more than 400 miles, being at the mouth about 300 yards broad. Au Vase and Kaskaskias fall into the Mississippi, having their course from the northeast, through a fine country of extensive meadows. Between the Kaskaskias and Illinois, which are more than 80 miles apart, are a number of French villages, on a tract of level, rich land. The Mississippi receives the Illinois, 176 miles above the mouth of the Ohio; it is a noble stream, and receives a number of tributary rivers from 20 to 100 yards wide, navigable from 45 to 180 miles.

Curiosities.—On the bank of the Ohio, 22 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, is a stupendous cave. The entrance is 90 feet wide, the top arched 45 feet in height. The cave is 200 feet long, 40 feet high. The walls are smooth, the bottom level, excepting the sides, which are raised in steps like the seats in a gallery. An orifice, through the roof of this cave, as large as a chimney, leads to another cavern as large as the lower. At Big Bone Lick, 32 miles below the Great Miami, bones of an enormous size have been recently dug up. Among these were 2 horns, 16 feet long, 18 inches in circumference, weighing 150 pounds each; also grinders, weighing from 3 to 10 and a half pounds each. The whole weighed about five tons.*

Towns.—Vincennes is the largest town, and the seat of government. It is situated on the Wabash, 150 miles from the mouth, lat. 33° north. The commerce between Canada & Louisiana centres in this place. It was settled by Frenchmen, as early as 1735; but so idle were they, that 60 years after, they appeared like savages, "meagre, tawny and poor as Arabs."†—It is a post town, 743 miles from Washington, and has 714 inhabitants. Here are a fort and garrison. Vincents, Kaskaskias, and Cahokia, are considerable places.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

THE Illinois Territory, bounded south by Indiana, east by Michigan, west by the Mississippi, contains 12,600 inhabitants. Kaskaskia is the capital. At a saline near the Wabash 150,000 bushels of salt are made annually.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

THIS district is constituted a separate territorial government. In 1810 here were 4762 inhabitants. In 1808 the militia were 1023. Detroit is the capital, and before the late conflagration, contained 300 houses, and a Roman catholic church; the inhabitants were about 2000, and mostly French. The place is 18 miles north of lake Erie, 724 northwest by west from Philadelphia, lat. 42° 40'.

* The navigator.

† Volney.

Michilimakinack, in the strait of the same name, has a fort and a village; it is 200 miles from Detroit, and 974 from Philadelphia. Lat. $45^{\circ} 48' 34''$ north. In 1810 the exports from the Territory were \$1,897,521. At present, 1813, the English hold this District by conquest.

We now proceed to examine another section of our country. We shall no longer describe a hardy race of industrious farmers, living together on terms of equality. Instead of the social villages of New-England, and the middle states, their highly cultivated farms, and numerous flocks, and herds, we shall discover thinly scattered farm houses, some of them miserable hovels, and a few miles distant, a lofty mansion, surrounded by 100 negro huts; still the mildness of the climate and the opulence of the land holders are rich blessings of Providence, affording the *means* of hospitality and benevolence, of intellectual and moral improvement.

MARYLAND.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 134 } between $\{ 37^{\circ} 56' \text{ \& } 39^{\circ} 44' \text{ N. lat.}$
 Breadth 110 } $\{ 0^{\circ} \text{ \& } 4^{\circ} 30' \text{ W. long.}$ Square
 miles 14,000, a fourth of which is water.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Pennsylvania, east by Delaware and the ocean, south and west by Virginia.

Divisions and population.—This state is divided into 20 counties; St. Mary's, Somerset, Calvert, Montgomery, Washington, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Kent, Charles, Talbot, Dorchester, Baltimore, Baltimore town and precincts, Ann-Arundel, Worcester, Hartford, Cecil, Frederick, Prince George, and Alleghany. Eight of these counties lie on the east side of the state; Somerset, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Kent, Talbot, Dorchester, Worcester, and Cecil. The other counties lie on the west side of the Chesapeak. In 1810, the population of the state was 380,564. The militia are about 39,000, slaves, 111,502.

Bays and rivers.—Chesapeak bay, the largest in the United States, penetrates this state, and forms the eastern and western shores. Two noble rivers pour their floods into this bay, the Potowmac and Susquehanna. A canal

60 feet wide and 9 miles long, in this state, improves the navigation of the Susquehanna. From its eastern shore it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, and Elk. From the west it receives Patapsco, Severn, and Patuxent, all considerable rivers. Patapsco rises in York county, Pennsylvania; before Baltimore it forms a bason, but below the town it becomes very narrow, hardly a pistol shot across.

Turnpikes.—In this state are several expensive turnpikes, covered with a stratum of pounded stones, ten inches thick. The Reister-town turnpike proceeds north westerly 45 miles. A company, with a capital of half a million dollars, have built a road from Baltimore to Boonsborough, 62 miles; thence to Cumberland is 73 miles. A road at the expense of the United States, is laid out from Cumberland to Brownsville, on the Monongahela, 72 miles.

Soil and produce.—The eastern shore is level, covered in many places with stagnant water, intersected with creeks, on which are extensive tracts of marsh. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities. The genuine white wheat, and khite-foot tobacco are said to be peculiar to this state. Peaches are plenty and good, from which brandy is made. Apples are large and mealy.

Character.—In the agricultural parts of the state, the people live remote from each other; often several miles. This, to those, who live in the populous states of New England, seems unsocial and solitary. This circumstance has an effect on the character and manners of the people. That pride, which is the consequence of commanding slaves from childhood, is conspicuous in this state. But the people are hospitable, and have proved their benevolence by establishing a respectable society for the abolition of African slavery.

Towns.—Annapolis is the capital of the state. It stands at the mouth of Severn river, 30 miles below Baltimore; its population is 2000. The plan of the city is a circle, the streets the radii, the court house in the centre. There is one church for episcopalians and one methodists; a market house and theatre.

Baltimore, on the Patapsco, lat/ 39° 21' north, has creased more rapidly than any town in America. It is the third commercial port in the union. The public buildings are a court house, a gaol, 3 markets, 3 ban

a poor house, an exchange, a theatre, and 11 houses for public worship; that of the presbyterians is one of the most elegant churches in the United States. The population 46,485.

Frederickstown, Elizabethtown, and Elkton, are places of note. Frederickstown contains about 3000 dwelling houses, four houses for public worship, and a gaol.

Mines, manufactures, &c.—Mines of iron ore abound in different parts. Coal is dug near Baltimore. In Hartford county are isinglass, soap stone, quarries of lime stone, and yellow ocre. Rye is distilled; 12,000 gallons of whiskey have been made from one still in a year. In one county 80 mills are employed in grinding wheat. Near Baltimore is a mill with 4 pair of stones, each six feet in diameter, which can grind 140 barrels of flour in a day. Two miles west of the town, is another mill with stones, 7 feet in diameter, capable of producing 150 barrels of flour in a day.* In Baltimore are 22 tanneries; 17 of which tan 19,000 hides, and 25,000 calf skins. Large manufactories of cotton are established in various places. One upon Patapsco has a capital of a million dollars, and has 6 or 8000 spindles. At Gwyn's falls is a factory for dying and printing calico. Paper, gunpowder, glass, and printing types, are made in great quantities. The exports from this state, during the year preceding September 30, 1810, amounted to \$6,489,018.

Religion.—The state was settled by Roman catholics, but their influence now does not preponderate.† Episcopalians, presbyterians, Calvinists, Lutherans, friends, baptists, methodists, and some other denominations, are numerous, and have liberty of conscience. All the officers of government are required to declare their belief in the christian religion.

Academies and colleges.—In Somerset county is Washington academy. In Elkton, is an academy. At Chester, in Kent, is Washington college. At Annapolis is St. John's college. The legislature have granted it 1750*l.* a year. The two colleges constitute the university of Maryland. The methodists have a college at Abington.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives. The senate are chosen five years, by electors chosen by the people. The house of representatives are chosen annually by the people.

* Traveller's Directory, by More and Jones. † Barton.

ple. The governor is elected by the joint ballot of both houses. He cannot continue in office more than 3 years in succession, and when these expire, he is not eligible for 4 years.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

THE district of Columbia lies on each side the Potowmac, and is ten miles square; it is under the government of the United States. The population in 1810 was 24,023. The eastern branch makes a safe harbour, and is navigable for ships 4 miles from its junction with the Potowmac. The channel lies along the N. W. bank, and adds much to the convenience of Washington harbour, because the Potowmac is navigable only for small craft for some distance from the shore. A bridge has been lately thrown across the Potowmac, 3 miles above the city of Washington, which, without any intervening piers, rests on iron chains, extending from bank to bank. Another bridge across the Potowmac connects Washington and Alexandria. It is 5000 feet long, or including the abutments, about a mile in length, and rests on 102 piers. Georgetown, on the northeast side of the Potowmac, in this district, is pleasantly situated on a number of small hills. It contains about 350 houses. Here is an academy, supported by subscription. The exports from this district in the year preceding Sept. 30, 1810, amounted to \$1,038,103.

Washington city, the capital of the United States, is worthy of notice only as it is the seat of government. The city is laid out on the east side of the Potowmac, where it unites with the eastern branch. The streets north and south are crossed by others at right angles; these are transversely crossed by 15 other streets, named after the different states. The Pennsylvania avenue is pretty thickly settled. Most of the houses are brick. Near the capitol are about 20 houses. On the New-Jersey avenue are 12 or 14 handsome houses. On the eastern branch, the settlement has the appearance of a village. At the navy yard, half a mile below, is a number of buildings. The house of the president is of free white stone, 170 by 85 feet, two stories high. When the capitol is completed, it will present a front of 362 feet. The hotel at the corner of seventh and eighth streets, is

feet by 120, and 3 stories high. The gaol is 100 feet by 26, and 2 stories high. The barracks are 300 feet long. The public offices occupy 2 buildings, each having a front of 120 feet, 60 feet wide, 2 stories high. For the treasury department two buildings are erected. In the city are three places for public worship. The whole expense of this city to the United States, its buildings, &c. from 1796, to 1806, was about \$854,600. The militia of Columbia district in 1808, were 2,245. The whole population in 1810 was 24,23. Lat. 38° 53' N.

VIRGINIA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 446 } between { 0° & 8° W. long.
Breadth 224 } { 36° 30' & 40° 30' N. latitude.
Sq. miles 70,000, and acres, 44,000,000, including water.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Maryland, part of Pennsylvania and Ohio river, west by Kentucky, south by North-Carolina, east by the Atlantic ocean.

Divisions and climate.—This state is divided into 80 counties, and these into parishes of various extent. The month of June, though often the warmest, is the most healthy month in the year. In August and September the rains commence, and there are sudden changes in the weather. Salt creeks and rivers intersect the lowlands on the sea coast, and extensive swamps, in wet seasons, are covered with stagnant waters; the northeast-winds, as in Massachusetts, are chilly, and produce a heaviness and depression of spirits. The changes from heat to cold are great and sudden, though snow seldom lies more than two or three days at a time, and the rivers are seldom frozen.

Soil, produce, and manufactures.—For about 100 miles from the sea, to the head of the tide waters, the soil is alluvial, and appears to have been once covered with the sea. It is now elevated about 40 feet above the tide. The whole of this region are found shells, bones of fish, and other marine substances. Remote from the sea, among the mountains, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, flax, hemp are raised in large quantities. From the mountains to the tide waters is the country of tobacco.

thence to the sea, oats, corn, peas, rice, and some wheat are raised. South of James river, cotton is cultivated. From their apples and peaches they make brandy. They have rich pastures, numerous herds of cattle, and a fine breed of horses. The climate is excellent, the soil fruitful, and they enjoy the means of easily acquiring riches, and liberal improvements. At Richmond and Charlestown tile are made, and pipes for conveying water under ground. At Harper's Ferry is an arsenal where muskets are manufactured; in the armory are 50,000 stand of arms. On the Kanhawa are numerous salt works.*

Rivers.—The Roanoke rises in the Blue Ridge, and has most of its course in North-Carolina. James river has its source in the Alleghany mountains, and falls into the Chesapeake.

Nansemond, Chickahominy, and Appomatox, are considerable rivers. York river at Yorktown furnishes the best harbour in the state for large vessels. The Rappahannock has 2 fathoms of water, 110 miles from its mouth. The Potowmac has its head west of the Alleghany mountains, and falls into the Chesapeake. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the mouth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at Alexandria. It is 300 miles from the Capes of Virginia to the head of the tide. A branch of this river, the Shenandoah, falls in above the Blue Ridge, and may be rendered navigable 150 miles.

Canals.—A canal 24 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and 22 miles long, unites the waters of Elizabeth and Pasquotank rivers. The canal passes along the eastern margin of the Dismal swamp, which supplies it with water. The whole expense is estimated at \$125,000. The five canals round the falls of the Potowmac, open an inland navigation of vast importance to the agriculture of Virginia. Six different canals are opened round the most difficult falls of the Shenandoah. Round the falls of James river is a canal which terminates in Richmond. A company is incorporated to improve the navigation of James river for 220 miles; \$244,000 have been expended, which produce to the company an income of seven per cent.

Mountains.—Vast ranges of mountains rise in the western part of this state, nearly in a N. E. and S. W. direction. The first is the Blue Ridge, the highest summit of which is about 4000 feet from its base. Next is North mountain, which is followed by the Alleghany

highest summit of which is not 3000 feet.* The mountains east of the Alleghany are disposed in ridges nearly parallel with the sea. West of the Alleghany, the mountains rise in disconnected piles, some of which are very lofty. Near the gulf of Mexico, they unite again in a single range; here they subside, southerly into a plain country. The termination of the ridge, south, is called the Appalachian mountains. The course of the rivers is generally at right angles with the ridges of mountains. The James and Potowmac penetrate all the ridges east of the Alleghany. This ridge rises above all, and bids the waters run in opposite directions. Those west, seek the Mississippi; those east, the Atlantic; and north, the lakes or St. Lawrence.

The passage of the Potowmac through the Blue Ridge is a stupendous sight.† From the southwest rushes along the Shenandoah, having ranged the foot of the mountain 100 miles, searching for a passage. From the northwest advances the great Potowmac; they meet, they rush against the mountain, they tear it asunder, and pass on to the ocean. The summits of the Blue Ridge are supposed to be the highest in North America, excepting the White Hills of New-Hampshire. The ridge, called the North mountain, is of great extent, and by the Indians was called the Endless mountains.

Mines.—Minerals and fossils abound in Virginia. A copper mine has been recently discovered on a spur of the Blue Ridge, a mile and a half in length, and from 25 to 70 yards wide. The earth is impregnated with the metal from the surface, for the depth of 10 feet or more. Lumps of gold have been found between James and Appomatox rivers. Lead mines are found on the great Kanhawa, and copper on James river. On this river also are extensive tracts of coal. Amethysts and crystals are common; limestone and marble are plenty.

Agriculture.—Tobacco has been a grand object of attention with the Virginia planters, but this useless and pernicious luxury is not so much cultivated as formerly. It may perhaps finally be banished from their fields. The culture of this weed produces wretchedness, and affords no sustenance to the labourers, while the precious soil generously supports the cultivators. The rich soil of Virginia yields, in plenty, all the necessaries of life,

* Med. Repository.

† Jefferson.

and many of the luxuries; yet their agriculture is far behind that of Pennsylvania and New-England, owing to their slaves, and their using the hoe instead of the plow; *mep* instead of *oxen*. The exports of this extensive state for the year previous to September 30, 1810, amounted to no more than \$4,822,611.

Population and character.—The population is 965,079; 392,518 are slaves. The general want of schools, and the gospel ministry very much excludes the common people from religious and literary information. If the planters of Virginia differ from their neighbours of the southern states, it is in having more haughtiness, being members of the *ancient dominton*, and the most *influential* state. The practice of gouging, which is nothing more nor less than tearing out each other's eyes, is not so common, as formerly.* A few individuals have given celebrity to the state; many of the rich are sensible, polite, and hospitable; the poor are ignorant, and have little concern with politics; the government, therefore, though nominally republican, is really oligarchical.†

Militia.—The militia consists of the able bodied free-men between 18 and 45 years of age. The law requires them to be furnished with arms; but in the lower counties are but few arms; in the middle county not a quarter part have fire arms, but on the west side of the Blue Ridge they generally have rifles. By a late return made to congress, their militia amounted to 65,676, and their muskets and rifles to 13,224, about one musket to five soldiers. Pieces of brass ordnance 2, sabres 407, pistols 333. The navigable rivers of Virginia render it almost incapable of defence; the land not being able to support an army, it would be difficult to repel invasion.

Colleges and academies.—The college of William and Mary has 6 professorships, a good philosophical apparatus and library, and generally about 30 or 40 students.

In Prince Edward county, is Hamden Sidney college. Near Lexington is Washington academy. Academies are established in Alexandria, Norfolk, Hanover, and other places. In most of the counties are English schools.

Towns.—All the towns are small. Alexandria stands on the south bank of the Potowmac, in the county of Fairfax. It contains about 7000 inhabitants.

Mount Vernon, the residence of the late General Washington, whose renown will continue while history is

* Barton.

† Payne.

read, rises on the Virginia side of the Potowmac. The mansion and buildings around it have the appearance of a village. Here the christian hero yielded up his life, December 14, 1799.

Fredericksburg, 100 miles from the mouth of the Rapahannock, has about 200 houses. Richmond, the present seat of government, stands on the north bank of James river. It contains a large state house, and 4 or 500 dwelling houses. Norfolk is the most flourishing place in the state, and has the largest share of their foreign commerce. The population is about 7000, here is a marine hospital.

Petersburg is 25 miles south of Richmond. The celebrated Indian queen Pocahonta, from whom descended the Randolph and Bowling families, resided in this place.

Williamsburg is 60 miles east of Richmond. It has 200 houses, many of them in a state of decay; it having formerly been the seat of government, the public buildings are the capitol, the prison, hospital, market, court house, college, and episcopal church. One half the inhabitants of Norfolk, Richmond, and Petersburg, are blacks or mulattoes; most of whom are slaves.

Curiosities.—Near the base of Jackson's mountain are two springs, one warm, the other hot, raising the mercury to 112 in Fahrenheit's thermometer. In Greenbrier is a sulphureous spring. On the great Kanhawa is a hole in the earth, whence issues a bituminous vapour, which blazes and burns sometimes several days, if touched by a candle or torch. In the west part of the state is a spring which will burn for several days. Near Brock's Gap is a syphon fountain, whence runs a stream, that will grind two bushels every flood of the spring. In the mountains are a number of extensive caves; one on the north side of the Blue Ridge extends 300 feet into the hill; the arch of stone is from 20 to 40 feet high. At the Panther Gap is Blowing Cave; the current of air from it is so strong, and so strong as to prostrate the weeds for 20 ards. In the county of Monroe, near the Kanhawa, is a cave extending through the base of the mountain; people pass through, and from the earth on the bottom mine salt petre. Ancient fortifications are scattered over the west part of this state and Kentucky. On the Youngbushy are ten within ten miles, enclosing from 2 to 10 acres each.

in this state are dry in summer. The people are then greatly distressed, being obliged to dig 60 or 80 feet through limestone to find water.

Sandy, Licking, and Kentucky rivers, have their sources in Cumberland mountains, and lose themselves in the Ohio. The course of the Kentucky is 200 miles. Green river, Salt river, and Cumberland river, fall into the Ohio.

Soil, products, and commerce.—The soil is generally rich; but in some parts quite barren, as in a part of Nelson county. The good lands produce 50 or 60, and sometimes 100 bushels of corn upon an acre, and thirty bushels of rye or wheat. Wheat and tobacco are staple commodities. Hemp, flax, and barley yield well. The country is covered with good timber; and so many are the flowering shrubs and plants, that the wilderness in summer appears in blossom. Salt, maple sugar, and whisky are their chief manufactures. In some parts lead ore is found. Numerous caverns afford immense quantities of saltpetre. The great cave in Madison county is supposed to contain a million pounds of saltpetre. Two thousand tons of hemp are annually used in their rope-walks.* There are also 13 manufactories for making duck. Five of these at or near Lexington, make 250,000 yards of duck and cotton bagging. They export wheat, tobacco, hemp, beef, pork, lumber, and fur. These are conveyed down the Ohio to New-Orleans. At Louisville they have built vessels of 200 tons. A few miles from Frankfort are two considerable vineyards.

Population and character.—In 1810 the population was 406,511; 80,561 are slaves. Their militia in 1808 were 32,326. They are rapidly advancing in population, wealth and improvement. Many of them are rich, generous, and hospitable, yet many of the frontier inhabitants have no title to their lands, but settle where their fancy dictates; here they commonly build a hut of logs, clear 2 or 3 acres for corn, depend on the woods for the pasturage of one or two cows, and to fatten a number of swine; the gun furnishes them with most of their meat. When the range, as they call it, is eaten up by the cattle, and the game scarce, or the lawful proprietor comes to take possession of the land, then like wild Arabs, they load their pack horses, take their families, cows, and swine, and seek a new settlement in the bosom of the forest. The rough

vices of such a state of society are common among them. They believe in witchcraft; and imagine that by muttering certain words over each other's guns, they can bewitch them, and prevent their killing any creature. There are, however, in those parts of the state, which have been longer settled, many genteel families, and gentlemen of abilities.

Literature.—In the state two colleges are established with considerable funds; schools in several places are handsomely supported.

Towns.—Frankfort is the capital, on the north bank of the Kentucky, 60 miles from its mouth, in the county of Franklin. The town is laid out regularly, and contains about 100 houses; the state house is of marble, 86 feet long, 54 broad, 3 stories high. Twenty-four miles east from Frankfort is Lexington, the largest town of the state. It has 5 places for public worship, a court house, goal, 2 printing offices, 30 merchants' stores, and 4000 inhabitants. Here is also a college under the instruction of a president and four professors,* and three boarding schools for females. Louisville is pleasantly situated on the rapids of the Ohio; it is a port of entry, and will probably be a commercial place; the stagnant waters, back of the town, render it unhealthy.

Constitution.—The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives. The representatives are chosen for one year, the senate and governor for four, by electors appointed for the purpose. But he may not be elected a second time for seven years. The judges are appointed during good behaviour by the governor, with the advice of the senate. The laws do not allow a man to make oath to his account; it must be proved.

Curiosities.—Near the junction of Elk and Kanawa is a curious specimen of Indian art. On a flat rock 12 feet long, and 9 broad, are engraved a tortoise, a spread eagle, and a child; in another line, a woman and several other figures. On the side of the rock is a man 'is hands spread out as if in prayer; near him is a man s-pended by his foot. A turkey & several other figures ay be traced.† The banks of the Kentucky and Dick: v-ers are 3- or 400 feet high, of solid rock. Caves for 1 es in length, are supported by marble arches and pil 's. Some of the caves are 40 and even 80 feet wide, their a es

* Cumming.

† Madison.

rising from 10 to 60 feet high.* Near Green river are springs or ponds, which in lamps burn as well as oil. Near Lexington, has been discovered a well, regularly stoned, covered with a flat stone, and earth 5 or 6 feet deep. On the top of a hill, one hundred feet above the bed of the Elkhorn, are large stones, composed entirely of shells from a species of fish, which invariably inhabit the depth of the ocean, and never on the shores.† In every part of the state are rocks composed of petrified shells, united together. These lie in horizontal strata.‡ Near the Ohio enormous bones have been dug up. The back bone of a mammoth is nearly sixty feet long; the height must have been 16 feet. The thigh bone weighs 31 pounds; one tusk is 16 feet long.§ In Floyd County is a large spring continually blazing with fire.|| Some labourers digging a well, found at 100 feet from the surface, a stump, with an axe adhering to it, apparently of iron. On disengaging it from the wood, it fell to pieces, like scales of iron rust.

Religion.—All denominations have equal privileges. Presbyterians, baptists, methodists, and episcopalians, are the most numerous.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 450 } between { 1° & 8° W. long.
 Breadth 180 } { 33° 50' & 36° 30' N. latitude.
 Square miles 50,000. Acres 31,000,000.¶

Boundaries.—BOUNDED east by the ocean, south by South-Carolina and Georgia, west by Tennessee, and north by Virginia.

Civil divisions.—This state is divided into three grand districts, each of which is subdivided into three smaller districts, and these into 58 counties.

Climate.—Intermittent fevers prevail, and near the sea are often fatal. When not immediately fatal they often bring on other diseases, which impair the mind, ruin the constitution, and end in death. In the winter, pleurisies; and in the summer, bilious complaints, are common; but the consumption, whose name is terror in the northern

ed. Repository. † Volney. ‡ Dr. A. Richardson. § Port

¶ Appendix to Cumming's Tour. ¶ Davies.

states, is hardly known here. Not more than one person in ten reaches the age of 45.* In New-England 15 in 100 live to 45. Wheat is ripe early in June, and Indian corn in the beginning of September.

Face of the country and produce.—For 60 miles from the sea the country is level. Most of this tract is a barren forest, excepting the margins of rivers, and some swamps, and ridges of oak land. Marine substances are here every where found, 18 or 20 feet below the surface. Near Raleigh is a mine of black lead; they use it in painting the roofs of houses to guard them against fire. Sixty or 80 miles from the sea, hills and mountains rise; among which grow wheat, rye, barley, and flax. A ridge of the Alleghany mountain passes through this state, here called the Apalachian mountain, from the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians, who once resided here. Cotton and hemp are raised. In the middle of the state, the cultivation of cotton generally prevails; in the west part, wheat and tobacco; near the sea, tar and lumber are the principal exports. In the winter, their cattle require nothing, but the husks and stalks of their corn. They are sold in large numbers to the northern drovers.

Rivers.—Chowan river rises in Virginia, and falls into the northwest part of Albemarle sound; at the mouth it is 3 miles wide. Roanoke is a long, rapid river, and is navigable for shallops 60 or 70 miles. Pamlico river falls into Pamlico sound, and is navigable for vessels 40 miles. Neuse river falls into the same sound; at Newbern, 70 miles from the mouth, it is a mile and a half wide; thence it is nine miles wide. Cape Fear or Clarendon river opens to the sea, about lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$; it is navigable for large vessels to Wilmington. A canal round the great falls, or Buck horn, in this river, opens a safe passage for boats. It has one lock.

Swamps.—In the state are two swamps called Dismal. The Great Dismal lies on the line between this state and Virginia. It is owned by two companies; one has taken up 40,000, the other 100,000 acres. The whole swamp covers more than 500 square miles, contains several lakes, and communicates with Alligator river, and Albemarle sound.

Mineral springs.—There are mineral springs of great virtue in Rockingham and Warren.

* Last Census.

Trade.—The produce of the back country is chiefly tobacco, wheat, and corn. Their commerce is principally with the northern states and the West-Indies. Pitch, tar, and turpentine, make half the exports of the state. Every farmer has a field of cotton, which he manufactures for his own family. The misletoe, resembling the garden boxwood, and growing on the tops of trees, inserting its roots between the bark and wood, and several other medicinal plants, grow in the state. The exports for a year previous to September 30th, 1810, were \$403,349.

Population and character.—In 1810 the inhabitants were 563,526, of these 202,243 are slaves. Their militia in 1808, were 51,117. Early marriages are common; there are grandmothers, not 27 years old. Their planters live from half a mile to 3 or 4 apart; they are affluent and hospitable. Their manners greatly resemble those of Virginia. As in the maritime parts of the state, slaves perform all the labour, the whites have nothing to do; but waste their time in drinking, gambling, horse racing, or cock fighting, with the exception of those, who are mechanicks, or merchants, or men of the learned professions. These vices prevail most, where there are no clergymen, where public worship is neglected, where the sabbath is a scene of noise and revelry. The western part of the state is inhabited by a better people; the public duties of religion are respected and observed.*

Colleges and academies.—In Orange county is a college. It has two professors, and three tutors, a tolerable library, and apparatus. One college edifice is 100 feet long, 40 broad and two stories high. Another is 180 feet long, and 3 stories high. At Warrenton is an academy, also at Fayetteville, at Guilford, at Lumberton, at Newbern, at Williamsborough, Chatham, and Hillsborough.

Towns.—Raleigh is the capital; it contains about 80 houses. Newbern stands on the point, formed by the junction of the Neuse and Trent. The town contains dwelling houses, a court house, gaol, and church. Lenoir stands on the north side of Albemarle sound, and contains 150 dwelling houses. Fayetteville, on the south branch of Cape Fear river, near the head of navigation, contains about 400 houses.

Constitution.—Each county chooses a senator and two representatives. The legislature choose the governor. Persons, who deny the being of a God, the truth of the protestant religion, the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, may not be elected members of the legislature.

Sounds.—Pamlico sound is from 10 to 20 miles wide, nearly 100 long, separated from the sea, by a narrow beach of sand, through which are several inlets; ships pass only through Ocrecock inlet, lat. $35^{\circ} 10'$. North of this is Albemarle sound, 60 miles long, from 8 to 12 wide. Core sound is south of Pamlico.

Curiosities.—One of the greatest artificial curiosities in the country is in Rowan county, 10 miles southwest of Salisbury, 200 from the sea, and 70 from the mountains. It is a subterraneous wall. This wall is uniformly 22 inches thick; the length discovered is 300 feet, the height 12 or 14 feet. Each stone is laid in cement, and both sides of the wall are plastered. The top of the wall runs parallel with the surface of the ground, about a foot below. The whole is executed in a skilful manner, but who was the artist baffles all conjecture. Six or eight miles from this is another similar wall, 40-feet long, 4 or 5 feet high, and 7 inches thick. From the summit of a mountain, a few miles east of the Blue Ridge, rises a vast rock 1500 feet long, and 900 broad, 300 feet high. From the highest part descends a flight of stairs, 18 feet wide, to the side of the mountain. The rock on each side is straight and perpendicular.

Religion.—The people in the western part of the state are in general presbyterians, blessed with a learned and pious ministry. In this state are several flourishing settlements of Moravians, distinguished for decorum and piety. Quakers, methodists, and baptists, have congregations here. The eastern districts, making three fifths of the state, were formerly episcopalians, but after the declaration of Independence these were compelled to abjure their allegiance to Great-Britain or leave their country. All the clergy, excepting one or two, and many of their people, chose exile. Scarcely an episcopal congregation remains in the maritime towns. A great portion of the people in this part of the state are more abandoned than pagans, having no form of religion. Among them the presbyterians and methodists have collected a few scattered sheep, which once belonged to the episcopal fold.

Situation and extent.

Length 400 } between { 6° 20' & 13° 30' W. long.
Breadth 104 } { 35° & 36° 30' N. latitude.

Civil divisions and population.—This state is divided into five districts, and 27 counties. In 1810 the inhabitants were 261,727, and in 1808, their militia were 16,822.

Soil and productions.—The soil is rich ; in the eastern part, the valleys are from one to fifteen miles wide, well watered, affording in abundance all the productions of the United States. An acre yields 60 or 80 bushels of corn, or 250 pounds of cotton ; the people are rapidly advancing in agriculture and manufactures. On their high lands, particularly near the Cumberland, are majestic cedars, 4 feet diameter, 40 feet clear of limbs. Cane, wild rye, and oats, and medical plants, are spontaneous productions. Here is a small tree, the roots of which are remarkable in dying yellow or orange. It is also a native of China and Japan ; it belongs to the *genus* of the *Sophora*, and has been introduced into the botanical gardens of Europe.* Gold is found in several places.† Maple sugar, salt, and salt petre, indigo, and coppéras, are made here.

Rivers.—This state is well watered with streams; its western side is washed by the noble Mississippi. The Tennessee, the largest branch of the Ohio, rises in the untains of Virginia, and in a southwest direction crosses the line into Tennessee; after continuing this course about 1000 miles, it sweeps a majestic arch, wheel-round northerly, and falls into the Ohio, 60 miles in its mouth.

* Scott.

† Med. Repository.

The Great Kanhawa rises in the eastern ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in North-Carolina, south of lat. 36° north, and in a northerly course falls into the Ohio. The Cumberland, navigable for vessels 290 miles, and for boats 500, falls into the Ohio, 10 or 12 miles above the mouth of the Tennessee. Caney Fork, a southern branch of the Cumberland, is navigable for large boats 100 miles.

Mountains.—The waters of Holston and Clinch rivers, are separated by Clinch mountain. Stone mountain, Yellow, Iron, Bald, Smoky, and Unaka mountains, form the east boundary of the state. From the Great Kanhawa to the Tennessee, the Cumberland rises in most stupendous piles; for thirty miles proceeds a ledge of rocks, 200 feet high, with a perpendicular face to the southeast, regular as a fortification. Many branches from the mountains of Virginia extend into this state; they are separated by fertile valleys, which open channels for rivers, and roads for men.

Indians.—The Cherokees and Chickasaws are in this state. The whole number of the Cherokees is 2503 persons. The Chickasaws boast, that they never shed the blood of a white man. They have a frank, open appearance, not common among savages. These tribes have a tradition that they are the remnants of numerous nations, who resided in the west, and were destroyed by the Spaniards, toward whom they retain implacable hatred. Missionaries have lately been sent to these benighted pagans, and kindly received.

Colleges and schools.—In this state the people have not neglected the interests of literature. A society for promoting useful knowledge, an academy, and several grammar schools, were early established. In the eastern part of the state three colleges are incorporated, one in Washington, one in Knox, and one in Green county. For the last, great exertions have been made by individuals, and considerable funds are collected. It has a commodious building for the students, and a library. In the same settlement two schools are supported. In Mero district are two schools. Latin and Greek, the arts and sciences, are taught in these seminaries. An academy is incorporated in Davidson county. In Smith county is Geneva academy.

Towns.—In this newly settled country are no considerable towns. In Knoxville, on the north bank of Holston

river in Knox county, the superior courts for the district of Hamilton are held twice in a year; the county courts, four times. In the town are nearly 100 dwelling houses, a court house, and several other public buildings. In 1800 the inhabitants were 519. Lat. $35^{\circ} 42'$ north. On the north bank of the Cumberland is Carthage, lat. $36^{\circ} 9' N$. This town is the seat of justice for the District of Winchester, which includes the counties of Smith, Jackson, Overton, White, Warren, and Franklin. A superior court, and court of chancery are holden in Carthage twice in a year. A large court house, gaol and market house, have been erected here. Cumberland river is navigable for boats, 300 miles above this place.

Nashville, on the south bank of the Cumberland, is the seat of government; the courts for the district of Mero meet here semi-annually; also the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Davidson. Here are established a cotton and nail factory, a rope walk and powder mill. Nashville is improving in buildings and opulence, has a bank, and is surrounded by a pleasant country.

Jonesborough is the seat of the courts for the district and county of Washington.

Constitution.—The senators are never to be more than one half, nor less than one third the number of the representatives. The legislature and governor are chosen for two years. Bills rejected cannot be passed into a law the same session.

Curiosities.—Between Clinch and Cumberland rivers is a mill-stream, which sinks into the ground, and is seen no more. Ruins of ancient fortifications are scattered over this country.

Religion.—The presbyterians are the prevailing denomination. There are a few quakers, and many methodists, and baptists. The legislature have established schools and places of worship in the principal towns.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.		Sq. miles.
Length 200	between {	25,000.
Breadth 125		
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4^{\circ} \text{ \& } 9^{\circ} \text{ W. long.} \\ 32^{\circ} \text{ \& } 35^{\circ} \text{ N. lat.} \end{array} \right\}$		
100,000 acres, of which 2,075,000 are cultivated.		

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by North-Carolina, east by the Atlantic ocean, south and southwest by Savannah river and one of its branches, Tugulo river.

Civil divisions and population.—This state is divided into 26 districts, and in 1810 its inhabitants were 414,935, of whom 196,365 were slaves. In 1808 the militia were 29,004.

Climate.—On the sea coast bilious fevers are common; the country is low and covered with water for the culture of rice. The western, hilly country is healthy. The weather is so mild that cattle are not housed in the winter.

Face of the country.—For 80 or 100 miles from the sea, the country is level, with many swamps, then commences a region, 40 or 50 miles wide, of little, barren sand hills, covered with small pines. The inhabitants are unavoidably poor, raising only a little Indian corn and potatoes. Then a fine country opens from Savannah to Broad river, 80 miles wide, varied with hills and valleys, watered with brooks and rivers, enriched with luxuriant fields and lofty groves. Every blessing of agricultural life is here enjoyed. Thence westward is a region of mountains.

Produce.—In the low lands rice abounds; on the high lands are wheat, tobacco, barley, flax, hemp, and cotton. The climate is favourable to olives, silk, madder, vines, sour oranges, figs, lemons, and pomegranates.

Commerce, &c.—They export rice; indigo, which is their staple, cotton, tobacco, pitch, lumber, corn, leather, pink root, and snake root. From 1804 to 1807, inclusive, were imported 39,310 slaves from Africa. In Charleston are 3 banks. The amount of exports from the state for the year preceding Sept. 30th, 1810, was \$5,290,614.

Rivers.—On the southwest the princely Savannah rolls its spacious current; Santee, the largest river in the state, falls into the ocean, south of Georgetown. It is said to be navigable for boats nearly 300 miles. The Edisto is a large stream, which, as it enters the ocean, below Jacksonborough, divides, and forms Edisto island. Pedee has its source in North-Carolina, and falls into Winyaw bay.

Canals and bridges.—A canal unites the Santee with Cooper's river, 21 miles long. A bridge is thrown over Ashley river in Charleston.

Character.—For 40 or 50 miles from the sea shore, slaves perform all the labour. No white person is seen with an implement of labour in his hand. Their fine climate, rich lands, and toiling slaves, render the acquisition of property easy. This furnishes them not only with the means of generous living, and friendly hospitality; but of convivial pleasures, and licentious dissipation. They are affable, kind to strangers, and compassionate to the afflicted. Hunting and horse racing are favourite amusements. They have a merry method of celebrating funerals; the guests are invited; wine and other liquors freely circulate, and the house of mourning becomes a house of feasting. The testimony of a black is not received against a white man; the master, who murders his slave, is punished only by a fine. In some districts are more than five slaves to one white person.*

Benevolent societies.—The South-Carolina Society support and educate a number of children. The German Friendly Society support a charity school. The Orphan house would be an honour to any country. Divine service is performed in its chapel every sabbath for the instruction of the orphans. The St. Andrew's society supports a number of children by its bounty. A marine hospital is under the superintendence of the city council.

Militia.—The law requires every freemen between 16 and 50, to be equipped for war. In Charleston are one troop of horse, and 8 companies of foot. The city guard, a company of 70 men, are under constant pay. In divisions they parade the town through the night. After 9 o'clock in summer evenings, and 10 in winter, no negro is suffered to walk the streets without a written pass from some white person. Their militia in 1808, were 50,000.

Indians.—The Catabaw Indians reside in this state. They have a town on Catabaw river. Lat. 34° 49'. They once were the terror of neighbouring tribes; they are now corrupt and feeble.

Literature.—Literature is in a low state. In Charleston, Beaufort, on Port Royal island, and a few other places, academies are established. Four colleges are incorporated; one at Charleston, one at Winnsborough, which is flourishing, one at Cambridge, not superior to a common school, and one at Columbia.

Minerals.—In this state have been discovered gold, silver, copper, iron, lead; also alum, antimony, talc,

* Census of 1800.

black lead, emeralds, equal in lustre to those, brought from India, and rock crystal.*

Chief towns.—Charleston stands on the point, formed by the junction of Ashley and Cooper rivers, both of which are large and navigable. It is a healthy place; the resort of invalids from the West-Indies, and, in the sickly months, of gentlemen from the vicinity. Unaffected hospitality, affable manners, and respect for religion, endear the citizens of Charleston to one another, and their happy visitants. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and many of the houses are elegant. The public buildings are an exchange, a state house, armory, poor house, gaol, orphan house, two banks, and thirteen houses for public worship, one of which is a synagogue for the Jews, one a Roman Catholic church, one a meeting house for quakers, one for French protestants, two for methodists, one for German Lutherans, one for baptists, one for Scotch presbyterians, two for congregationalists, and two for episcopalians. In the vicinity of Charleston a botanic garden is supported by subscription.

Columbia, the seat of government, stands on the Congaree. One hundred and thirty miles north by west from Charleston is Camden, on the Wateree.

Constitution.—Their representatives are chosen for 2 years; the governor is chosen by the legislature for 2 years, after which he is not eligible for 4 years. The senate are chosen for 4 years, divided into two classes, one class being chosen every 2 years.

Curiosities.—In 1795 the supposed skeleton of a mammoth was dug up between Santee and Cooper rivers: at the same place were found the tusks of an elephant, and the arm bone of a man. From near Nelson's ferry, in the upper part of Charleston district, a stratum of oyster shells extends southwest toward Savannah river, and is probably connected with those hills of shells, which rise in Georgia. These shells are large like those, but different from any found on our shores.

Religion.—All denominations are equally tolerated. In the upper part of the state the presbyterians, methodists, and baptists, are the most numerous. In the lower part are many episcopalians.

*Dr. Chalmer.

GEORGIA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 600 } between { $2^{\circ} 42'$ & $14^{\circ} 17'$ W. long.
Breadth 260 } { 31° & 35° N. latitude.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED south by the Floridas, west by the Mississippi, northeast and north by South-Carolina and lands of the United States, and east by the ocean.

Civil divisions.—The state is divided into three districts, the eastern, the middle, and western, which are subdivided into 24 counties.

Climate and diseases.—Near the rice swamps, bilious diseases prevail in July, August, and September. They are called the sickly months. The heat of the climate, the indolence of the inhabitants, the luxuries they enjoy, and the use of spirituous liquors, for their daily drink, to correct their brackish water, shatter their constitutions, and produce premature old age. During the sickly months, many of the rich planters remove their families to the islands or hilly country. In the winter and spring, pleurisies and other inflammatory diseases, are common. The winters are pleasant; seldom is snow or frost seen. The fields support their cattle; they are fatter in winter than summer. Among the hills, 50 or 100 miles from the sea, is a healthy country.

Soil, produce, &c.—The islands have in general a good soil, and produce indigo, cotton and corn. Back from the sea are good crops of wheat, corn, and tobacco. Oranges, figs, pomegranates, and most of the tropical fruits, flourish here. The tea plant is found near Savannah. The sugar cane from Otaheite grows well on the islands. The exports of the state in the year before October 1810 were 2,238,686 dollars.

Rivers.—Savannah river washes the northeast side of the state. It is navigable for large vessels to Savannah, 17 miles; for boats to Augusta. St. Mary's forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States. Its source is a great lake or marsh, called Ouaquaphenegew. It is navigable for vessels 90 miles.

Springs.—In Washington is a medicinal spring, which gives relief in the scurvy, scrofulous complaints, consumption, and gout. Cobb's spring, in Jefferson county, is famous for its many cures.

Commerce and agriculture.—Rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, are exported. A thousand or fifteen hundred cattle are sometimes raised on one farm. Cheese, fish, apples, cider, potatoes, and shoes, are imported from New-England. In the lower part of the state, they manufacture nothing; clothing and tools of husbandry, are imported from Great-Britain, or the northern states. In Dutchess county is a manufactory of woolen cloth.

Population and character.—The inhabitants of Georgia in 1810 were 252,433, slaves 105,218. In 1808 the militia were 22,097. The people of Georgia are from different nations of Europe, and the other states of the union, or their descendants; they have probably not established any uniform character. They are averse from labour, and fond of hunting, but hospitable to strangers.

Indians.—The Muskogee or Creek Indians live in the centre of the state. A few years since their number was 17,280. They are the combined remnants of various tribes: They well understand their own interests, are jealous of their rights, and tenacious of their lands.

Literature.—Literature is here in its infancy. A college is established in Louisville, a central and healthy part of the state. Provision is made for an academy in each county. Property in each county, of 1000*l.* value, has been appropriated for building and furnishing the academies. The Orphan house, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, is now Huntingdon college. A state university is established in Athens, in Jackson county. The building is 120 by 45 feet, and 3 stories high.

Towns.—Louisville is the seat of government; it stands on the Ogeechee, 70 miles from the mouth. Augusta is on the southwest bank of the Savannah, 144 miles from the sea, where it is 500 yards wide. Savannah stands on the river of its name, 17 miles from its mouth; the public buildings are, an episcopal and congregational church, a synagogue, a presbyterian, a lutheran, a baptist, a Roman catholic church, and a church for blacks, who have 1400 communicants, and a court house. The population is 5,342.

Constitution.—The governor is chosen by the legislature for two years. Estates cannot be entailed; when intestates die, leaving children, the widow has the share of a child or her dower, as she pleases; the children, male and female, have equal shares.

Curiosities.—Two miles south of Brasstown, on the borders of Georgia, near the head waters of Tennessee, is a surprising curiosity. On several rocks are the tracks of turkeys, bears, horses, and men, perfect as if made in wet sand. The human feet, one excepted, have six toes. One of the feet is sixteen inches long. One of the horses' tracks is remarkably large, 8 inches by 10. Connected with these are many fanciful figures. On the Savannah, 5 miles above fort James, is a remarkable Indian monument, a mount 40 or 50 feet high, 2 or 300 yards in circuit, of loamy earth, flat on the top, to which is a spiral path from the bottom. At different heights, facing the cardinal points, are niches, or centry boxes, which are entered from the spiral path.† This might be a place of retreat, when the river suddenly overflowed its banks; but must have been an immense labour for savages. On the Savannah, about 100 miles from the sea, commence three ranges of hills, about 70 feet high, extending, all of them, 7 miles in breadth, composed of petrified oyster shells. They reach to the northern branches of the Altamaha. These oyster shells are 15 or 20 inches long, 6 or 8 wide, and from 2 to 4 in thickness. They descend from 3 to 30 feet below the surface of the ground, and there rest on a rock composed of sand and sea shells.†

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 350 }
Breadth 276 } between { 31° & 35° N. latitude.
containing 50,000,000 acres. { 7° 30' & 13° 30' W. long.

Boundaries.—THIS region is bounded north by Tennessee, west by the Mississippi, south by West-Florida, and east by the Appalachicola river.

oil.—The lands toward the mouth of the Mobile are, and suitable for rice; but the people have applied their chief attention to cotton, 10,500,000 pounds are raised annually. §

Davies. † Bartram. ‡ Bartram. § Cramer.

Rivers.—The Yazoo at the mouth, lat. $32^{\circ} 37'$, is 100 yards wide. Pearl river rises in the Chactaw country, and is navigable more than 150 miles. Pascagoula has seven mouths. The Mobile is the principal river of this territory; on the bar are 15 or 16 feet of water. The Tansa, and Alabama are branches. Above the last the Mobile is called Tombeckbee. Near the head waters of this river, 30 miles from the sea, are found immense quantities of oyster shells. The Escambia falls into the bay of Pensacola, and is navigable for boats more than 80 miles.

Population.—In 1810 the inhabitants were 40,352. In 1808 the militia were 2158. Natchez is the largest town, and has 3 or 400 houses, and a methodist church. The seat of government is at Washington, 6 miles distant.

Indians.—The greater part of this territory is the property of several Indian tribes, the Creeks, the Chactaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. Near a town of the Cherokees, have been discovered several monuments, supposed to be altars for sacrifice. They are constructed of four flat stones; two set on edge from the sides; one closes one end; and a large flat one lies horizontally on the top; one end is open. This fabric is 4 or 5 feet long, two feet high, and three broad.

The Cherokees have received the gospel, and are rapidly advancing to a state of civilization. Schools are established, and a constitution of civil government is adopted; laws are enacted; executions by the *avenger of blood* have ceased; courts take cognizance of criminal actions; and taxes are collected. The Chactaws inhabit a fine country between the Alabama and Mississippi. A few years since, they had 43 towns and villages, containing 12,123 souls. The Chickasaws are settled on the head waters of the Tombeckbee, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers. They have 7 towns, of 1725 souls. The centre town is in lat. $34^{\circ} 23'$, long. $14^{\circ} 30'$ W. The language of the Creeks is evidently of Asiatic origin, containing many Japanese and Tartar words; they have also many Japanese customs.* Palmyra is a pleasant settlement of New-England people.

* Barton.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA is bounded south by the gulf of Mexico, east by the Perdido to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence to the Mississippi, by the south line of the United States; then up the river to its source; thence by the high lands, which divide the waters, which run northerly to Hudson's bay from those which fall into the Mississippi; west by that chain of mountains, which turns the streams west into the Pacific, and east to the Atlantic.*

Climate.—This is various; in the north it is cold, in the south, hot.

Divisions.—This country is separated into three grand divisions; the Eastern, lower, and upper Louisiana. The eastern division comprehends that part of the territory, which lies east of the Mississippi. This embraces the island of New-Orleans, and is watered by the Mobile, Pascagoula, Pearl, Amit, and several other rivers.† The militia of this division in 1808 were 5626.

Lower Louisiana.—This division is bounded east by the Mississippi, south by the gulf of Mexico, west by New-Mexico, or the ridge of mountains mentioned above, north by a line drawn west from the Mississippi, dividing the country, which contains stones, from the marshy country below. This commences lat. 30° 20' north. This country is gained from the sea. Excepting a slip, one plantation deep, opposite to a part of the island of New-Orleans, and the settlement at Point Coupee; the whole of this country is low and sunken, nearly as high as the Ohio, and a great part of it is covered, 3 or 4 months in the year, with water from 20 to 30 feet deep,* for 30 miles back from the river.

Upper Louisiana includes the remainder of this extensive country, watered by the Red river, the Arkansas, St. Francis, Missouri, and many other streams. From these settlements the state of Jefferson was constituted in 1811. The population is 76,556.

ivers.—The Mississippi is the principal river of Louisiana. Here do we see the floods of one of the great rivers in the world restrained by artificial banks for miles,‡ securing a fruitful country of farms, towns, cities, in the delicious climate of Memphis, Cairo, Alexandria. Red river has its source not far from

* Morse's Gazetteer.

† Ellicot.

‡ Cramer's Mag. Al.

the Rio Bravo; it is said that boats ascend 1000 miles above the settlements of the Natchitoches. The Arkansas is two hundred yards in breadth.

Produce.—Cotton, indigo, rice, furs, and lumber, are among their principal exports. A tree or shrub produces wax more valuable than bees wax; * vast quantities of sugar are made, and some farmers possess 10 or 20,000 cattle.

Minerals and salt waters.—Salt springs, lakes and streams, have been discovered; also coal and iron, silver,† copper and antimony, sulphur, silex, and serpentine; of lead 250 tons are annually exported.

Learning.—There is no college in Louisiana; but one public, and a few private schools. Not more than half the inhabitants can read or write.

Religion.—The established religion is the Roman catholic. The clergy are, a bishop, 2 canons, and 25 curates. No distinction is made between the sabbath and other days. Business, gaming, and amusements, are openly pursued.

Indians.—In Louisiana are considerable numbers of the natives, rightful possessors of the soil, and lords of the country. They are divided into numerous tribes, or remnants and wrecks of tribes. On the Mississippi and its branches, below the Missouri are various settlements, which amount to 5 or 6000. On the Missouri and its branches are a number of tribes, containing from 200 to 1000 warriors each, the whole amounting to about 3600 fighting men. The Sacks and Renards are on the Mississippi above the Missouri; they have 500 warriors. Have not these friendly pagans a *peculiar* claim to the attention of our missionary Societies? In the place where the red serpentine is found, between the rivers De Moines and St. Peter, of which they make their pipes, Indians meet in peace, even in time of war.

Towns.—New Orleans is the capital; it extends nearly a mile along the Mississippi. The population is 24,551.

St. Louis is the capital of Upper Louisiana, lat. 38° 25' north. It stands on a high piece of ground, 18 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and contains upwards of 200 houses. In opening a copper mine below the falls of St. Anthony, the labourers found a collection of mining tools, several fathoms in the earth. Natchez stands

* Medical Repository. † Sibley, Clark, Med. & Phil. Register.

on a bluff 200 feet above the surface of the Mississippi, in lat. $31^{\circ} 33'$ north, 300 miles above New-Orleans. In the city are two printing offices. Cotton is their chief export. Vessels of 3 or 400 tons ascend to this place.

Desert.—Between the great rivers, Missouri and Rio Bravo, vast sandy deserts present a dismal prospect; not a tree, nor shrub relieves the eye; the salt in the soil forbids vegetation, as in the Tehama of Arabia, and renders the wilds of Louisiana, as cheerless and forlorn, as the deserts of Tartary or Africa.* Some of the mountains are volcanic.†

SPANISH PROVINCES

IN NORTH AMERICA.

EAST AND WEST-FLORIDA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Greatest length 600 } between $\{ 25^{\circ} \text{ \& } 31^{\circ} \text{ N. lat.}$
Medial breadth 130 } $\{ 5^{\circ} \text{ \& } 17^{\circ} \text{ W. long.}$

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Georgia, east by the Atlantic, south by the gulf of Mexico, and west by the Mississippi or Louisiana.

Soil and productions.—The climate and productions are very similar to those of Georgia. The land produces two good crops of Indian corn in a year. The magnolia is the beauty of the forest. The trunk is usually 100 feet high, perfectly strait, supporting a head like an obtuse cone, covered with white flowers from 6 to 9 inches diameter. The cypress is from 8 to 12 feet diameter. The wax tree is a beautiful evergreen, which produces abundance of berries, covered with a white wax, which makes excellent candles.‡

Chief towns.—St. Augustine is the capital of East-Florida, on the sea coast, lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$. The town is fortified by bastions, enclosed by a ditch, and has a castle.

Pensacola is the chief town of West-Florida, lat. 30° .

It has a good harbour.

Religion.—The established religion is the Roman catholic. The aborigines have a tradition, that their fathers came from the rising sun, that the voyage was long, and they were on the point of perishing, when they discovered America.§

* Capt. Pike. † Med. Register. ‡ Bartram. § Du Pratz.

MEXICO, OR NEW-SPAIN.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 2100 } between { 9° & 40° N. lat.
 Breadth 1600 } { 18° & 50° W. long.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by unexplored forests, east by Louisiana and the gulf of Mexico, south by the isthmus of Darien, and west by the Pacific ocean.

Divisions.—This country is divided into *Old-Mexico*, which is subdivided into three audiences, Galicia, Mexico, Guatemala; and *New-Mexico*, subdivided into two audiences, Apachiera and Tonora.

The province of Honduras, 300 miles long and 240 broad, is possessed by the English. In 1812 they erected here the first Protestant church ever built in Spanish America.

Productions.—Twelve hundred medicinal plants have been discovered.* Pine apples and dates are natives. Olives, almonds, and pomegranates flourish. Cotton, pepper, wheat, and rice are cultivated.

Curiosities.—The bones of the mammoth are found in abundance near Santa Fee, and in many parts of South America.†

Rivers.—Many of the rivers are large, falling into the gulf of Mexico or Pacific ocean. Among which are the Alvarado, Guadalaxara, and Nicaragua.

Mountains.—Popocatepee, 33 miles from Mexico, has a fiery vent, half a mile in diameter. Jurugo, a small hill in 1760 burst with flames, and continuing to pour forth fire and rocks, has formed three mountains, 6 miles in circuit. Its summit is always covered with snow. Antisana, a hamlet 3800 feet above the plains of Quito, and 13,500 above the sea is unquestionably the highest spot inhabited on the globe.‡

Stones and minerals.—Of these they have a rich variety; northwest from the capital are silver mines. The mine of Valenciana yields 500,000*l.* sterling in a year. It descends 1680 feet below the surface. In Veragua and New-Granada are mines of gold.§ They have Jasper, diamonds, amethysts, cornelians, and entire mountains of loadstone. Gold, silver, and precious stones, as their principal exports. The Indians and others employed in carrying minerals, ascend stairs of 1800 steps with 225 or 350 pounds weight, thus continually loaded for hours in a day.||

* Dr. Hernandez. † Pinkerton. ‡ Humboldt. § Payne. || Humboldt.

Population.—The population of the Spanish provinces in North-America does not exceed 3 millions.* Two thirds are Indians, the other third Spaniards, and persons of a mixed blood.

Literature.—The Spaniards have colleges and several laudable institutions for the instruction of the Indians.

Chief towns.—Mexico is the most ancient city of America; it is supposed to contain 137,000 inhabitants.† The riches of the churches, silver, gold, and precious stones are immense. In 1640 it was supposed there were 15,000 coaches here. Vera Cruz and Acapulco are important places. Angelos contains 60,000 and Gaudalaxara, 30,000 inhabitants.

Religion and arts.—The religion of the Spaniards is Roman catholic. One fifth of the inhabitants are ecclesiastics. The religion of the Indian natives was infinitely worse than the Roman catholic. Fasts, penances, and tortures were common rites. Human sacrifices were considered the most acceptable. Captives were tortured, and then sacrificed. The heart and head were the portion of the gods;‡ the captor and his friends feasted on the body. In Mexico 25,000 men were annually sacrificed. The great temple of Mexico was a square mound of earth, partly faced with stone; on the top of which was an image of their deity. The Mexicans had an excellent manufacture of earthen ware, and were skilled in casting metals. They buried their dead in mounds, like those before the gates of the forts in the west. They raised fortifications for their defence. The emperor Montezuma's palace had 30 gates, opening into as many streets. It was built of polished jasper, black, red, and white. There were apartments for 3000 of his women. The form of the Mexican temples was that of the Egyptian pyramids. The ruins of four vast cities have been discovered in the province of Campeachy and its vicinity. They are of stone and adorned with admirable sculptures. The figures show, that they were not formed by Europeans. These ruins bespeak a state of civilization superior to that of the Peruvians.||

The province of Campeachy lies on the southern side the gulf of Mexico, on the Campeachy, 300 miles E. Vera Cruz, lat. 20° N.

*Pinkerton.

†Humboldt.

‡Castillo.

§Humboldt.

|| Dr. Barten.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA, sometimes called New-Albion, is the northern establishment of the Spaniards in America. The name was first given to a great peninsula, extending S. W. into the Pacific ocean from the west of N. America, about lat. 34° N. the south point of which is in lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$ north, but all the country north, occupied by the Spaniards is now included in the province; and the whole is known by the name of the Californias. This country lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 45'$ and $37^{\circ} 47'$ N. The widest part of the peninsula is about 90 miles.

Inhabitants.—These are chiefly the native Indians. The Spaniards do not probably exceed 3000, including several garrisons in different parts of the country. Formerly the Indians were numerous, and the northern parts are still populous; but lower California is nearly depopulated. The Roman catholics have missions established in every part of California; but in some places, where 50 years ago, they had 7000 souls, at present, they do not exceed 50. No mission now has more than 350 Indians. The object of these numerous missions is, to instruct these pagans in religion, to teach them the Spanish language, agriculture, and the useful arts. The property of each mission is held in common. Some of them are rich; they possess several thousand head of cattle, make wine, and raise different sorts of grain to a great amount. These missions may be considered as so many valuable estates, belonging to Spain, from which great supplies may be collected. These Indians, in general, seem to be more dull and stupid than other American savages: but those, who inhabit the shores and islands of the canal of Santa Barbara in the northern part of the province, are more handsome, remarkably sprightly, courteous, and intelligent, displaying great ingenuity in all their arts. In accounting for this difference, the Indians say, they have a tradition, that in a remote period a ship of white men was once wrecked on this coast.

Products.—Though the country is mountainous, there are plains, covered with forests of oak, and other valuable timber. The valleys are pleasant and fruitful. The fruits and vegetables of Europe come to great perfection; the forests abound not only with deer, but immense herds of wild cattle are found in every part of the colony.

several years, the trading ships of our country have visited this colony, and purchased furs to the amount of \$25,000 per annum. Whales are numerous, and excellent fish abound near the shores. Mixcal, resembling a cabbage head, when roasted in piles, furnishes a delicate repast. Each head has a different flavour, resembling pine apples, pears, quinces, &c. This plant grows spontaneously, and seems to be peculiar to this country.

Climate.—The climate is dry and healthy. In the lower division it seldom rains, and springs of water are scarce. On the western side of the peninsula, the sky is generally obscured by fogs; on the eastern side it is constantly clear. On the western coast the northwest wind blows 8 months; in the winter the land breezes from the east are regular and strong.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Situation and extent.

THIS vast peninsula extends from about lat. 12° north, to 54° south, being about 4587 miles in length, the breadth 3336.

Climate.—This is various; but no part of the globe is more luxuriant or delightful, than a great part of South America. Here reigns eternal spring. Flowers and fruits load the trees, or cover the ground in splendid profusion. The natives raise cassava, maize, cocoa, and plantain, the Europeans raise wheat, coffee, cotton, indigo, and sugar. Oranges, pine apples, and other fruit grow spontaneously.

Rivers.—*Amazon.* The principal branch of this river rises among the lofty Andes, between lat. 16° & 17° south, and as if conscious of its approaching strength, instead of falling into the Pacific ocean, perhaps within 60 miles west, it rushes east among the mountains to search for the Atlantic, thousands of miles distant. Winding its crooked course from vale to vale in a northwesterly direction, in lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$ south it receives the waters of the majestic Beni, which is two miles in breadth. These rivers united form the Amazon, which has no rival in the world. From recent discoveries it is found navigable 4500 miles.* From this river and its immense

* Pinkerton, Vol. 3. page 793.

branches, one half the continent of south America enjoys the advantages of a maritime shore. One such river would give fertility and commerce, civilization and happiness to the wretched continent of Africa. When the arts shall flourish near the sources of the Amazon, the village of the Andes 4500 miles from the Atlantic, and ten thousand feet above the level of the ocean, may echo the artillery of frigates of 500 tons, arriving from the Thames, the Nile, or the Ganges.* It unites with the Atlantic under the equator.

The Lauricocha, a branch of the Amazon, is a noble river, in which tides are perceived 600 miles.

La Plata is navigable for vessels 1200 miles, and near the mouth, land cannot be discovered from a vessel in the middle of the stream. It has a southerly course of about 2000 miles; 240 miles from the mouth it is 25 miles wide; and continues to expand till it reaches the sea, where it is more than 100 miles wide.

The sources of the Oronoko are almost as much unknown as those of the real Nile. The most celebrated geographers make it flow from mountains north of the lake Parima, which lies in lat. 3° N. long. 15° E. from Philadelphia. For the first 300 miles the course of the river is south; 600 miles from the sea it is two miles and three quarters wide. One hundred and twenty miles from the sea it is divided into numerous channels, embracing many small islands, which occupy an extent of 180 miles in breadth. Every spring the water rises 78 feet. For 600 miles from the sea it expands from 60 to 90 miles in breadth, from April to August. Its water preserves its freshness 30 leagues from its mouth.

Products.—Cinnamon trees enrich their forests;† but in the whole tract of country from La Plata to the straits of Magellan scarcely a tree or a shrub is seen.‡

Mountains.—The mountains of South America are among the sublimest objects of natural geography. They are the most lofty on the globe; many of them for ever blazing, give new radiance to the heavens; they are canoes of the most terrible description. On these mountains, 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, are fossils and other marine substances.§

The Andes extend through the continent, a space 4600 miles, north and south, following the coast of

* Pinkerton. † Pinkerton. ‡ Azara's Travels. § Jeffers

Pacific ocean, generally about 100 miles distant. The Chimborazo, the highest summit, is 19,320 feet above the level of the sea.

Catopaxi is a volcano 17,700 feet in height. The mountain of Sanquay is always covered with snow; it is a constant volcano, and its explosions are heard 120 miles.

This great peninsula is divided among the following nations.

To Spain belong Caraccas, Peru, Chili, New-Granada, and Paragua; to Great-Britain, Surinam; to Portugal, Brazil and Cayenne; to the aborigines, Amazonia, and Patagonia.

Religion.—All the inhabitants of South America are Roman catholics, excepting the savage tribes of pagans, and a small territory of the English. Before the arrival of the Europeans, the pagans offered innumerable human sacrifices to their idols. These victims were shut up in cages to be fattened.*

Animals.—The maucarel is a vast serpent, which with its poisonous breath intoxicates men and animals, and then devours them.

Indians.—On the banks of the Meta and Oronoko, dwell the Ottomagues, a corpulent homely race, having the broad face, and coarse features of the Tartars. They poison their thumb nails, and their smallest wounds are fatal to their enemy. In the rainy season, when they cannot take fish, they live on a species of pipe clay, tinged with oxyd of iron. It is formed into balls, and slightly baked; of this when soked, they eat a pound in a day, with the addition, occasionally, of small fish, lizards, and fern roots. In the rainy season the delta of the Oronoko is an immense sheet of water. The Guaranis Indians ascend the palm trees of this watery forest. Cords made from the fibers of the leaves, unite different trees with a floor of net work. On these aerial dwellings they live, kindle fires, and prepare their food. These trees are not only their home, but their only support. The palm ne is their drink, the pith of the wood yields a kind of bread; the fruit gives a variety to their repast.

Most of the tribes in these countries are ferocious and bel. Their arrows are stained with invenomed poison; their slightest wound is death. So do the visions of primal innocence dissolve before the light of historic

* Castillo.

truth. The savage is sullen, cruel, selfish. Wisdom and goodness are the fruit of moral culture.*

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Extent.—These provinces are about 5747 miles in length, and far superior in importance to the Asiatic empire of Russia. They are in general separated from those of the English and Portuguese, on the east, by rivers and ridges of mountains.

Government.—The Spanish territory contains the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, Peru, Chili, and New-Granada.

Cities.—Lima is supposed to contain 54,000 inhabitants. Carthagena contains 25,000, and Potosi, about the same number. Popayan has more than 20,000 inhabitants, and Quito, 50,000.

Commerce.—They export sugar, cotton, cocoa, Peruvian bark, and Vicuna wool. But their mines are their chief riches. In the province of Buenos Ayres are 30 mines of gold, 27 of silver, 2 of tin, 7 of copper, 7 of lead. In 1790 were coined in Spanish America to the amount of \$1,976,649 in gold. In silver, \$20,724,818. The revenue is estimated at 800,000*l.* sterling.

Manners and customs.—The Peruvians were more civilized, than any tribe of men, yet discovered in America. Their houses of stone are now standing. Their government has been called a theocracy; their Incas or sovereigns were venerated, as descendants from the sun; their religious precepts dictated a benevolent temper; captives taken in war were taught the useful arts. Agriculture was considerably advanced; they manured and watered their fields; the roads between their principal cities were wonderful displays of industry; yet with all this culture of the heart and understanding, the most dismal superstition rankled in their breast. They loaded their altars with human victims. A favorite chief was sometimes followed to the tomb by a thousand slaughtered servants. Tho' they knew the use of it in preparing corn and vegetables for food, they devour their fish and flesh entirely raw. To promote heat they bathe every day. The lama or small camel is domesticated and taught to aid their labours.

* Humboldt.

Curiosities.—The Andes, and particularly their volcanoes, are curiosities. Numerous cataracts, one of thirteen hundred feet, are sublime objects. The mountain of Potosi, which for two centuries and a half has furnished immense treasures of silver, is pierced with more than 300 rude shafts; is destitute of vegetation; the soil, reddish and blasted by the perpetual furnaces, which consume her bowels, and in the night, present a spectacle grand and awful.

Population.—The Spanish provinces are supposed to contain a population of 5,260,000. The general population is estimated at 7,028,000.*

VICEROYALTY OF NEW-GRANADA.

THIS province extends from the river Tumbez, lat. $3^{\circ} 30'$ S. which separates it from Peru, across the continent to the Caribbean sea in lat. 12° N.; its medial breadth being about 280 miles. The population is supposed to be one million. This is the most northern country of South America, and is divided into 24 provinces, of which Terra Firma on the north occupies the narrowest part of the isthmus of Darien. This name has been erroneously applied to other extensive provinces.

Sante Te de Bogota, or as it is often styled, Bogota is the capital city. It stands 700 feet above the level of the sea, and is near the Funza, which, 35 miles below, falls into the Magdalena. It is a large and handsome city, lat. 4° N. yet owing to the neighbouring mountains, sufficiently cool, and quite healthy. Here are two religious colleges, and a university with a large library. The population of the city is 30,000. Quito near the Equator has 58,000 inhabitants. The temperature is uniform; the same clothing is worn through the year.

Panama on the Pacific, having lost its commerce, is in a miserable state. Portobello is thirty seven miles distant, on the other side of the continent. Once it was an opulent city; it is yet strongly fortified, but will probably continue to decline; its traffic is turned into another channel.

Commerce.—The principal commerce of this country arises from its gold mines. Cotton and woollen cloths, carpets and counterpanes, are manufactured here. In the

* Pinkerton.

province of Guáguquil coffee is raised. Chocolate is the staple of this province. Mines of emeralds enrich the country. The balsam of Tolu is so called from a village of Carthagena.

Climate.—The climate of this viceroyalty is various. Though it is under the equator, or in its vicinity, the vast and sublime Andes produce every diversity of weather from the frost and snows of Labrador, to the heat and rains of the tropics. In general the seasons are distinguished only by dry and wet.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Magdalena, and Cauca.

Zoology.—Deer and wild boars, alligators and serpents of enormous size, wild cats, bears, and tigers inhabit the forests.

Curiosity.—Near the city of Bogota is the highest cataract in the world. The Funza, a considerable river, leaps from its channel on a high table land, and forms a stupendous arch of 600 feet perpendicular.* A vast basin more than a mile in diameter receives the foaming flood. The huge rocks, which form this chaldron, worn by the rushing torrent, are smooth as polished marble, the hills around are decked with trees, and shrubs, and flowers, rainbows raise their splendid arches; the songs of the birds and the gaiety of their plumage, give beauty and sublimity to the cataract of Tequendama.

The bones of the Mammoth are found in this province, and in other parts of South America.

Indians.—No where in America are the savages so formidable as in Granada. The Moscos are the most civilized on the continent, excepting the Peruvians and Mexicans. They subsisted chiefly by agriculture. The right of property was established by law, they lived in towns; they were comfortably clothed in cotton and skins; their houses were convenient. Different ranks were established, taxes were paid. When their king appeared abroad, he was carried in a palanquin, surrounded with a splendid retinue, harbingers going before him to sweep the streets and strew them with flowers, no man daring to look in his face. The sun and the moon they worshipped as representations of God. They had temples and priests, altars and human sacrifices.

* Humboldt.

The Guagiros are a hostile tribe, and in some parts of the country occupy the roads, and impede commercial business. These Indians differ from all others; they are a laborious and commercial tribe. They weave delicate webs of cotton; they fish for pearls, they are mounted on horses, and rich in their dress. Mothers consider it an act of tenderness to destroy their female children, to save them from the miseries endured by women in a savage state. The badness of the roads is a great obstacle to commerce and improvement in the province of Granada.

CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP OF CARACCAS.

THIS country contains the province of Venezuela in the centre, the government of Maracaibo, on the west, Guiana on the south, Cumana on the east, and the island of Margareta on the north east. July 1, 1811, Caraccas, Cumana, and some other provinces, declared themselves independent.

Boundaries.—Caraccas is bounded N. by the sea from long. 3° to 16° E. from Philadelphia, that is, from Cape de la Vela to point Paria; on the E. it is bounded by the sea from lat. 8° to 12° N.; on the S. it is bounded by Dutch Guiana and Peru, W. by New-Granada.

Climate.—A chain of the Andes traverses this country, and cools the heat of the burning climate. In some parts the coolness of perpetual spring is enjoyed. Some of these mountains are nearly 8000 feet high, different temperatures result from such a varied surface, favourable to a diversity of vegetable productions. From April to November it rains almost every day. The rest of the year is called summer, during which rain is less frequent.

Mines.—Happily for these provinces no mines, but copper are wrought here. Gold and silver mines are tombs for most of those who labour in them. Those, who live the longest, are enfeebled and emaciated, in the bosom of the mountains. Their love of order and economy, and domestic comforts, and social virtues, are destroyed. Dissipation, debauchery, and death, close the scene.

Lakes.—Maracaibo is 150 miles long and 90 broad, connected with the ocean by a strait of considerable breadth. It is navigated by ships of the greatest burden. The shore is barren and unhealthy. The Indians there

fore, have a number of villages on the lake itself. They have a church on the water; and a missionary instructs them. The Indians sometimes visit the shore for provision, but their chief support is from the fish and fowls of the lake. When they are desirous of ducks, they put their head into a gourd, which has holes bored through it, that they may see their prey, and silently swimming to them, they suddenly pull them under the water, and bear away as many as they please.

The lake of Valencia is 90 miles long and 12 broad. It is 6 leagues from the sea, receives 20 rivers; but has no outlet. Its waters have considerably subsided, and the lands gained from the lake have a prodigious fertility. In one plantation of tobacco 15,000 persons are employed.

Produce.—This country produces plenty of cocoa, cotton and coffee, also indigo, sugar and tobacco, beside plenty of provisions. On the eastern shore 13, or 14000 quintals of salt are made every year. At Larida are considerable manufactories of cotton and wool. In the vicinity of Truxillo, 200 miles from the sea, is a fine wheat country. The people are industrious and make great quantities of cheese.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Rio Grande, Darien, Chagre, and Oronoko.

Cities.—Maracaibo has a population of 25,000; Caracas had 41,000, seated in a valley 3000 feet above the level of the sea, watered by four rivers, which united below the town. The cathedral was 250 feet long, 75 broad. In the university were 460 students. Liguira, the port of Caraccas, 15 miles distant, had 12,000 inhabitants. New Barcelona had 14,000. The last year, these three cities were destroyed by an earthquake. Of 40 churches in Caraccas, 38 were demolished. At Iarda is a college and another seminary; the population is 11,500. More attention is paid to education here, than in any other port of Caraccas. Coro has 10,000 inhabitants, defended by two batteries.

Population.—The population of this territory is 728,000 of which Venezuela contains 500,000, Maracaibo 100,000 Cumana 80,000; Spanish Guiana 34,000, and Margretta, an island on the coast, 14,000. Of these, two tenths are white; three tenths are slaves, one tenth are Indian and the rest *freed* men.

Desert.—The desert of Los Charcos contains 2000 square leagues, a region of barrenness, inhabited only by serpents and crocodiles. This vast tract does not rise nor fall five inches from a perfect level, and affords no vegetation.*

Animals.—Monkies are numerous ; they ramble about in companies of 20 or 30, and if they meet a person alone, sometimes attack him ; sometimes they throw sticks and stones at him.† The sloth, or, as he is in derision called, Swift Peter, is a remarkable animal. In shape and size he resembles a monkey. He never stirs, except compelled by hunger ; and is several minutes in taking one step, nor will blows quicken his motion. At every attempt to move he raises a hideous cry.‡ The Maniti, an amphibious animal, inhabits the waters and banks of the Oronoko. It has two arms, under which the female carries its two little ones, commonly a male and female ; her breasts are like those of a woman. These are supposed to be the fabulous mermaids of antiquity.

Inhabitants.—These do not materially differ from those of Mexico. The Spaniards, Indians, and Negroes intermix, so as to produce a great variety of shades, between the black of Africa, and the white man of Europe. The whites in general are educated in the seminaries of the country, and are ambitious of being lawyers, priests, or monks. They disdain labour, are emulous of military rank, are affable and polite, and often marry at the age of 15. The women are handsome ; but their education is wholly neglected ; no schools are established for their instruction. Their parents at home teach them to say their prayers, to read badly, and write a miserable hand. The education of the boys is little better. One university is established, in which is a school for reading and writing ; also three latin schools, beside professorships in law, philosophy, ethics, and divinity. In the city of Caraccas were 1200 beggars. The province abounds with missionaries, scattered among the villages of conquered Indians.

* Humboldt.

† Payne.

‡ Payne.

PERU.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 1800 } between { 0° & 25° S. latitude.
 Breadth 500 } { 15° E. & 6° W. long.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Terra Firma, west by the Pacific ocean, south by Chili, east by the Andes.

Lake.—The lake Titicaca is the most important in S. America. It is of an oval form, about 240 miles in circuit, 70 or 80 fathoms deep. In an island of this lake, Mango Capac pretended, that he was placed by his father, the sun, and here was dedicated to this deity a splendid temple, adorned with plates of gold.

Divisions.—The country is divided into three grand audiences ; Quito, Lima, and Los Charcos.

QUITO.

Climate.—Under the equator, the heat is not only supportable, but in some places the cold is painful. In other parts is a perpetual spring ; the fields are covered with verdure, and sprinkled with flowers. The valleys are hot, the plains temperate, the mountains white with snow. These lofty summits cool the atmosphere, and produce all the variety of temperature between extreme heat and cold. The plain of Quito may be considered as the base of the Andes ; and yet having a greater elevation above the sea than the Pyrenees of Europe. This would be a delightful country, were it not for the furious tempests, with thunder, lightning, and earthquakes, which overwhelm cities, and spread terror and dismay through the provinces.

Soil.—The soil is astonishingly fruitful. While some herbs are decaying, others are springing up ; while some flowers are falling, others are expanding their various hues ; while in some instances the fruit is ripe, in others the buds begin to appear. Men are reaping and sowing in different fields at the same time. All the beauties of the various seasons may be seen at one glance.

Manners and customs.—The Spaniards are intemperate and voluptuous ; hence there are many more men, than men in the country, the women being more regular in their lives. Their manner of celebrating funerals, shows how custom or fashion will triumph over nature, and all the tender charities of the heart.

Whole estates are expended, and mourning families are ruined by the sumptuous expenses of their funerals. The Indians also solemnize their burials with excessive drinking. Quito, the capital, has 2 colleges, and 50,000 inhabitants.

LIMA, OR LOS REYES.

Climate.—In some places the heat is intense, in others the cold is insupportable. No rains fall on the sea coast. In winter the country is covered with a fog.

Cities.—Cusco is the most ancient city of Peru, founded by the Incas, for the capital of their empire. For their security they had begun to enclose a neighbouring mountain with a wall; it was of freestone, very strong; some of the stones were of prodigious magnitude. The palaces of the Incas in Cusco were spacious and magnificent. Some of the halls were 200 paces long, and 50 or 60 broad. The seams between the stones of which they were built, were closed for ornament with melted silver and gold. Most of the apartments were decorated with the figures of men, and animals, plants and flowers, all of cast gold. The Incas sat on a stool of gold; the waters of the palace were from cisterns of gold; the utensils of the kitchen were gold; figures of animals, flowers and trees, made of gold, adorned the walks of the royal gardens. The temple of the sun was the richest display of earthly splendour. It was of freestone, lined with gold, the ceiling of gold. In the principal apartment was the image of the sun, consisting of a gold plate, that covered the side of the chapel. On each side were the embalmed bodies of the Incas on thrones of gold. The gates of the temple were covered with gold, and round the top was a cornice of gold three feet deep.*

Agueguipa is one of the largest cities of Peru. It is delightfully situated on a plain; the houses are well built of stone, lofty and commodious, decorated without, and well furnished within. It has been 4 times laid in ruins by earthquakes. But the principal city of Peru, and South America is Lima, on the west side of the Andes near the sea. It has a university, and numerous convents and churches. The buildings are low, on account of the earthquakes. The population is 54,000. Travellers speak with amazement of their churches, decorated with an immense profusion of silver, gold and

* Dr. Robertson.

precious stones. Such is the wealth of the city, that in 1682, when the viceroy made his entry, they paved their streets with ingots of silver. In the plains of Lima rain is rarely known; the mountains attract the clouds and receive their treasures.

Produce.—Guinea pepper is one of the productions; the pods are a quarter of a yard in length. Vast quantities of olives are raised, having nearly the size of a hen's egg. The country round Lima produces every kind of grain, and a great variety of fruit. Here it never rains, but art supplies the want. The Incas had dug canals, to conduct the waters of their rivers to every part of the country; the Spaniards have only to keep these canals in repair, to water their fields of barley, their spacious pastures, their gardens and vineyards. Their silver mines are celebrated through the world.

LOS CHARCOS.

Boundaries.—Bounded north by the diocese of Cusco, south by Buenos Ayres, east by Brazil, west by the Pacific ocean.

Mines.—The lightning breaking off a crag from Illimani, a summit of the Cordilleras, the quantity of gold, which it contained was so great, that it was sold at eight pieces of eight per ounce. An Indian in 1730 found a piece of gold in the river Titacaca, which he sold for 12,000 crowns. In the province of Potosi, in this audience, beside the celebrated silver mines, are a number of salt mines, and also several medicinal warm baths.

City.—The city of Potosi contains 6 convents, 2 of which are hospitals, and two nunneries. The country round is mountainous; the air cold, the soil barren.

CHILI.

THIS country is situated on the South sea, between long. 65° and $73^{\circ} 20'$ W. from London; and lat. 24° and 46° S. 1449 miles in length, and from 120 to 300 in breadth, containing 378,000 square miles, bounded N by Peru, E. by Incuman, Cujo, and Patagonia; S. by land of Magellan.

Divisions.—Chili is divided between the Spaniards and the Indians. The Spanish part extends 900 miles on sea, and back to the mountains, between lat. 24° and 3° ; and is divided into 13 provinces.

Climate.—This is one of the most healthy and delicious climates in the world. On the west the breezes from the sea, on the east the snowy tops of the Andes, cool the atmosphere, and extreme heat is unknown. It is very common for persons to be 95 or 96, some are 104, 107, or 115* years of age. Spring commences on the 22d of Sept.; after this, till autumn, the weather is constantly fine. In the northern provinces it seldom rains; storms and thunder are scarcely known. The only appearance of winter is in August, when sometimes a white frost renders it cold for two or three hours after sunrise. The dress of the people is the same through the year. The want of rain is supplied by abundant dews; yet farmers and travellers sleep in the open air without injury. From the torrid zone the north winds bring heat and rain, and where they are not tempered by mountains, they are suffocating like the siroc of Italy.

Volcanoes and earthquakes.—In this country 14 mountains are constantly burning. Others at intervals, discharge their fiery vapours. There are generally 3 or 4 earthquakes in a year; but they are very slight and attract little attention. Formerly they were more dreaded, and the people occupied only the lower story; but of late they live in the second story of their houses.

Animals.—The native animals of South America were in a few instances similar to those of the old world. Of these are the fox, the hare, the otter, and mouse. From the excellence of the climate, the animals imported from Europe are improved; their cattle and horses are superior to those of Spain. The sheep yield from 10 to 15 pounds of wool, equal to that of Spain. Many of their rams have 5 or 6 horns. In their forests are neither wolves, nor tigers, nor scarcely any venomous beasts. A species of lions, different from those of Africa, is sometimes found; they are timid, without hair, and never attack men.† The lama resembles the camel in abstaining from water, and living on coarse food. It is exceedingly useful in conveying commodities through the cumbrous paths of the Andes‡. The condor is the largest bird that flies; the extent of the wings is more than fourty feet.

Rivers.—In this country 52 large rivers fall into the Pacific ocean. Though they are all short, having their remotest sources in the Andes, a great part of them are navigable. † Molina. ‡ History of Chili. * Winterbotham.

navigable half way to the mountains. The banks are low, and in summer are full from the melting of the snow in the mountains; the water is easily led over their fields in time of drought.* Some of the lakes are salt. Of these the Bucalemu, the Caguil, and the Bojeruca, are from 12 to 20 miles in length. The Liqueu or Villarica is fresh, and 72 miles in circuit, and sends a large river to the ocean. The Nabuelguapi is larger, and is the source of a river, which falls into the Patagonian sea, near the strait of Magellan. The Salado, a large river is extremely salt. Salt springs are numerous. Near the Andes mineral springs are common; some are hot.

Products.—Indian corn, and a species of rye and barley, potatoes, different kinds of gourds, and 12 or 14 sorts of beans, were cultivated by the Indians, before the arrival of Europeans. The fox-glove and many medicinal plants grow spontaneously. Apple and pear trees bear fruit through the year.† Quinces are as large as a man's head.‡ Oranges, citrons, and lemons, grow in abundance. Wheat and grain yield 100, 120, and 300 fold. In some places, which have been cultivated hundreds of years, manure is found useless. The olive and the vine are produced in great perfection. The wine is equal to Madeira. Their mines have treasures of silver, copper, lead, and gold; almost every brook in the country has sands of gold. The gold coined every year is more than \$4,000,000. Incense equal to that from Arabia, is among their perfumes. They have the topaz, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and amethysts. In the province of Copiopo are two mountains of pure sulphur. Rock salt of various colours, nitre, sal amoniac, and all other vitriols abound here.§

Face of the country.—Chili has been described in two parts, the maritime and midland. The maritime is intersected by three chains of mountains, parallel with the Andes, between which are pleasant rivers and fertile valleys. The midland country is level, with a few isolated hills. On the east side of Chili, the Andes 120 miles in breadth, are piled up to the clouds. Their snowy tops, their foaming cataracts, rich pastures, and fruitful vales, present many scenes of beauty and grandeur, sublimity and horror. For 620 miles south of

* Dictionary of South America.

† Frazier's voyage.

‡ Pouille.

§ Pinkerton.

latitude 24, these mountains are a dismal desert. West from this lofty range, Chili seems to be a country gained from the sea; the maritime hills and mountains appear to have been formed by the agency of water. The Andes exhibit proof of a different origin, coeval with the world; they rise abruptly from their bases, and do not, like the secondary mountains, contain marine substances; yet on the summit of Descabezado, thought to be as high as any mountain of South America, are found various shells of oysters, conchs, and periwinkles, calcined or petrified, "doubtless deposited there by the waters of the deluge." Some of the secondary mountains are entirely calcarious; others are wholly of sea shells, very little decomposed.*

Inhabitants.—The population is not exactly known; but the white inhabitants are supposed to be 80,000; the negroes and those of a mixed race are 240,000†. They are Europeans, chiefly Spaniards, Creoles, Indians, Negroes, and Mustees. By the freedom lately granted to their commerce, their population is rapidly increasing. Slaves are treated with great kindness; often they are allowed such privileges, that they purchase their own freedom; frequently those, who have their freedom offered them, prefer continuing with their master, where they are sure of support, and kind treatment in sickness and old age. The Spaniards in general are hospitable and benevolent. Strangers to parsimony and avarice, their doors cheerfully open to the traveller, and regret his departure. The pleasantness of the climate invites them abroad; they are from childhood almost constantly on horseback, which renders them strong and active, and preserves them from sickness.

Islands.—The Archipelago of Chiloe is a great bay at the south part of Chili, extending from lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ to $44^{\circ} 40'$ S. Of these islands 32 are inhabited. Chiloe, the largest, is 200 miles long, and in some parts 66 broad; the land is mountainous, and the rain is almost incessant. In autumn they enjoy 15 or 20 days of fair weather in succession; but for the rest of the year, 8 days without rain would be a phenomenon. Yet the islands are healthy, and though they are not so fruitful, as the continent, their waters supply the deficiency with abundance of fish. The Spaniards have established a large school

* Ulloa's voyage, & Molina. † Robertson.

for the natives ; they make good progress in learning ; many are converts to the christian religion, and are remarkable for the purity of their lives. Castro, the capital of the islands, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 58' S$.

Indians.—Though it is probable that North America was peopled from the northwest, or rather from the north-east part of Asia, the Indians of Chili suppose their forefathers came from the west. Nor is this an extravagant supposition ; for a chain of innumerable islands extends from America to the southern part of Asia. Accordingly as the North American savage resembles the ferocious Tartar ; the natives of Chili resemble the southern Asiatics in the mildness of their character, and the harmony of their language. So copious, and elegant is their language, it has been supposed, that in some former period they must have enjoyed a higher degree of civilization than at present.* While some of their words resemble those of China and Thibet, others seem to be of Greek and Latin derivation, and of the same meaning. The Chilians were not hunters, nor shepherds, but husbandmen. Canals, many miles in length, watered their fields. Their grain they reduced to meal ; the bran they separated with a sieve ; they used leaven, and baked their bread in ovens. Nine or ten kinds of spirituous liquor, they made from grain and berries, which, like the Greeks and Romans, they kept in earthen jars. They lived in small villages ; in each was a chief, subject to the hereditary chief of the nation. Their government was a military aristocracy, resembling the feudal system of Europe. Robbery, murder, adultery, and witchcraft, were capital crimes ; but husbands and fathers might kill their wives and children, because they were their masters. Oratory was a serious study from childhood ; it was necessary to all public honours ; the son of a chief lost the kingdom, if he were not an orator. Their poetry was figurative and bold. They believed in a supreme God, who governed the world by subordinate spirits. They had neither temples nor idols ; they made no sacrifices, nor offered any kind of worship, excepting on some great occasions, when they sacrificed animals, and burnt tobacco. They were superstitious and attentive to signs and omens. Like other American tribes, they supposed the soul, at death, went far v

* Don Ignatius Molina.

beyond the sea. Some of them believed, that the country of spirits is divided into two parts, one happy, for the good; the other dismal, for the wicked. In their funerals they resemble the ancient Romans. Black was their colour for mourning: the nearest relations bore the corpse to the grave; in the procession mourning women surrounded the bier. The implements and arms, drink and provisions, and sometimes a horse, were buried with the corpse, for its comfort on the journey to the place of spirits. They supposed the soul retained its terrestrial attachments, and that the spirits of their countrymen often returned to fight those of the Spaniards. A storm they believed to be the battle of these departed souls; the roaring winds were the trampling of their horses; the thunder, their drums; and the lightning, the fire of their artillery. The stars they divided into constellations, and were well acquainted with the planets. Their physicians and surgeons well understood medicine and anatomy. The natural day they divided into twelve parts, like the Chinese, Japanese, Otaheitans, and some other nations.

They are remarkably affectionate; not a beggar is seen in their country. Polygamy is practised, but the first wife has the direction of the family. To preserve their health, they often bathe; for this reason their villages are generally on the banks of rivers. They were great gamesters, and played at chess before the Spaniards arrived.

The Pehuenches are a numerous tribe, who traverse the valleys of the mountains in the shepherd state of society, between lat. 34° and 37° S. They are Chilians, but less refined; they use gaudy ornaments like most savages, and do not till the ground. Like the Tartars they prefer horse flesh to any other, and like Bedouins and Hottentots, they live in tents of skins, placed in a circle, which encloses their cattle.

commerce.—Chili has no direct intercourse with Spain; trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the Indians. With the Indians they barter their less valuable commodities for cattle, horses, and *children*.* Chili supplies Peru with hides, cattle, fruit, hemp, wheat, and gold; and receives in return various manufactures, and all the various luxuries, imported from Europe. The commerce

with Paraguay is carried on by land, a distance of 900 miles, 120 of which are through the snows, and over the precipices of the Cordilleras.

Cities.—St. Jago, in lat. $33^{\circ} 50'$ south, stands in a delightful plain. The river Masecho passing through it in meanders, the streets crossing each other at right angles, render the capital of Chili a beautiful city. Its population is 40,000. It carries on a great trade by land with Buenos Ayres, 1062 miles distant. The city of Concepcion is in lat. $36^{\circ} 43'$ south, standing on a bay, and a small river running through it. The houses in this, and the other cities of the country, are built low on account of earthquakes. The population is 7000. On account of the Indians, who are often hostile, the people are trained to arms, and are excellent horsemen, women as well as men. They are remarkable for throwing a noose to catch wild bulls and other animals, and sometimes one another. This is the mode of revenging private quarrels. Amazing address is shown in throwing the noose, and avoiding it with a lance. Copiapo, the first port on this coast, stands in lat. 27° south, and is metaphorically said to be the richest city in the world, because it stands on a gold mine.

PARAGUAY, OR LA PLATA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 1500 } between { 12° & 37° S. latitude.
Breadth 1000 } { 10° & 25° E. longitude.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Amazonia, east by Brazil, south by Patagonia, west by Chili and Peru.

Rivers.—The Paraguay, the Parana, and Uruguay form the La Plata, which is probably equal to the aggregate of all the rivers of Europe.*

Climate.—Some parts are extremely hot, others pleasant, the heat being assuaged by cool breezes, which begin at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning.

Face of the country, and soil.—Some parts are mountainous; others present plains of vast extent. The is surprisingly fertile.

Trade.—This country is rich; considerable trade has been carried on with Peru and Chili. The merchand is conveyed in caravans on account of the savages

* Select Reviews.

retain a part of the country. During the late war, 60,000 sheep were sold for 70 dollars; a great part of the sheep have 3 or 4 horns. The skins of leopards, tigers, and other furs, are brought from Patagonia. A bullock sells for a dollar; a good saddle horse, from 50 cents to 30 dollars. Some farmers have 50,000 breeding mares; immense herds of cattle are killed for their hides. The flesh is left for beasts and fowls.

Character.—Pride and sloth predominate. A white person will rather starve than work. If they can obtain a *puncho*, they are satisfied. This is a square piece of cloth, 3 yards square, with wide stripes and a yellow fringe. Through the middle is a hole, bound with gold lace. Through this they put their heads, and the cloth hangs loose round them. This and a ragged pair of breeches, is their whole dress. They will beg, rob, or murder, rather than work. Their amusements are riding, fighting bulls, and dancing.

Population.—This immense country, has in fact scarcely one million of civilized people, and a few savages.

Chief city.—Buenos Ayres is the metropolis, on the south side of La Plata, 180 miles from the sea. It is the resort of Europeans, who thence cross the country to Potosi, to which is a post road, furnished with post houses, and change of horses and carriages. Though access to the city is difficult on account of the shoals in the river, it has an extensive commerce with old Spain, Brazil, and other parts of the world. Southwest of the city are plains 300 miles in extent. In the city are 16 churches, one for the Indians. There are 5 convents, 2 monasteries, 2 hospitals, one for men, one for women, a foundling hospital, a college, and an academy for geography, drawing, and navigation. The inhabitants are 33,000.*

Missionaries and Indians.—In this province are various tribes. The Abipons are the chief. Were they not so much exposed to the sun, and the smoke of their hovels, they would rival Europeans in the expression and beauty of the countenance. Still they are nearly as white as the Spaniards. Some of their women are fair as Europeans, and when they ride abroad use a parasol of ostrich feathers. To improve their charms they tattoo their skins, till they resemble a Turkey carpet. This and the neighbouring tribes consider human flesh as the richest delicacy. Ex-

* Pinkerton.

ven the converts to christianity acknowledge, they long for this barbarous repast. As is common among savages, they have no regular meals, but eat when hunger or fancy dictates. Their drink is a fermented decoction of carrob. This surprising vegetable is said to be not only healthy and nutritious; but is a remedy for the gravel, stone, and *consumption*.* In their language is no name for a supreme being; but they believe in an evil demon, whom they flatter by calling him their uncle, as the ancient French called Pluto their father. The price of a wife is from 4 horses to a bottle of brandy. At the birth of a child the father immediately retires to his bed, and abstains from certain kinds of food, being nursed with tender care; because it is believed that any cold, sickness, or accident befalling him would be conveyed to the child and prove fatal.†

About the middle of the seventeenth century, the Jesuits intimated to the court of Spain, that the cause of their little success in converting the heathen, was the immorality of the Spaniards. They suggested that were this difficulty removed, whole countries would submit to the government of Spain, and the banner of the cross. The king listened, and orders were issued, that no Spaniard should enter the limits assigned these holy fathers without a *pass* from them. They began the great work by gathering 50 wandering families, whom they formed into a little town. They persevered; they instructed; they soothed; they softened; they persuaded the savage nations. Their success amazed the world. Those daring tribes, who had long despised the arts of civilized society, and bid defiance to the artillery of Spain, were overcome by the address, sagacity, and eloquence of the Jesuits. They are satisfied; they magnify the peace and consolation, which they enjoy under the mild sway of these fathers. One tribe is an example for another, till many nations enjoy the comforts, and practise the useful arts of social life. Towns are built, agriculture flourishes, manufactories are established, and in so many instances the elegant arts are acquired.‡ This coun has declared itself independent of Spain.

* Pinkerton.

† Pinkerton.

‡ Payne.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

THIS country lies between lat. 2° N. and 33° S. 2500 miles long, 700 broad.

Boundaries.—Bounded by the ocean east, by the mouth of the river La Plata south, by mountains which separate it from Paraguay and 'Amazonia west. This vast country, in extent and every physical advantage, rivals the empires of antiquity. The Portuguese settlements seldom extend ten leagues inland.

Rivers.—The settlements of the Portuguese are chiefly on the sea coast, and on the banks of the Amazon. The St. Francisco for several degrees runs parallel with the coast. The Tocomantin, after receiving many considerable streams, falls into the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Amazon. Other streams of Brazil run into the Parana and Paraguay.

Population.—The population of this country is 1,000,000.

Natural Dike.—On the coast of Brazil, against which the billows of the ocean, enraged by a perpetual east wind, incessantly dash with impetuosity, the Almighty Creator has raised a dike of solid rock 3,000 miles long, and 20 yards broad at the top. Through this enormous rampart are several inlets to safe harbours.*

Cities.—Formerly St. Salvador was the chief city of Brazil; but Riojaneiro now holds the first rank. It is a large, well built city, has a dock yard, a naval arsenal, and many public edifices, especially those devoted to religion. The harbour is capacious, surrounded by a fertile country, abounding in the necessities and luxuries of life. The inhabitants are wealthy and indolent, fond of show and parade. The streets are in general straight and well paved; it is supplied with water by an aqueduct on the Roman plan. The hills behind the town are crowned with groves, convents, houses, and churches. The castle of Santa Cruz, erected on a huge rock of granite, defends the harbour. In the city are manufactures of sugar, cochineal, and rum. This city is rendered unhealthy, by the neighbouring forests. The population is estimated at 200,000 souls. The other cities are Para, and Cayta, near the estuary of the Amazon;

* St. Pierre.

Parnambuco, Sergippe Paraiba, and Ville Grande. St. Salvador stands on the bay of All Saints, has an excellent harbour, and a lake behind the town renders it very secure from attack. It is also strongly fortified.

Productions.—The esculent plants are such as are common in all the tropical regions of America, among which are the plantain, the banana, the cocoa nut, the chocolate nut, the yam, potatoe, cassava, with numerous species of gourds, and melons. Beside various kinds of fruit, here grow ginger, pepper, turmeric, coffee and cinnamon. The Seville orange is a native of America, thence it was carried to Spain. Medical plants of high estimation, as Indian pink, Jalap, and the tree yielding the gum-guaiacum, grow here spontaneously, and in abundance. Wood for ornamental cabinet work, and for dyers might be procured in Brazil in great variety and perfection. Various useful manufactories have been recently established; the balance of trade has begun to be in their favour, and the country is rapidly rising in wealth and importance. The soil is rich.

Character.—The people of Brazil are said to be sunk in effeminate luxury. They are carried abroad in cotton hammocks on the shoulders of their slaves, 40 or 50,000 of whom are annually imported. It need not be added that they are lazy and proud. The town of St. Paul is a moral phenomenon in the history of human depravity. The first inhabitants, malefactors of various nations, formed themselves into an independent republic. A thousand families without morals composed this dismal colony. No stranger was admitted unless he brought evidence of having been a thief, and his first act was to go and bring two Indian prisoners, to till the land, and dig in the mines of the company. Virtuous actions were punished with death. When they failed of supplying themselves with Indians by force, they put on the black gowns of Jesuits, penetrated the forests, and preached religion; fervently warning the natives against those devils the Paulist's, who breakfasted on little children and nuns. Winning the confidence of the poor Indians they lead them abroad into an ambush of their gang, when they are seized and made slaves. This city of the Paulist's finally yielded to the Portuguese monarchy, which now receives a fifth part of the precious metals dug in their mines.

Commerce.—The commerce of Brazil is great and constantly increasing. The diamonds they annually export are estimated at 130,000*l.* sterling, the gold at 4,000,000*l.* Diamonds are not known to be found in any other part of the world, but Brazil and Hindostan. The topaz, a precious stone, is found here. Rice, coffee, chocolate, cotton, indigo, pepper of several species, sugar, tobacco, hides, and drugs are exported. Of cotton they export annually 24,000,000 pounds.

Government.—This has been a province of Portugal, but in the year 1808, the prince regent and royal family of Portugal fled from their capital and kingdom to this country to escape the imperial butcher of the human race, Bonaparte. It may now, perhaps, be considered as a *kingdom*; the first established in the new world.

Indians.—In this province are many natives. They live entirely by hunting, and the fruits, which the country spontaneously produces. Warlike and ferocious, a man is famous according to the heaps of skulls, which he can produce, as proofs of his valor. The bones of the arms, the legs and thighs of their enemies, are preserved for flutes. The teeth are strung and worn as necklaces. When their prisoners arrive at their villages, they say to the women, "Here is the meat which you relish so much." They are feasted till they are fat, and then eaten. This inhuman custom is no where else known, but among Africans, an argument that the eastern coast of South America was peopled from Africa. The tribes of Brazil seem destitute of religion, but imagine that their most distinguished souls become genii, and amuse themselves in planting trees, and dancing in vales of plenty and pleasure. The principal of these tribes are the Topayos; their language is widely extended, and various dialects are spoken.

GUIANA.

OF this country we hope to give, though a short, more lucid account from new sources of information, than has been done.

The whole country between the Amazon and Orinoco, and from the sea coast to long. 2° 20' E. is denominated Guiana.

Divisions.—This country, which extends along the sea coast for 760 miles,* has been possessed by four European powers, the Portuguese, French, Dutch, and Spaniards.

PORTUGUESE GUIANA.

PORTUGUESE GUIANA, or that portion of Brazil north of the Amazon, is bounded S. by the Amazon, N. E. by the river Carpana, which falls into the Amazon in 20 minutes of N. lat. N. it is bounded for 500 miles by French Guiana, following the sinuosities of a chain of mountains, lying between lat. 1° and 2° N. till it reaches river Blanco, thence it is bounded northerly by Spanish Guiana; the Equator by treaty being the boundary; but the Portuguese have pushed their settlements nearly 2° N. W. the province extends more than 900 miles from the sea, and is bounded by Granada.

This province has a rich soil, and is advantageously situated for commerce on the largest river in the world, which 300 leagues inland conveys the produce of their farms to the sea. The length of this country is about 760 miles, the breadth 480.†

FRENCH GUIANA;

WHICH INCLUDES CAYENNE.

CAYENNE.

IT is situated between 20 minutes N. and 5th degree 50 minutes of north latitude, and 15° and 20° of east long. It lies 55 miles along the sea coast, and extends more than 300 miles into the country; bounded N. W. by the Maroni, which separates it from Surinam, falling into the sea lat. $5^{\circ} 50'$ N. N. E. by the sea; S. E. by the Amazon; S. W. by the river Carapana. The chief town is Caen. The sea coast is very low, the country back rising into hills. On the island of Cayenne, which is 45 miles in circuit, though it is very unhealthy, have formed settlements, and raise sugar and coffee so cotton and indigo, and that kind of pepper called enne pepper. The colony also produces the bread fi the mango, and all tropical fruit, with cinnamon; cloves.‡ This marshy spot has proved fatal to m

* Map of Depons. † Pinkerton. ‡ Piton.

victims of the late political convulsions in France. Having become the place of exile for those, who are unacceptable to the present government, this colony must be greatly changed of late. Vast numbers, who have been the ornaments of their native country, are banished to drag out their days in this wilderness of disease and death. The white population is 900, who live in great poverty; the mulattoes are 4 or 500, the negroes 9000. Many tribes of Indians yet inhabit the forests. This hot climate is favoured with a plant whose leaves lie on the ground, and are 3 feet wide and 30 long. Their houses are covered with these, which last several years.* This province, on the 12th of Jan. 1809, surrendered to the Portuguese, and is now in their possession.

DUTCH GUIANA.

THIS province taken from the Dutch by the English, lies between $1^{\circ} 30'$ and 7° north latitude, having the sea N. French Guiana S. E. the Essequibo W. separating it from Spanish Guiana.

Divisions.—This country is divided into four governments, Surinam, Demarara, Berbice and Essequibo. Surinam has a population of 3200 whites, 43,000 blacks. Demarara has 100,000 inhabitants. The whole population of what has been called Dutch Guiana is 180,000.

Rivers.—Several fine rivers water this country. The Essequibo is at the mouth 9 miles wide, the length is more than 300 miles. Surinam is three quarters of a mile wide, navigable 4 leagues for the largest vessels, and 27 for smaller vessels. The Demarara is three quarters of a mile wide, where it unites with the Surinam, and is navigable for large vessels 100 miles.

Soil and produce.—The lands yield luxuriantly. Sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, are raised in large quantities. In 1809 more than 15,000,000 pounds of cotton were raised, and the culture of it is rapidly increasing. In the province are 6 or 800 plantations of sugar, cotton, coffee, and cocoa. The slaves are 75,000; the annual supply is 500. Indigo, ginger, rice and tobacco are cultivated. The country is remarkable for its serpents; some are 30 feet long, and 3 feet in circumference.

* Pinkerton.

Capital.—Paramaribo is the capital of the colony. It stands on the Surinam, 4 leagues from the sea, lat. 6° north. Its white inhabitants are 2000, of whom 1000 are Jews. There are 8000 slaves. The streets are wide, and planted on each side with orange and tamarind trees.

On the same river, 70 miles from the sea, is a village of Jews.

Indians.—The country round is thinly inhabited by Indians. The Caribs here are cannibals. The women wear ornaments of silver in their ears; both men and women go naked.* They paint themselves red; sometimes they add curious figures in black. Missionaries have been sent from England to this country, and kindly received.

SPANISH GUIANA,

WHICH HAS BEEN CALLED

NEW-CUMANA OR NEW-ANDALUSIA.

SPANISH GUIANA is bounded E. by the sea from Cape Nassau, N. to the Oronoko 90 miles, N. it is bounded by the Oronoko for 1650 miles, the river then bending south becomes the W. boundary for 300 miles, after which the province is bounded by Portuguese Guiana.

The population of this extensive province is only 34,000. Of these 19,425 Indians are under direction of missionaries. Thirty leagues from the west they meet the ferocious Caribs, who forbid their advance, making martyrs of all the missionaries, who fall into their power. Spanish Guiana is divided into Upper and Lower. Lower Guiana may be considered as an island bounded W. by the river Caroni, S. by the Essequibo, N. by the Oronoko, E. by the sea. Though badly cultivated this country produces cotton, sugar, and various medicines, also cocoa, coffee, and abundance of provisions. No soil in the world perhaps is more fertile. In this country is a tribe of Indian dwarfs, called Guacas, whose height is only 4 feet and 2 or 4 inches.

St. Tome is on the Oronoko 90 leagues from the sea. The houses have terraces, and the people in summer sleep on their roofs.

* Payne.

AMAZONIA.

Length 1200 } between { Lat. 0° & 15° S.
Breadth 960 } { Lon. 50° & 70° W. of London.

This country is inhabited by about 150 tribes of Indians. Their villages are numerous. The chiefs are distinguished by a crown of parrot's feathers, a chain of tiger's teeth around their neck, and a wooden sword. The men generally go naked; but thrust a piece of cane through their ears and under lips, and hang a string of beads from the nose, for ornaments. They have neither temples nor priests, but worship images, which they carry abroad with them.

The deity most common among all these tribes is the Moon. They are warlike, and before a man rises to the honour of being a chief, he must submit to give many cruel proofs of his courage. One is to bear a severe whipping without a murmur. Some of the tribes are more mild; but the Casios and Carpahos are cannibals. Circumcision is practised. These tribes do not live in villages, but in extensive hovels, 600 feet long. These are divided by a number of partitions, and inhabited by many families. These clans are 3 or 4 miles apart; and are distinguished as many of the tribes of North America are, by the names of snakes, birds, beasts, or fishes. The Guaguas on the Yupura are anthropophagi, and return from war with the hearts of their enemies strung round their necks. They salt human flesh and

regard it as a luxury. One of the most humane tribes, the Capanaguas, dress and eat their dead, as an act of meritorious affection. Many of these tribes are entirely naked, and would be nearly as fair as Europeans, did they not paint themselves. They seem to believe in one God in human form, who retired to heaven after making this world. They do not presume to address him, excepting during an earthquake, which they suppose to proceed from his footsteps coming to ascertain their numbers by their voices : hence they run from their hovels crying "Here we are ; here we are." They tatoo themselves, like the Islanders of the South Sea. Some of them believe in transmigration, and suppose the souls of their chiefs enter monkeys and tigers.

The branches of the Amazon in this quarter are large and numerous, among which are the Laurichoca, or Tunguragua, sometimes called the Amazon, the Guallaga, the Yavari, and Aladera, the Napo and Yupura.

PATAGONIA.

Miles.

Length 1100 } between { 35° & 54° S. lat.
Breadth 350 } { 3° W. & 17° E. long.

THIS is a cold country, inhabited by wandering tribes of savages, who live on fish and game, and what the country spontaneously produces. Though the country is much colder than North America in the same parallel of latitude, yet the miserable savages wear nothing but a mantle made from the skin of some beast, and this they throw off when in action. Different voyagers have mentioned a race of giants on this coast.* The Spaniards formerly left cattle and horses in these forests, which have multiplied in a prodigious manner. The Patagons, after drying the bones of their friends, transport them to the eastern shore, and bury them, looking toward the land of their fathers ; hence they have been supposed to emigrate from Africa.† The tribe of the A seem to be more civilized than the rest. They raise wheat, and a kind of potatoes ; also beans, Indian corn, apples, pears, and quinces. They have tamed goats, and manufacture wool, cotton, and various manufactures. These arts they have learned of the Spaniards.

* Magellan, Byron, and Falkner.

† Pinkerton.

They show a religious respect to the sun and moon. When they kill a beeve they sprinkle some of the blood on the ground, and pray for food or courage.

ISLANDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

TRINIDAD lies off the coast of Brazil ; it abounds in goats, and hogs, and sea fowl. It is uninhabited ; the only harbour is on the south side, where is a beach a mile long ; among the ragged mountains tobacco, purslain, parsley, and mustard, grow spontaneously. Lat. 20° 30 S.

TERRA DEL FUEGO.

THIS is the southern point of South America, separated from the continent by the strait of Magellan ; its southern extremity is called Cape Horn. The strait of Magellan is 300 miles long ; the breadth is from one to 7 leagues. Many good harbours penetrate the continent.

Terra del Fuego is a frozen, mountainous country ; the inhabitants are miserable savages, ugly and meagre, subsisting chiefly on shell fish,* clothed in seal skins, and their huts in the form of a sugar loaf. Several volcanoes vomit flames, surrounded by hills of ice. In this cluster are eleven islands. Lat. 55° S.

JUAN FERNANDES.

THIS island lies in lat. 33° 32' south, long. 5° west, and is 4 leagues in length. Many antiscorbutic plants grow wild ; plums, apricots and peaches, planted here by Anson, are said to thrive. This island is remarkable for having been the residence of Alexander Selkirk, for several years. After his deliverance he wrote a narrative of his solitary life while here, and gave it to Dandoe Foe, who had engaged to prepare it for the press.

Foe formed the story of Robinson Crusoe, and re-named Selkirk his papers. Selkirk was a Scotchman : a chest and musket, which he carried from this island, are now in the possession of his family.

* Bougainville.

FALKLAND ISLES.

THESE are two islands about 40 miles in diameter. The Spanish factory, the only inhabitants, are buffeted with almost perpetual storms. These isles lie between lat. 51° and 53° S. The Spaniards of S. America banish their criminals to this inhospitable region.

GEORGIA.

SOUTHEAST of the Falkland isles is Georgia. The only vegetables are burnet, coarse grass and licken. Hills and mountains of ice load the ground.* The island is 100 miles long from E. to W. and 10 broad. English and American ships resort here in quest of the sea elephant, and to take seals. On the northerly side are several good harbours; also on the S. W. part. Lat. $54^{\circ} 35'$ S. Long. $36^{\circ} 30'$ W.

WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

BETWEEN North and South America lie these islands, belonging to Great Britain, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark. They are situated between lat. $9^{\circ} 45'$ and 27° north, and long. 11° west and $16^{\circ} 20'$ east.

Climate.—The climate of all these islands is very similar. The heat would be insupportable, were it not for the trade winds, which rise with the sun, and the night breezes, which from the centre of the island, blow to every point. By the same kindness of Providence, when the sun is vertical, he collects a volume of clouds, which shades the inhabitants, and dissolves in rain to cool the air, and refresh the fields. The rain sometimes falls in torrents, the rivers overflow, and the lowlands are drowned. They are subject to hurricanes, which in a moment burst upon the country; their fields of cane are swept away, trees are torn up by the roots, cottages and houses are dashed in pieces; floods of rain pour along, and new rivers are formed.

Produce.—Molasses and rum are exported in great quantities; but sugar is the grand staple of these islands.

Religion.—In the English islands the church of England is established; but other religions are tolerated.

* La Roche, Cook.

The methodists have nearly 30 missionaries, employed chiefly in the religious instruction of the blacks; 13,165 of whom, and 1775 whites belong to their societies. The Moravians, several years since, had more than 16,000 souls under the care of their missionaries. In Antigua were 5465, St. Kitts 80, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John's 10,000.

Inhabitants.—These islands are inhabited chiefly by masters and their slaves. Europeans settled here to amass a fortune from the sweat and blood of the Africans. The wealth of a planter is calculated according to the number of his slaves. A small piece of land, Saturday and Sunday, are allowed a negro family to obtain their subsistence. Others allow their slaves a certain portion of corn, salt herring, or pork each day. The remaining expense is a cap, shirt, small clothes, and blanket. The whole population may be upwards of a million.

EMPIRE OF HAYTI, OR SAINT DOMINGO.

THIS island demands the first mention in the enumeration. Here the circumstances of the inhabitants are entirely changed. The white man, who lived in affluence and pleasure, who rioted on the miseries of his slaves, has passed away, as the shadow of the dial. Those who toiled in despair, and breathed in sighs, have risen to independence and empire. The master, whose heart was despotism, whose look was terror, and whose hand was death, has fallen a bloody sacrifice; his once trembling slaves have seized the spoils, and are regaling themselves at his luxurious board. Here was the first European settlement of the New World; and here the sons of Africa, provoked to madness by French barbarity, have first shaken off their galling chains, and assumed a name and rank among the governments of the world. In 1790 the population amounted to 30,831 white men, and about 480,000 slaves; the free mulattoes were estimated at 24,000.*

The national assembly of France determined, that the mulattoes should vote for representatives. The whites objected; 3000 slaves and mulattoes marched into the bay of Cape Francois, and the white men, women, and children, were massacred. Fleets and armies sailed

* Edwards.

from Europe to support their friends ; thousands fell by sword and pestilence. One regiment of 1000 men in 3 months was reduced to 300 ; the 96th regiment perished to a man ; of 15,000 troops, only 3000 were left alive.* Finally, the slaves have triumphed ; they have established a government ; they have opened their ports of commerce, and a man of Africa is their emperor ; so will probably triumph the slaves of other islands and states. This island is 420 miles long, and 120 broad ; between lat. 17° and 20° north, and long. 1° and 7° east. It is rich in exports ; among other articles are a million pounds of coffee, three million feet of mahogany, 400 tons of logwood, 500 tons of lignumvitæ and 500 of fustic, 10,000 hides, &c.†

BRITISH WEST-INDIES.

JAMAICA.

THIS is a noble island ; its centre is in lat. 18° 12' north ; its length is 150 miles ; its medial breadth, 40, containing 3,840,000 acres. In this island are 3 counties, 20 parishes, 33 towns and villages, 291,400 inhabitants, of whom 30,000 are white persons.

Sugar is the most valuable production, of which are made annually about 70,000 tons. The island also yields about 4,000,000 gallons of rum, and 2,000,000 pounds of coffee in a year. Molasses, cocoa, ginger, and drugs, are among their valuable exports. A hundred streams water the island ; a ridge of mountains from east to west divides it into two parts.

BARBADOES.

This island is the most easterly of all the Caribbees, in long. 16° east, lat. 13° 10' north. It is 21 miles long and 14 broad, containing 106,470 acres. In 1786 the population was 18,167 whites, and 62,953 blacks. Here is a college well endowed. The Charibs, the natives of this and other windward islands, as well as of Guiana on the continent, were most ferocious savages. When a male child was born he was sprinkled with blood drawn from his fathers veins, that he might inherit his courage. As he grew up, he was frequently anointed with the oil, and fed with the flesh of a slaughtered enemy.‡ Like the Jews they refused to eat the flesh of hogs, and several other animals.§

* Pinkerton. † Walton. ‡ Bryan. Edwards. § Rev. J. Goldsmith.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, OR ST. KITTS.

This isle is in lat. 17° north; it is 20 miles long, and 7 broad. The name was given it in honour of Christopher Columbus, who discovered it. Besides sugar, it produces cotton, ginger, and tropical fruit. The population is supposed to be 4000 whites and 26,000 slaves.

ANTIGUA.

Antigua lies in lat. 17° ; it is 50 miles in circuit, and contains 59,838 acres. It exports cotton and tobacco. In 1774 the inhabitants were 2590 whites, and 37,808 blacks. The legislature of this island have set the noble example of alleviating the miseries of their slaves, by allowing them *trial by jury*; they have also encouraged the propagation of the gospel among their slaves.

MARTINIQUE.

Martinique, taken by the English from the French, Feb. 24, 1809, is one of the largest of the Caribbee islands, between lat. 14° and 15° N. 22 leagues S. by E. from Guadaloupe; it is 60 miles long and 30 broad. The inland part is hilly, and several rivers enrich the soil. Beside sugar, the island produces indigo, cotton and ginger. The population is 11,558 whites, 71,142 slaves.

GRENADA.

This island lies in lat. 12° north, and 30 miles southwest from Barbadoes. It is thirty miles long, 15 broad, and contains 80,000 acres. St. George is the capital. In 1785 the whites were 1000, the people of colour 1115, the slaves 23,926.

DOMINICA.

It lies in lat. 16° north; it is 28 miles long, 13 broad. Columbus discovered it on Lord's day; hence its name. It produces cotton, and the best fruit in the West Indies. In 1788 the whites were 1236, blacks 15,412. On the island are several volcanoes.

ST. VINCENTS.

This isle in lat. 13° , is 24 miles long, 18 broad, and contains 84,000 acres; 23,000 of which are possessed by the English, and as many by the native Charaibes. The whites are 1450, slaves 11,853.

NEVIS.

This is a mountain rising from the sea, 24 miles in circuit; the whites are 600, blacks 10,000.

* Pinkerton.

Montserrat contains 30,000 acres, being 9 miles in diameter; two thirds of it are barren mountains.

Barbuda is 20 miles by 12. The inhabitants are farmers, and raise provisions for the neighbouring isles. It belongs to the Codrington family; the inhabitants are 1500.

Mariagalante, one of the Caribbee islands, taken from the French in March, 1808, was so called from the name of the ship in which Columbus discovered it, in 1493. It is 13 miles long and 3 broad. It produces coffee, cotton, and sugar, and is in a high state of cultivation.

Anguilla is 50 miles long, 10 broad. The people are employed in husbandry and raising cattle.

BERMUDAS OR SOMERS' ISLANDS.

They lie in latitude $32^{\circ} 30'$, 400 leagues easterly from Carolina.* They are said to be 400, only a few can be inhabited. Bermuda, the principal island, 40 miles long and 2 broad, is very populous; containing 15 or 20,000 souls. The chief town, St. George, has a population of 3000, the houses are 500, of freestone. The other principal isles are St. George, St. David, and Somerset. The climate is delightful, and the soil productive. There are 3 clergymen, and 9 churches; one for presbyterians. The people are irreligious, seldom going to church, except to attend a funeral, to have a child baptized, or to hear a stranger. In 1793 they possessed 270 vessels.

LUCAYA, OR BAHAMA ISLANDS.

These are situated between lat. 21° and 28° north. They are said to be 500 in number; 26 are large and fertile. Indian corn, peas and beans, yams, plantains, and bananas, thrive well in these islands; and cotton is produced in great abundance. On one plantation of 32 slaves, 19 tons of cotton have been produced in a year. Coffee, cocoa, pimento, pine apples, and all tropical fruits, grow well here. Of these islands Providence is the second in size, being 36 miles long, 16 broad, and for a long time was the only one which was inhabited. Nassau is the chief town. The inhabitants of Harbour island are remarkable for their longevity. Bahama produces cotton and Indian wheat, and is 84 miles long, 9 broad. These islands are rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and commerce.

* Payne.

Trinidad.—This isle is 80 or 90 miles long, and 40 or 50 broad, lat. 10° north. This island is not visited with hurricanes. The population is 28,477, of whom 19,709 are slaves, and 1232 are Indians.

Curassou or *Curacao*, is a barren island of the Caribbean sea, 25 leagues from the continent of S. America. Sugar and skins are the principal articles of commerce. The island has lately been taken by the English from the Dutch; it is 30 miles long, 10 broad. Lat. 12° N.

Guadaloupe.—The centre of this island is in lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$ N. It is an important island, 80 leagues in circuit; one of its mountains is a volcano. The population is 102,000. This island is to be given up to the Swedes.

St. Lucia is watered with pleasant streams, and abounds in good timber. It is 23 miles long, and 12 broad; lat. 14° N. on the island is a volcano.

Tobago is fertile and well watered, 32 miles long, 9 broad; lat. 11° N.

St. Eustatia is a mountain rising from the ocean, 29 miles in circuit, lat. $17^{\circ} 29'$ north; population 5000 whites, and 15,000 blacks.

DANISH ISLANDS.

St. Thomas belongs to Denmark, and lies in lat. 18° north, is 15 miles in circuit, and has a safe harbour.

St. Croix, or *Santa Cruz* is unhealthy, 30 miles long, 8 broad. It is in a high state of cultivation, producing annually 30 or 40,000 hogsheads of sugar. The inhabitants are 3000 whites, and 30,000 blacks. The Danish king has wisely forbid the importation of any more slaves. Those now there, are instructed by gospel ministers; many have embraced the christian faith, and the island prospers. The Moravian missionaries are doing great good to these poor Africans. Be instructed, O ye rulers of the world, by this divine example; have mercy on the children of Africa, and save your people from the insurrection of their slaves.

SPANISH WEST-INDIES.

Cuba lies between lat. 20° and $23^{\circ} 30'$ north, 700 miles long, 70 broad. The inhabitants are 266,000. Great quantities of bees-wax, tobacco, and sugar, are exported. There is not one navigable river; but many brooks and lakes, in which are abundance of fish. On the coast plenty of turtle.

Porto Rico is 100 miles long, 40 broad, lat. 18° north ; it is fertile, but unhealthy. In 1778 the population was 80,000 of whom only 6530 were slaves.

Margaretta, 24 miles from Terra Firma, lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$ north, is 40 miles long and 40 broad. It is inhabited by mulattoes and original natives.

ISLAND OF SWEDEN.

St. Bartholomew.—This is one of the Caribbee islands, 20 miles in circuit, and 30 N. of St. Christophers. It has a good harbour, and was ceded to the Swedes, in 1785. Lat. $17^{\circ} 36'$ N.

EUROPE.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 3300* } between { 10° W. & 65° E. long. fr. Lon.
Breadth 2350 } { 36° & 72° N. latitude.†

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by the Frozen ocean, east by Asia, south by the Mediterranean sea, and west by the Atlantic ocean. It contains about 2,500,000 square miles.†

Climate.—This is a fair portion of the globe. It is not scorched with heat, like a great part of Africa and Asia ; it is not benumbed with cold, like the same latitudes of America.

Inland seas.—One of the distinguishing and noble features of this country is its inland seas, which are justly considered, as the chief causes of its industry and civilization, which render it superior to other quarters of the world. Were Africa blest with inland seas or lakes, it might have been a fertile, commercial, and civilized division of the globe. The Mediterranean sea is 2000 miles in length. On its northern side open two immense gulfs, that of Venice and the Archipelago. From this the Hellespont leads to the sea of Marmora. From this strait of Constantinople leads to the Black sea ; from which on the north, a strait leads to the sea of Azov. The wide expanse of the Mediterranean has no tides, it is sprinkled with luxuriant islands ; and is environed

*Reichard makes the length 3600 ; Gadsby in his *Geography* makes it only 2600 miles.

† Pinkerton.

with opulent coasts, scenes of renown in ancient and modern times.

The Baltic lies in the N. W. part of Europe ; its length from S. W. to N. E. is more than 200 leagues ; its breadth between Sweden and Germany is 25 leagues, though in some places it is 50. The water is much fresher than the ocean, and is generally frozen 3 months in a year. In the north of Russia is the White sea.

Rivers and mountains.—The Volga, the Danube, the Dnieper, the Rhine, and Elbe, are her noblest rivers. The Alps, the Pyrenees, the Haemus, and Appennines, are her most lofty mountains.

Religion.—The Christian religion prevails through Europe, excepting in Turkey, and there one half of the people are of the Greek church.

Sciences.—Wherever the gospel has been received, civilization, industry, morality, knowledge and happiness, have followed. This has been particularly evident in Europe. In the north, particularly in Lapland and Russia, the people are more barbarous, than in the southern nations of Europe ; because these had enjoyed the benign influence of christianity, many centuries, before it was known to those. Christianity has been a bond of union, by which every discovery has been conveyed to the whole. In Europe the arts and sciences have reached a higher elevation, than in any other quarter of the globe ; here human nature displays her sublimest powers. It is in Europe alone, and those parts of America, inhabited by the descendants of Europeans, that the human mind keeps alive a spirit of inquiry, and maintains a course of progressive improvement. In no other portions of the world does man so far exert all his faculties, or assume so high a rank in the scale of beings.*

Population.—The latest calculations suppose the population to be 179,665,000.

DENMARK.

DENMARK is 1400. miles long, and its mean breadth is 150. Of this length Denmark proper occupies only 260 miles.† It is bounded south by Germany and the Baltic, north by the Scaggerac sea, east by the sound, west by the German sea, between lat. 54° 20' and

* Aikin.

† Pinkerton.

57° 40' N. The other part, Norway, extends from lat. 58° to 72° and is the most mountainous country of Europe. From the 63d degree of N. lat. it is only a strip of land between the sea, and a high range of mountains. Notwithstanding the intense cold, most of these mountains are covered with pine forests. They are passable only, in particular places, by winding roads and hanging bridges, which are among the most daring works of human labour. Providence has compensated for the sterility of the soil, and coldness of the climate, by the abundance of the fish in their waters, and minerals in their hills. Shoals of fish frequent the shores of Norway to furnish sustenance to the inhabitants, and employment to a number of hardy mariners. The silver mines of Kongsberg were formerly the richest in Europe. The iron mines in the same quarter are more valuable. Copper, lead, and marble, increase the catalogue of their minerals. In the isle of Moen are hills of chalk; in Bornholm is porcelain clay.

Climate.—Denmark proper has a moist, temperate climate, though its winters are often severe. The climate of Norway is softened by the vapours of the ocean; in Finmark the cold is terrible; in Iceland turf is cut in January.

Soil and face of the country.—The isle of Zealand, 790 miles in circumference, is a fertile country of gentle hills and vales. Funen, 340 miles in circuit, is level and well cultivated; So are Holstein and Sleswick. In Iceland, which lies between lat. 63° and 67° north, agriculture has greatly declined. The common produce of northern agriculture is raised in Denmark. In fruitful years their fields yield grain for exportation. In Sleswick cider is the common drink.

Waters.—In Denmark proper is no considerable river, but the Eydar. The Glomme is the principal river of Norway. It is not navigable, but 50,000 trees, annually, float down its current to Frederickstadt. Lakes are numerous.

Manufactures and commerce.—There are Manufactures of iron, wool, and leather. From Jutland, Sleswick, and Holstein, grain is exported. From Holstein horses and cattle are sent to Holland. Norway exports wood, hides, silver, copper and iron. Iceland sells dried fish, hawks, and eider-down.

Animals.—The horses of Norway and Iceland are small; those of Holstein and Oldenburg are large. The Laplanders have tamed many rein-deer, yet they are numerous in their wild state. In their forests are bears, beavers, elks, foxes, gluttons, and wolves.

Character and population.—The vassalage of the peasants continues in Denmark proper; they are dispirited, idle and dirty. The oppression of the government is fatal to industry, enterprize, patriotism, and morals. If a person sell his estate, one third of the price goes to the king. Large tracts of fertile land in the island of Zealand have been offered to the king in lieu of the taxes. The king generally refuses the offer, compelling the proprietors to supply the deficiency of the lands from their other property. If any of the nobility acquire money from their employment, instead of purchasing land in their own country, they spend it in luxurious living, or remit their cash to the banks of other countries, to conceal it from taxation. Merchants follow this example. The peasant learns the same art, and as soon as he has earned a dollar, he spends it for brandy, lest it should be seized by his landlord. The people are as absolute slaves as the negroes of Virginia. The value of a gentlemen's estate is reckoned, not by the acres, but the number of his tenants, who practice all the low vices of slaves.* The peasants of Norway, in a worse climate, are cheerful and enterprizing. The Laplanders are about 4 feet high; on the shore they build huts; in the mountains they live in tents. The population of Denmark is 2,609,000; the land forces are 72,000; the navy consists of 33 ships of the line; Norway contains of this population 700,000, and Iceland upwards of 50,000.

Learning.—Letters flourished in Iceland from the 11th to the 14th century. In Denmark each parish is supplied with two or three schools, where reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught. The king supports a large number of latin schools. The universities are at Copenhagen and Kiel. Of late many schools have been established by government for the children of the poor, where they are taught reading, writing, and the doctrines of christianity.

Towns.—Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark; it is well fortified; the inhabitants, according to the census

* Ency.

of 1806, were 112,000. The harbour is spacious. Here is a school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Bergen contains 19,000 souls, Altona 25,000, Christiana 10,000, and Drontheim, the most northern city of Europe, except Tornea, has 8000 souls.

Government.—Denmark is an absolute monarchy.

Curiosities.—Several whirlpools in the Danish seas, which swallow up boats and ships; the volcanoes, and boiling springs of Iceland, are suprizing curiosities.

Religion.—Lutheranism is established in Denmark; all christians and Jews are tolerated. Missionaries from Denmark proper have carried the gospel to Lapland, Greenland, and Tranquebar with encouraging success.

Islands.—The seat of the Danish empire is on the islands of Zealand, Funch, Laland, and Falster. Zealand is the richest, most fertile, and populous part of the kingdom. It contains the capital, and its northern part forms one side of the celebrated strait called the Sound.

The coast of Norway presents a continued series of small islands. The Ferro islands are twenty two, and produce barley and good pasturage. Small junipers, willows and birches, are their trees. No amphibious animals are known here.* They extend from lat $61^{\circ} 15'$ to $62^{\circ} 21' N$. The inhabitants are 5,300.

Iceland is 196 miles long, and 158 broad, between lat. 64° and $67^{\circ} N$. The coast is indented with bays and creeks. Iceland is famous for its hawks; but of her wild animals the white or polar bears are most dreaded. They arrive from Spitzbergen or Greenland, upon islands of ice, which are stranded on the coast. Besides the mischief of importing these frightful visitants, these huge masses of ice chill the air, stop vegetation, and for months, till they are dissolved, produce famine in the neighbourhood. Ridges of lofty mountains traverse the country; some of them are blazing volcanoes, others are wrapt in everlasting snow, presenting the dismal prospects of perpetual winter, and the blended horrors of contending frost and fire. The people are all Lutherans, very serious and devout. They never pass a river, or other dangerous place, without previously taking off their hats, and imploring the divine protection. When they have accomplished their object, they return thanksgiving. When they meet together, instead of spending time

* Rev. J. Landt.

time in idle chat, they employ themselves in reading. The master of the house begins, and others read in turn.

Lapland in part belongs to Denmark; part of it belongs to Russia, and part to Sweden. This country is 450 miles long and 300 broad, extending from lat. $71^{\circ} 30'$ to the arctic circle. The rein deer is the principal article of their support. In these cold and cheerless regions the people live to 80 or 90, and often to more than 100 years.

SWEDEN.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 1550	} between	} Lat. 55° & 70° N.
Breadth 600*		

The contents in square miles have been estimated at 208,912, containing about 15 souls to a square mile, including Swedish Pomerania, which contains 1440 square miles, and 103,345 inhabitants.

Boundaries.—This country is bounded south and southwest by the Baltic sea, the Sound, and the Categate, west by the mountains of Norway, north by Lapland, and east by Russia.

Divisions.—Sweden is divided into 28 provinces; 5 in Sweden proper, three in W. E. and S. Gothland, six in West Norland, one in West Bothnia, six in Swedish Lapland, two in east Bothnia, four in Finland, one in Swedish Pomerania.

Climate.—The middle region of this country has a dreary winter; the gulf of Bothnia freezes. In the northern part the beech disappears, the oak dwindles, and further north the birch alone defies the frost; but Sweden is healthy; many persons live to 90 or 100, and some to 120 and 127 years of age. The summer is short and exceedingly hot. From one of these seasons to the other the change is rapid; spring and autumn are hardly known. During the long night of winter, the snow, the aurora borealis, and the moon, produce an agreeable light; the heats in summer are only a slight twilight. From the high cultivation of the lands, and the waters, which intersect its shore, the climate is milder, than in Asia or Africa in the same latitude.

* Pinkerton.

Face of the country and productions.—The country has many romantic prospects of extensive lakes, winding streams, foaming cataracts, gloomy forests, stupendous rocks, and fruitful fields. Sweden is well cultivated, producing rye, oats, barley, and wheat. Vast quantities of tobacco are raised; apples, pears, cherries, and other fruits, thrive well; also flax and hemp; yet one half of Sweden is uncultivated.* Its iron mines are celebrated; that of Fahlun is 180 fathoms deep. In the manufacture of this metal, 450 forges are employed. A silver mine, 640 fathoms deep, produces 20,000 crowns a year. Their iron mines have yielded 300,000*l.* per annum. They have also plenty of lead, marble, limestone, coal, porphyry, amethysts, loadstone, slate, sulphur, and quicksilver. They are yearly supplied with 7000 tons of alum, and 1700 tons of red earth for painting.

Waters.—Sweden is well watered. The Baltic extends along the kingdom, forming two gulfs, Bothnia and Finland. The Baltic sea neither ebbs nor flows. The rivers are rapid and abound with fish; mineral springs are numerous. The Mælar lake is 12 miles long and 8 broad; in its waters numerous islands rise, and on its shores are many country seats, villages, and towns. In most of the provinces are considerable lakes, from 14 to 30 miles in length, and from 4 to 20 in breadth.

Mountains.—The country is mountainous; the principal chain divides Sweden and Swedish Lapland from Norway. Swaksu is the highest of their mountains; Raettwik is 6000 feet above the sea.

Forests.—A large portion of the country is covered with forests. By this means the mines are cheaply wrought.

Commerce.—The waters of Sweden are favourable for trade; on their canals new cities have risen; their foreign commerce is extensive. Foreign vessels are allowed to carry to Sweden nothing but their own productions, and then must pay heavy duties, not required of their own citizens. This brings annually a million *l.* to the public treasury. Their wool, silk, and cotton factories, employ 14,000 hands; their mines, 25,000. The art of preparing timber and metals commands their particular attention. They build vessels for market. English, French, and Dutch are purchasers.

* Catteau's View of Swede

ternal commerce, and the prosperity of the nation, are vastly promoted by its numerous canals.

Animals.—The horses are small, but spirited; by lying without litter they are preserved from many diseases, incident to those more tenderly treated. Among their wild animals are bears, lynxes, beavers, wolves, and gluttons.

Population and character.—The inhabitants are 3,000,119, of whom 7000 are in Swedish Lapland; 2,000,000 are peasants, and 2500 families are noble; 1275 are merchants, 7127 are students, 16,434 ecclesiastics; 25,600 are employed in mining. The Swedes are quiet, not litigious, seldom guilty of atrocious crimes, correct in their judgment, fond of convivial entertainments, and daring in battle. The cold of Lapland has produced a diminutive race, with large heads, narrow eyes, black hair, and swarthy complexions. Some of them are fixed in villages, and chiefly occupied in fishing. A part of them lead a wandering, pastoral life, dwell in tents, and are supported by their rein-deer, and a scanty aid from eggs of water fowl, game and bread. Their clothing is from the skins of their deer. They are harmless, but ignorant and superstitious. The people of Sweden proper are frank, honest and hospitable, insinuating and pleasant in their manners; well made and robust. They are remarkable for having different characters at different periods. They seem now to have lost that valour, which once made their name a terror to remote nations, and shook the foundations of mighty empires. The cottage of a Swedish peasant exhibits order, neatness, hospitality and contentment. Women row on the water, thresh grain, hold the plough, and perform other labours of the farm.

Military.—The standing army are 12,700, beside 34,800, who are partly supported by government, and are always ready to march at the command of their sovereign. Twenty-four ships of the line, and twelve frigates, compose the Swedish navy.

Earning.—The Swedes in general learn to read, and greater part to write. In all the large towns, and in country places are schools where arithmetic, history and geography are taught. Every child receives a religious education from the *schoolmasters* and clergy. The government has established a commission for the

express purpose of perfecting this system, convinced that public felicity depends on the religious education of children. Colleges are established in all the provinces. At Upsal is a university of 500 students; at Lünden is another of 300; a third is at Abo of 500. In the kingdom are twelve literary academies, most of which publish memoirs of their transactions.

Towns.—In the country are 105 cities. Stockholm is the capital of Sweden; it stands on a strait, which communicates between the Baltic and Mælar lake. Occupying 7 islands, vessels enter the heart of the town. The harbour is frozen 4 months in a year; 6 or 700 vessels are employed in its commerce; some of the churches make a fine appearance; the population is 75,417, lat. $59^{\circ} 20'$ north, long. $18^{\circ} 8'$ east. Gottenburg contains 18 or 20 thousand inhabitants; Upsal, 3 thousand; Charlscrona, 11 thousand.

Government.—In 1772 a revolution was accomplished in three days without a drop of blood. The people sighing under the tempest of anarchy, and tossed on the billows of party rage, were glad to shelter themselves from ruin in the calm of a high toned monarchy.

Religion.—The established religion is Lutheranism. All other religions are tolerated on certain conditions. Jews are tolerated only in Stockholm, and a few other places. Those Swedes who abandon their own religion, lose all civil privileges, and are sent into banishment. The Swedes are remarkably united in their religion, and have a mortal aversion to popery. Their churches are neat and handsome. The morals and piety of their clergy have rendered them very dear to the people; it would not be prudent for the king to make them his enemies. The government sends missionaries and school masters to Lapland, but a great part of those people are yet pagans. At the opening of the Judicial courts the judges attend public worship, and the ministers of religion solemnly admonish them of their duty. This custom has been adopted in some other countries. It is
What judge bowing before the throne of the Eternal
he ascends the seat of judgment, would not feel his
penetrated with sentiments of justice.*

THIS is perhaps the most extensive government that has ever existed.

Length 9200 } between { 22° 20' & 18° 620' E. Long.
 Breadth 2400 } { 44° 40' & 69° N. lat. The
 European part extends from the Dniester to the Uralian
 mountains, in length 1600 miles, in breadth 1000.

Divisions.—In 1775 this great empire was divided into three grand divisions; these were subdivided into a great number of counties, or governments for the administration of justice.

Lakes.—This is a country of lakes. The Ladoga is the largest in Europe, 116 miles long, and 70 broad. By the Neva it sends its waters to the Baltic. The Onega lake is 132 miles long, 50 broad, and sends its waters into Ladoga by the river Tver. The Seliger, a source of the Volga, is 30 miles long. Many salt lakes furnish a great part of the empire with salt.

Q 2

Produce.—Agriculture is very little understood in this country. Wax and honey are plenty. Trees are cut down in the forests, sawn into a number of parts, holes are bored through them, which are stopped up at each end, excepting a small hole for the entrance of the bees. Here the farmer soon finds a rich treasure. A strong metheglin is their common drink. The mushrooms, which grow spontaneously, are considered a relief to the poor, and a delicacy for the rich. In the market of Moscow 1000 waggon loads of them are sold in a year. Plums grow as far north as lat. 49° ; cherries extend to 55° ; in the south, vines are cultivated; at Moscow they have excellent asparagus. In the northern parts agriculture is hardly known. In the central regions of the empire, they raise summer and winter grain, Indian corn, barley, rice, and potatoes. Hops, madder, woad, and saffron, grow wild.

Rivers.—The Volga is the prince of European rivers. Its length is 1700 miles, with no falls and few shoals; it is navigable for vessels to Tver. Through a long space it is the boundary between Europe and Asia. The Don or Tanais after a course of 800 miles, falls into the sea of Asoph. The Dnieper falls into the Euxine, after a course of 1000 miles. The Dniester has a course of 600 miles, and falls into the Euxine at Akerman. It is the boundary between European Turkey and Russia.

Mountains.—Russia is rather a level country. From Petersburg to China, hardly a mountain is seen; and from Petersburg to the north of France, not a hill is visible. The chain of Olonetz in Europe extends 900 miles north. The Uralian mountains reach from the 50th to the 67th degree of north latitude.

Forests.—In Russia are immense forests of pine, fir, beech, oak, ash, poplar, and cedar.

Commerce—The exports are timber, fish, iron, hemp, flax, sail cloth, and grain. The principal imports are wine, spices, fruit, and fine cloth. The inland navigation is remarkable. By the canal of Vishnei-Volotchok goods may be conveyed without landing them, from Astrakhan to Petersburg, 1434 miles, or from the Caspian to the Baltic. Excepting for 60 miles, goods are conveyed by rivers from the borders of China to Petersburg.*

Population and character.—The population of Russia cannot be exactly ascertained; in 1812 it was estimated

* Aiken.

at 46,000,000. Among so many tribes or races of men, customs are very different. There are not less than 80 different nations in the Russian empire.* These are subdivided into various tribes. Little is known concerning many of them; some of their names have been rarely seen in history or geography. The Laplanders would appear amiable, were not their persons ugly and disfigured with dirt. The Slavic Russians are grave, good-natured and sagacious; their gestures are lively and impassioned. The charms of their women early expire; their fine complexions are destroyed with paint. The Russians are patient in suffering, and hospitable to strangers. The warm bath is their remedy in all diseases.

Military.—The Russian troops amount to 683,000; but 150,000 are necessary for the garrisons in the empire. The fleet of the Baltic is 36 ships of the line, and that of the Euxine 12.

Literature.—As in other countries, so here science followed the introduction of the gospel. There are universities at Petersburg, and Kiew. An imperial academy is established in Petersburg; also a military academy for the instruction of officers and artists. A number of schools have been founded for the education of the lower class; but the progress of religion and science have been slow; a great part of Russia is yet in a state, little removed from barbarism. Advocates receive no education to prepare them for their appearance in the courts; any man, who will pay the fees of office, may be an attorney; any man, who can find a client, pleads at the bar. The judges are equally ignorant. So low is the state of morals, that crimes are not disgraceful in the most responsible officers; a judge may be seen with an iron collar round his neck, and chained to the bench on which he sits administering justice, for having the day before connived at smuggling. Yet he is not shunned by others, nor ashamed himself. No gentleman studies Latin or Greek; learning is held in contempt.†

Population.—Moscow, the ancient capital, contained 200,000 inhabitants in 1812; when the city in which were 1600 churches & 1000 palaces, was wrapt in one conflagration.‡ Petersburg, the present capital, has 271,000, Cronstadt 100,000, and Kollona 60,000 souls.

Government.—The emperor is absolute, but must be obeyed by the Greek church; the provinces are ruled by governors. *Historical Dictionary.* † *Encyclopedia.* ‡ *Theological Mag.*

ors, appointed by him. The spirit of the government is military; nobility is respected, according to its rank in the army.

Religion.—The established religion in Russia is that of the Greek church, which does not materially differ from the Roman catholic. They keep four great fasts in a year, during which they taste no animal food. They also fast every Wednesday and Friday, during which they take nothing but bread and water, salt and cucumbers. Though they reject images, they worship relics and crosses; also the pictures of the virgin Mary and other saints. The bodies of the dead are placed in a coffin, with a luncheon of bread, a pair of shoes, a few pieces of money, and a certificate from the parish priest, directed to St. Nicholas in heaven. Next to this saint they worship St. Anthony, who they believe sailed from Padua on a millstone through the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and over the lakes Ladoga and Onega to Novogorod. Every house is furnished with an image of this marvellous navigator. They do not baptize their children, till they are three or four, and sometimes ten or fifteen years of age. They believe in predestination, and reject purgatory; but they pray for the dead, and call on the departed saints to be intercessors for them with God.* Marriage is forbidden to none but their bishops and archbishops; in their convents of both sexes are 70,000 persons. More than 900,000 peasants belong to the lands of the clergy. In Livonia and some other provinces, Lutheranism prevails. In the Polish provinces the Jesuits are tolerated; and the religion is Popery. The Armenians have a bishop at Astracan. All religions are tolerated in Russia. Missionaries from Scotland have formed a settlement on the Volga. The Moravians have several settlements in the province of Saratov. Mahometans are numerous in the Asiatic part of Russia; others worship the Lama of Thibet. The Kamskadales and Kurilians are for the most part pagans.

Customs.—The authority of Russian parents over their children is absolute, while they continue to live with them. Should a parent in punishing his child, destroy his life, he would not be called to any account. It is uncommon in the splendid capital of the empire, where we may expect more refinement than elsewhere, to see a young lady, receiving the lash of the whip from

* Buck and King.

vant, at the command of the father. Contracts of marriage are made by the parents, nor may the children object. On the wedding day the bride is crowned with a garland of wormwood, expressing the bitterness, which often attends the married state. The Russian husbands are unkind and cruel to a proverb.*

Islands.—The isle of Cronstadt in the gulf of Finland is strongly fortified, and the chief station of the Russian fleet. Spitzbergen extends 300 miles from the south Cape, lat. $76^{\circ} 30'$ north, where coal is found; the valleys are always full of snow; a colony from Archangel is supported there; the only vegetable is a willow two inches high.

POLAND.

THOUGH this has ceased to be an independent country, it is too often mentioned in history, and conversation, to be omitted in this work.

Boundaries.—It is bounded N. by the Baltic sea, the gulf and province of Livonia; E. by European Russia; S. by little Tartary, Moldavia, and Hungary, W. by Germany. Miles.

Length 608	} between lat. 48° and 57° N.
Breadth 600	

Face of the country.—The country in general is remarkably level. In Lithuania are vast forests; in other parts are hills, and toward the Carpathian chain are mountains.

Waters.—The principal rivers are the Warta, a branch of the Oder; the Vistula, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, visits Cracow, Warsaw, and Thorn, and below Dantzic, falls into the Baltic; the Bug, a branch of the Vistula, and the Pregel on whose banks rises the city of Koningsburg. Lakes are numerous.

Climate.—In the north winters are severe, and the harbours are frozen. The soil is various; in many parts are great quantities of grain. Their pastures produce a fine breed of cattle; in the forests of Lithuania is the famous wild ox, called urus; also many wild animals, a bear, wolf, boar, and lynx.

Minerals.—Near the Carpathian mountains are mines of copper, lead, and iron. Near Cracow are vast mines of rock salt.—They are 743 feet deep, about a quarter of

* Encyclopedia.

a mile wide, and more than a mile and a quarter in length, or as some suppose, reach to the mine of Bochnia, 5 miles eastward.* The salt is clear and bright as chrystal; the sight is grand. A village of miners under ground; the lofty arched roofs; numerous columns glittering like massy diamonds; the splendour blazing from every part delight the visitants, and they compare it to the magnificence of heaven. Amber is found in abundance.

Inhabitants.—The Poles are sprightly; the higher class are brave, active, and enterprizing, but, rash and wanting in perseverance; the peasants are in a state of servile debasement. In this country Jews are numerous.

Of this country Russia possesses Lithuania, and the provinces between the Bug and Dniester. Like the rest of the country it has the appearance of poverty; it contains nearly 5,000,000 souls. Wilna is the principal town, in which is an university. Of this plundered country Austria possesses Galacia and Lodomina, with some other districts. The universities of Cracow and Lunberg have been reestablished.

Polish Prussia, with the country on the shore of the Baltic, is equal to all Prussia beside. The cities of Warsaw and Dantzic enrich these provinces. The Poles are oppressed and poor; their villages are miserable huts, covered with straw or turf.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE British empire lies between lat. 50° and 58° 30' north, and long. 2° east and 6° and 20' west. It is 580 miles in length, and 370 in breadth, and contains 100,428 square miles, and 15,000,000 inhabitants.† Vast foreign possessions are subject to the British crown. The population subject to Britain in Asia is computed at 10 or 11 millions. The English have possessions in Africa, and extensive provinces in North America. The English language is spoken by 23,000,000 per

ENGLAND.

Climate.—THE climate of England is varied by winds from the continent, and vapours from the sea are incessantly struggling for the mastery.

Soil and products.—Of soil there is a great variety. In several of the most fertile counties, stiff clay abounds.

Select Reviews. † Records of Literature for 1808, and 1809.

predominate. In some tracts sand prevails ; in others chalk and calcareous earth ; hungry gravel, and a black soil are not uncommon. A considerable proportion of the land is yet uncultivated, too barren to reward cultivation. No country, however, in the same latitude, surpasses England in the production of all those articles, which are essential to the support of man and beast. The moisture of the western coast is not very favourable to grain, but the deficiency is supplied by the cultivation of potatoes, the best substitute for bread. The intelligence and zeal of the farmers have introduced a great variety of roots and vegetables, which by an interchange of crops, have greatly increased the quantity of food, and prevented the necessity of leaving the land fallow. Among the articles cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, and oats ; flax, hemp, and hops, apples and pears.

The defects of the climate and the wealth and luxury of the people have produced great perfection in the culture of their gardens. Not only the vegetables common in such latitudes, but by the assistance of walls, and artificial heat, exotics enrich the green-houses and hot-houses of the curious and opulent. Foreign trees and shrubs decorate the grounds and gardens of persons in the middle ranks of society. Every species of domestic animals has been brought to a degree of perfection, scarcely known in other countries.

The mineral treasures of England are rich and abundant. Tin mines are no where known but in England.* The tin of Cornwall has been known from remote ages. The copper of these mines is still more profitable. One mine in Cornwall yields a clear profit of \$192,000 in a year. One mine is sunk 10,080 feet, which is 780 feet below the sea at low water. Iron ore is extensively diffused, with treasures of rock salt, lead, and copper. These are rendered more valuable by the rich mines of fossil coal, which is now the chief article of fuel. Commerce has increased the price and demand for the necessities of life. This gives new zeal to the farmers ; they enlarge their fields ; they improve their mode of cultivation. Neat farms, elegant houses, smiling villages, and growing towns delight the traveller's eye. communication between distant places is facilitated in every direction by numerous turnpikes, and inland navigation. Car-

* Anderson's History of Commerce

extend their arms across the plains, and through the hills, connecting all the great towns and navigable rivers.

Rivers and mountains.—The Thames is the largest river of England; the Severn and Medway are considerable streams. Snowdon, the highest mountain of England, is 3568 feet above the level of the sea: The Cheviot mountains form a regular range.

Bridges and canals.—The bridges are worthy of the roads. Some of them are of cast iron. One of these crosses the Severn; another is thrown over the harbour at Sunderland, 100 feet high, the arch 236 feet.

The Sankey canal, from the coal pits at St. Helens to the Mersey, is 12 miles long, with a fall of 90 feet. A canal extends from Worsley mill to Manchester, 9 miles, passing through hills, nearly a mile wide, with air funnels to the top of the hill, more than 100 feet perpendicular, and over the river Irwell on an arch, 39 feet high; another, 29 miles long, reaches from Longford bridge to Hempstones. The Lancaster canal, from Kendal to West Houghton, is 74 miles long. The canal from Leeds to Liverpool is 117 miles long, and sends off a branch to Manchester. From Halifax to Manchester is a canal, 31 miles long. Liverpool is connected with Hull by a canal 99 miles long; it passes over the river Dove, resting on 23 arches. Through the hill of Hair castle, it has a subterraneous course, of about a mile and three quarters, more than 70 yards below the surface. From this 5 or 6 branches extend, some of them are near 50 miles long. Many more canals enrich the kingdom; several of them are nearly 100 miles in length.

Commerce.—The number of people supported by farming is 2,800,000. Commerce and manufactures give power and wealth to the nation. On board their merchants vessels, 140,000 people are constantly employed. The different manufactures employ 1,585,000 persons; the cotton manufactory alone occupies half a million persons. To employ these are imported annually, 70 million pounds of cotton. British ships of commerce seen in every quarter of the world. Iron, tin, coal, brass, copper, steel, various kinds of cloth, hats, glass, paper and numerous other articles, are exported. Great Britain is the greatest commercial nation, the world has ever held. Her trading navy is the nursery of her warlike navy, which is the most powerful, and the most frugal.

ble for courage and discipline; that is mentioned in the annals of mankind.

Population and character.—The people of England in 1803 were 9,168,000. The same year 4,267,965*l.* were expended to support the poor; 1,040,716 persons were supported, or received occasional relief; of whom 83,448 were in work houses. A fine hospital for the support and education of foundlings gives relief to 500 children of this unhappy description. In Christ's hospital about 1000 children are fed and instructed.

The English are our brethren. They are said to be reserved in their manners, mild and humane in their dispositions, and frequently to exceed their professions and promises. Their general manner of living is economical, above want, and without splendour. English integrity is celebrated through the world; their enemies acknowledge their valour, and their naval victories declare, they have no rivals on the ocean. The melancholy with which they are charged, may be considered, as the tax of genius and sensibility.

Army and navy.—Their armies amount to 228,082 men; their ships of war are 1267, beside several hundred privateers. Their seamen on board are more than 100,000.

Literature.—The middle and higher classes spare no expense in the education of their sons. Many employ private tutors in their own families. Others send them to what are called day schools, in which the instructors are required to attend only to the mental culture of their pupils; others prefer the boarding schools, in which the instructors are required to attend to the health, the amusements, and *moral conduct* of the scholars. The present state of the arts and sciences is worthy so opulent, refined, and powerful a country. The education of the poor, heretofore lamentably neglected, has been more attended to of late; numerous Sunday schools, and other means of instruction, have been provided for their benefit, which have been followed with an improvement of principles and morals. In their schools of industry 200 children are supported.

Universities.—These are two, Cambridge and Oxford. Cambridge are 16 colleges; the library of the university contains 90,000 volumes. Each college is independent of the rest, as to its discipline and instruction,

and is a distinct establishment ; but the Chancellor and other officers have a superintendence of the whole. King's college in Cambridge is the most noble Gothic building in the world. It is 316 feet long, 84 broad, 90 feet high, the top of the corner towers are 146 feet high. The roof is an arch of stone ; the key stones weigh each a ton. The library of Trinity college contains 30,000 volumes. The number of students at the different colleges vary according to the popularity of the instructors. In some the number is not more than 40, in others are 70 or 80, and even 5 or 600.

Oxford is the most majestic for the grandeur of the buildings, and the regularity, and neatness of the streets. To obtain the degree of Bachelor of arts a residence of 3 years is necessary at Cambridge, 4 at Oxford ; after which 3 years are necessary to become master of arts ; after this 7 years are necessary to become Bachelor of Divinity ; but the degree of Doctor of Laws may be conferred 7 years after that of Master of Arts.* Cambridge and Oxford are corporations, under the jurisdiction of the Universities. Many evils would be prevented had our Colleges similar powers over the vicinity, where they are established.

Cities.—London, the capital of England, and of the British empire, is the richest and most commercial city on the globe. It is 30 miles in circuit, and contains more than a million of inhabitants.† It stands on the Thames, which is here little more than a quarter of a mile in width. In London are about 500 places of public worship. Among these are one Abbey, one Cathedral, 114 churches, 207 meeting houses and chapels for dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and 6 synagogues. There are about 4050 schools, 122 asylums for the poor, 17 for the sick ; 750,000*l.* per annum are distributed in charity.

Liverpool is next to London in commerce ; the population is 70 or 80,000. Their riches are immense. York may be regarded as the most considerable city of the north, as Bristol is of the west of England. Bath contains three springs or baths, celebrated for their efficacy in removing many diseases. Such is the general reputation of invalids, that the town seems to be a great national hospital ; yet for dissipation and amusements it excels

* Silliman.

† Goldsmith.

every other place in the kingdom. Manchester contains 80 or 90,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are employed in its cotton manufactures. Birmingham was once a village, the property of one family, but now contains 60,000 inhabitants. Sheffield has a population of 45,000. Newcastle stands in the centre of the coal mines. In all parts of this vicinity may be seen large carts, loaded with coal, proceeding towards the port on inclined planes, without the aid of horses or men.

Political importance.—With her immense resources, her vast exports, and her fleets, which cover every sea, her political influence must extend to every country. With power to confine her enemies in port or to destroy them on the ocean, a war with her must be ruinous to any commercial nation. Her chief commercial intercourse is with this country; our interests are inseparable, and nothing but extreme folly or wickedness will destroy the harmony of the two countries.

Curiosities.—The Picts' wall, 80 miles long, the whole width of the island, through Northumberland and Cumberland, was built by the Romans about 1386 years ago. It was of stones, which in most places are removed to erect houses and fences, but in some parts the wall is now 6 and in others 9 feet high. Stonehenge now makes a venerable appearance. The structure consisted of four circles, concentric. The first or outer circle was 310 feet in circuit, and had 30 upright stones, 4 feet from each other, 17 feet high, 8 in width, and 3 feet thick. These immense columns supported other massy stones laid horizontally upon their tops, secured in their places by mortices and tenons, rendering the whole height 20 feet. The next circle is nine feet within this; the stones are only six feet high, and one foot thick, and were never crowned with horizontal stones. The third circle is rather elliptical. The upright stones are 23 feet high, 7 feet broad, and 3 in thickness. They are placed in pairs, and each pair is crowned with a horizontal stone. One including the impost is about 27 feet high. The outer circle or ellipse had 19 stones, 7 feet high. How these were raised and set in the ground is inconceivable. The stone weighs 40 tons. A slab of blue marble 4 feet ad, 16 long, and 20 inches thick, is supposed by some to have been the altar of this ancient temple. All around Stonehenge, as far as the eye can see, the extensive plain

is covered with barrows, surrounded with a ditch and mound, as they are in the forests of North America and Tartary. No doubt these barrows are sepulchral monuments. When opened, bones, weapons, and ornaments, are found.* In the peak of Derbyshire the limestone presents petrified marine shells. In the reign of Henry III, a custom was instituted in Essex county to reward with a fitch of bacon and half a quarter of wheat, every married couple, who will go to the priory, and swear kneeling on two pointed stones, that they have not quarrelled, nor once repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place. This reward has been claimed as lately as 1750. The lord of a neighbouring manor is bound to find a horse to carry the bounty a days journey with drums and trumpets sounding.†

Government.—The Constitution of England is a display of political wisdom, demonstrated by the prosperity and happiness of the people. It is a limited monarchy, balanced by an hereditary senate, and a house of representatives, chosen by the people. No foreigner, though naturalized, can be chosen into the national legislature; a most wise regulation. The judicial courts of England command the respect of all nations. The trial by juries, and the complete independence of the judges, will ever be viewed with admiration.

Religion.—It is supposed, that christianity was planted here by the Apostles. The Episcopacy is now the established religion. There are 12,000 families of Jews, and 60,000 of quakers in England. The quakers in England and America have done themselves immortal honour in their zealous exertions, to procure the emancipation of African slaves, and to suppress the inhuman traffic in human flesh. All religions are tolerated.

Islands.—The isle of Wight in the English channel is 20 miles long, and 12 broad; it is fertile and pleasant. Newport is its principal haven, the population is 18,024. Guernsey is 12 miles long and 9 broad, hilly and destitute of wood. Jersey is 12 miles long and 6 broad, well watered and fertile. The inhabitants are 20,000 and sometimes make 24,000 hogsheads of cider in a year.

* Silliman. † Encyclopedia. ‡ Gazeteer of the Bible. Ath. n.

WALES.

Extent and population.

FORMERLY Wales was independent of England. The language, the manners, and customs, are now different. Wales is 130 miles long, 96 broad, and is divided into 12 counties, which contain 11,011 square miles, and 541,548 inhabitants.

Climate.—The seasons are nearly the same as in the north of England; the air is sharp and healthy.

Soil and produce.—The soil is not in general so rich as that of England; but the valleys are fertile, producing rye and wheat. Quarries of freestone and slate, mines of lead and coal, afford plenty of these articles.

Mountains.—Plynlymmon and Snowdon are the principal mountains.

Character.—The Welch, like the English, are remarkable for their fidelity and sincerity, their hospitality and love of liberty; their clergy are excellent scholars.* In some part of North Wales at a funeral, after the prayer, it is the custom for four of the nearest of kin, to take up the bier, and carry it a short distance; they take it again, and carry it into the church, and out to the grave. At their weddings the guests make a collection to bear the expense of the occasion, and to aid the newly married persons, in establishing themselves in the world. Like all people, who live retired from much society, the Welch are inquisitive. The women are about the middle size; their features are often pretty; but their complexions for the most part are sallow. When they walk abroad or travel journeys, they generally employ themselves in knitting.†

Religion.—The established religion is that of England. In many congregations the ministers preach both in Welch and English. The society for propagating christian knowledge have employed a great number of schoolmasters in Wales; their scholars have sometimes amounted to 70 or 80,000. In about 200 Sunday schools 30,000 dren are instructed. The Welch have shown a laudable zeal for promoting learning and piety by printing, at great expense a vast number of bibles, prayer-books, and other religious books to circulate gratis among the

r.

* Gadesby.

† Rev. W. Bingley.

Islands.—Off the coast of Wales is Anglesey, 25 miles long, 18 broad ; it affords rich copper, marble, and asbestos. It is so remarkably fertile, that the Welch have styled it the mother of Wales. Further north lies the Isle of Man. The chief mineral productions are black marble, slate, and limestone, lead, copper, and iron. It is well stored with black cattle and sheep. In the reign of Henry IV, the kingdom of Man was conferred on the Stanleys, afterwards Earls of Derby, and from them passed to the Athol family by marriage. In 1765 the crown purchased it of the Athols for 70,000*l*. The church of England is the established religion. The population is 20,000.

SCOTLAND.

Situation and extent.

Miles.
 Length 260 } between { 55° & 58° 30' N. latitude.
 Breadth 160 } { 2° 45' & 6° W. long. and
 contains 27,793 square miles.

SCOTLAND is surrounded by the Atlantic, excepting on the south, where it is bounded by England.

Divisions.—Scotland is divided into 33 counties.

Population.—The inhabitants are 1,526,492, about 57 to a square mile : but one half of the country is covered with mountains, which afford little produce.

Climate.—The breezes from the sea soften the keen air, and render it healthy. The lofty mountains in the centre stop the passage of the clouds from the Atlantic, which of course deluge the western side of Scotland with rain, while the eastern has less than England. The valleys among the mountains reflect the rays of the sun, and the heat is intense. Early in March vegetation commences ; in April seed is sown in the fields.

Soil.—The valleys are fertile, the hills are good for pasturage.

Mountains.—The Grampian hills run east and west almost the whole extent of the country. The Pentlands, hills, and Lammermuir are two other extensive chains. There are many detached mountains of stupendous height. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Great Britain, being 4350 feet above the level of the sea, which is two thirds the height of mount Washington in New Hampshire.

Rivers and lakes.—The lakes are numerous, and though few of the rivers have their sources more than 50 miles from their entrance into the sea, yet by their windings some of them double this distance, and by the accession of other streams, become navigable rivers. The Tweed, the Forth, the Tay, the Dee, and Lossy, pour their waters into the German ocean. The majestic Clyde and Cree disembogue themselves on the west. Lake Lomond, in the county of Dunbarton, is 26 miles long, and 6 broad.

Customs.—The Scotch in general imitate the English in their customs. More people attend funerals here than in England; black is not indispensable in mourning. The Scotch labourers, instead of wasting what they earn at taverns, purchase good clothing, to appear well at public worship, and other places. From their infancy they are taught to govern their passions, to be submissive to superiors, to be industrious and frugal; hence they very generally obtain a good living, and make faithful parents, and good members of society. Those parts of Scotland, which are yet hardly removed from the pastoral state of society, are distinguished for their natural vein of poetry, and simplicity of song.

Literature.—The Scotch have long been distinguished for their acquaintance with the liberal sciences. A society was incorporated in 1708, for establishing schools in North-Britain and the isles. This society now supports more than 100 schools; the scholars are 4 or 5000. The society for propagating christian knowledge supports 300 teachers, who are instructing 15,719 children. The mode of education is the best in Europe. Every country parish has a schoolmaster, as well as clergyman. Even the miners in the south have a circulating library. In Scotland are 4 universities, St. Andrews', Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. At Edinburgh are 1,100 students or more. The new College is 358 feet long, 255 in breadth. In the city are 15 Presbyterian churches, 18 of the dissenters, 6 of the Scotch episcopal, one of quakers, and two Roman catholic churches.

Edinburgh.—Edinburgh is situated in lat. 56° north, long. west. Its principal street is perhaps the noblest in the world; five coaches may travel abreast. Some of the houses are 14 stories high. In this city a celebrated university, excellent schools, an extensive commerce, and various manufactures, deserve notice. In 1806, the

inhabitants were calculated at 103,143.* Glasgow is the third city of the British Empire, and has 108,830 inhabitants. The university has 12 professorships, and 700 students. The library contains 70,000 volumes. A medical school is connected with the university. Greenock, a commercial town on the south bank of the Clyde, contains 20,000 inhabitants.† Inverness, the capital of the northern islands, where has lately been established an academy, has 10,000 inhabitants.

Inland navigation.—A canal proceeds from the Forth to the Clyde, 100 miles, which saves a navigation of 500 miles. This canal is 7 feet deep, 56 feet wide at the top; the locks are 75 feet long, their gates 20 feet wide. In ten miles, it ascends 155 feet. The canal is carried over the Logie on a bridge, with an arch of 90 feet, which supports an artificial river, that carries large vessels, 70 feet above the river below.

Curiosities.—Caves, cataracts, lakes, and woods, the common curiosities of such a mountainous country, follow each other in rapid succession. Near Dysart, on the north shore of the Forth, a coal mine has been on fire for several ages. The marks of many Roman camps are still visible in the south of Scotland. Oyster-shells are found on a mountain in Ross-shire, 20 miles from the sea. Banks of sea sand and shells, deeply imbedded, are found in various parts. Those *cairns*, or piles of stones thrown together, attributed to the Celtic inhabitants, and those circles of long stones, set upright, supposed to be places of Druid worship, are not uncommon.

Religion.—Toward the close of the sixteenth century, the reformation was introduced, and Calvinism with the presbyterian form of church government, is now the established religion of Scotland. The parishes are 941, the presbyteries are 69, the synods 15. The general assembly is the supreme ecclesiastical court, which meets once in a year. Ruling elders constitute about a third part of this venerable body. The seceders are a numerous body. These about the year 1747, divided into parties, the Burghers and the Antiburghers; the former approving the oaths taken by the burgesses of certain boroughs, the latter disapproving them. The burgh are the most numerous, who have 100 ministers, each having a congregation of 1000 souls. The Scotch cle

*Christian Observer.

†Prof. Silliman.

are men of learning and piety. The Scotch are a religious people. In Edinburgh at the hour of divine service the streets are thronged with people going to the various churches, which in general are crowded with hearers. Every one has a bible in which he turns to the places quoted by the preacher ; also a psalm book ; all the congregation join in singing. In Scotland are some episcopalians, quakers, and Roman catholics.

Mines.—Lead, coal, and iron mines abound in Scotland. Alum and lapislazuli are found in Lanerk. Slate, marble, and gypsum, also copper, jasper, and porphyry, are found in Scotland.

Products.—Wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, and flax, are raised in Scotland. Of late great improvements have been made in agriculture. In the southern parts peaches, apricots, and nectarines, are cultivated. In the mountains are red deer, roebucks, hares, rabbits, foxes, wildcats, and badgers. Their hills are covered with sheep and cattle. The rivers, lakes, and seas abound with a variety of fish. The poor use scarcely any other, but oaten bread.

Commerce and manufactures.—The commerce of Scotland is in most respects similar to that of England. The chief exports are linen, grain, iron, glass, lead, woolen stuffs, and soap. The imports are wine, brandy, rum, sugar, rice, indigo, &c. The chief manufactures are linen of various kinds, woolen carpets, and iron.

Islands.—The islands of this country are numerous. They are in three divisions or groups, the Hebrides, the Orkneys, and Isles of Shetland. The Hebrides lie off the western coast of Scotland; the principal are Lewis, north and south Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, Ila, &c.

Ila is 25 miles long and 18 broad ; it is the property of Mr. Campbell of Shawfield. It contains 7000 inhabitants, and has some valuable mines of copper and lead.

Jura is 20 miles long and 5 broad; it produces potatoes and barley, and has plenty of peas. Mull is 28 miles long, 18 broad ; the inhabitants are 7000, who live principally on potatoes, barley, bread, and fish. Their dwellings are more wretched than Indian wigwams. Skye is 30 miles long, and 22 broad ; the population is 15,000. The houses are of turf, covered with grass. Bute lies in the Frith of Clyde ; it is populous, and highly cultivated. It is 23 miles long, and contains 600 inhabitants. The people are stout and healthy, and speak the Erse language.

On the coast are the ruins of pagan temples. In summer their diet is chiefly potatoes and bread; in winter they add a little dried mutton or goats' flesh. The women plant the potatoes, and dress and spin the flax. Here are several caves; one is 120 feet long, 60 high, 48 wide.* *Staffa* is a mile long and half as wide. The island rests on stone pillars, 50 feet high; every stone is regularly formed, in a certain number of sides and angles. Fingal's cave here is 250 feet in length, 53 wide; the height of the arch is 117 feet.

The Orkney islands lie north of Scotland; 26 are inhabited; their population is 23,053. Their churches are numerous, and the duties of the clergy laborious. A parish often includes several islands, remotely separated by a stormy sea. The Main land is 25 miles long, 13 broad. The chief town is Kirkwall; it has 300 dwellings. The cathedral is of freestone, 226 feet long, 71 feet high, and the steeple 133. There are no trees in these islands, excepting a few in the bishop's garden.

The Shetland isles, between lat. $59^{\circ} 56'$ and $61^{\circ} 11'$ north, present a more dismal prospect. Not a shrub is seen; a few small spots of cultivation relieve the eye. Potatoes, oats, cabbages, and artichokes, are raised, but the principal support of these poor people is fish and sea fowl. They have a race of small horses, a few sheep, which produce wool of unrivalled excellence, swine and cows, and make a little butter. More than 20,000 people live on these forlorn islands; but they have lately begun to drink tea and spirits, which will probably soon lessen their number.

IRELAND.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 285 }
Breadth 160 } between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 51^{\circ} \text{ \& } 55^{\circ} 30' \text{ N. Latitude.} \\ 6^{\circ} \text{ \& } 10^{\circ} \text{ W. longitude; con-} \end{array} \right.$ containing 17,900,000 acres.

Divisions.—Ireland is divided into four provinces, *Ulster*, *Leinster*, *Munster*, and *Connaught*. These are divided into 32 counties.

Climate.—The climate is not very different of England, yet varies in some particulars. The winds bring clouds of rain from the Atlantic, which

* Scotland described.

threaten ruin to the produce of the field. Nearly a tenth part of the country is covered with stagnant waters.

Soil and face of the country.—The soil is universally rocky; even the clay lands are full of stones. There are few hills or mountains. The land cultivated is fertile. The bogs are one of the most remarkable features of this country. They are not confined to the level parts, but frequently rise and grow into hills. Some of these bogs are covered with grass, which conceals an abyss of water beneath; they are dangerous to travellers. Others are pools of water and mire. Others are shallow lakes, sprinkled with bogs and tufts of rushes; and some are peat moors. The growth of the bogs is variable in different places; their height, therefore, does not determine their age. In some places the peat is gone, and the ground is rich meadow.

Rivers and lakes.—The Shannon is their largest river. Rising in the lake of Allen, it passes through two other lakes, and after a course of 170 miles, it falls into the sea below Limerick. The Barrow rises 40 miles west of Dublin, near the source of the Boyne, and enters the sea, after a course of 100 miles. The Nore, Blackwater, Ban, and Foyle, are considerable streams.

Earne, the largest lake, is 30 miles long and 12 broad. Neagh is 22 miles long and 12 wide, remarkable for its petrifying qualities. Corrib is 20 miles in length, and from 2 to 5 in breadth.

Mines.—Silver and gold are found in small quantities; copper, iron, and coal, in great plenty.

Commerce.—Their black cattle are the principal article of traffic; their linen manufactory produces 2,000,000*l.* per annum.

Learning.—In Ireland is a university, at Dublin. It has 13 professors, and commonly 400 students; of whom 70 are supported by the funds. At Manoth is a catholic college, calculated to receive 250 students. They commit to memory a portion of the New Testament every week. But the education of the common people is remarkably neglected.

Population and character.—The number of inhabitants is computed at 4,000,000. Numerous emigrations proceed from Ireland. The common people live in wretched hovels of mud; their diet is chiefly potatoes and buttermilk; their favourite drink is spiritous liquor,

distilled from corn, which they call the water of life, but is really the water of death. A funeral is attended by all the people of the neighbourhood, who use superstitious ceremonies, and raise dismal howlings; yet consider it one of their grand amusements.* They have their convivial meetings on the sabbath; with bagpipes and dancing, which are usually attended with quarrelling, the Irish being impatient of injuries, and implacable in their resentments.† The gentlemen of Ireland are as large as the English; they are said to be hospitable and cheerful, and many of them are polite, learned and liberal. The manners of the superior classes resemble those of the English gentry. An able writer has said, that Ireland produces the stoutest men and the finest women in Europe. Her poets, orators, and divines rival those of every other country. While the names of Swift, Parnell, and Goldsmith; Berkley, Burke, and Sheridan, are remembered, no one will doubt the force of Irish genius.

Cities.—Dublin, the capital, is the second city of the British Empire, and the fifth in Europe. It has 19 churches, 8 chapels, 3 churches for French protestants, and one for Dutch, 7 presbyterian meeting houses, one for methodists, 2 for quakers, and 16 for Roman catholics. The population is 172,091. Lat. 53° 21' north, long. 6° 1' west. Cork, the second city in Ireland, has 70,000 inhabitants, and one of the best harbours of Europe. Galway has 12,000 inhabitants, and carries on a great trade with the West-Indies. Limerick has 50,000 inhabitants. Here are three bridges over the Shannon, one of 14 arches. Londonderry stands on the Foyle, over which is a bridge 356 yards long.

Curiosity.—The giant's causeway continues an unknown distance into the sea. It has been traced 600 feet, the breadth from 120 to 240 feet, the height from 16 to 36. It consists of many thousand pillars, standing perpendicularly, and closely compacted. They rarely consist of one entire piece; but mostly of long and short joints, plane or convex, corresponding with another cave. The pillars are from 15 to 24 inches diameter.

Religion.—The church of England is established, four fifths of the people are said to be catholics. † The other fifth are presbyterians.‡ The quakers, the Unitarians and Moravians, have churches in Ireland. ¶ The methodists are more than 23,000.

* Pinkerton.

† Dwight.

‡ White

HOLLAND.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 150 } between { Lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ & $53^{\circ} 30'$ N.
 Breadth 100 } { Long. 2° & $7'$ E. The number of square miles is computed at 10,000.

Divisions.—Formerly this country was divided into seven provinces; since it has become a kingdom, under Louis Bonaparte, it has been divided into fifteen departments.

Government.—Holland was annexed to the French empire July, 1810. She has ceased to be an independent nation. Three quarters of her commercial capital have been lost to the country.*

Climate.—The whole country is full of marshes, which yield plenty of turf for fuel; in the provinces of Groningen, Overysse, and Drente, the marshes are considered such a barrier against invasion from Germany, that draining them for cultivation is forbidden by law. These marshes produce a damp air, thick fog, and frequent rains. The most common diseases are gout, scurvy, coughs, and rheums.

Face of the country and soil.—The land is for the most part level, and in many places lower than the sea, which is shut out by dikes and dams, and the soil drained by ditches and canals, the banks of which are planted with trees. In the provinces of Overysse and Utrecht alone is a variety of hill and dale.

Productions.—The land most suitable for the plough consists of heath and sandy downs, and does not produce corn sufficient for the inhabitants; but their pastures and meadows are luxuriant, and supply them with butter and cheese for exportation. Sheep are raised, and their wool is excellent. In Holland are numerous turf pits; their turf and pitcoal, which are imported from England and Scotland, are almost their only fuel; all their timber is imported and very dear.

Manners.—The Dutch are considered a silent and dull people; but they are patient, laborious, and robust. Frugality and industry are their distinguishing virtues. The common people seem to find their greatest delight in cleanliness, spiritous liquor, and tobacco. The women are supposed to injure themselves by the use of stoves; they

seldom have children after they are thirty ; the neatness in their houses is remarkable ; they are well made and their complexions are good.

Population.—The inhabitants are estimated at 2,355,000.

Religion.—The established religion is Calvinism ; but all are tolerated. It is supposed that a third part of the inhabitants are papists. In Holland are also Lutherans, Arminians, baptists, Jews, and quakers.

Literature.—The Dutch have been distinguished for cultivating the sciences ; they have universities, and several of their grammar schools have been famous ; but the sciences are declining among them.

Manufactures and commerce.—The glory of the Dutch has been their trade and manufactures. They make brick, potter's ware, and delph porcelain, for exportation. Starch, thread, and linen, are exported. Timber brought from Norway and the Baltic is sawed and exported to Spain and Portugal. They have manufactures of wool, cotton and leather. Their foreign commerce has been extensive with the East and West-Indies, in the Levant, and different nations of Europe.

Canals.—A description of the canals in this country would require a volume ; they are as numerous as the roads in other countries.

Cities.—Leyden stands on the Rhine, lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ north, long. $4^{\circ} 27'$ east, and is the second city of Holland. The majority of the inhabitants are papists. The university is the most ancient in the United Netherlands ; the students are now about 200. This city is interesting to a man of New-England for being the residence of his fathers for about 11 years before they came to Plymouth. Amsterdam has a population of 212,000. Lat. $52^{\circ} 23'$ north, long. $4^{\circ} 45'$ east. The stadt house is 282 by 232 feet in extent, 116 feet high, exclusive of the cupola, built on 13,000 piles. In Amsterdam are 30,000 Jews. It is the third city of the French empire.* Rotterdam contains 48,000 souls. In the market stands a statue Erasmus. Harlem contains 40,000, and the Ha- 36,000 souls.

FRANCE.

FRANCE is undoubtedly the most distinguished country in Europe, and perhaps in the world ; it, therefore, claims particular attention in a work like this

* Decree of Napoleon.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 600 }
 Breadth 500 } between { $70^{\circ} 8'$ & $83^{\circ} 45'$ E. long. fr. Phil.
 containing 148,840 square miles,* with a population of 174
 to a square mile.

Boundaries.—Bounded by the English channel and the Netherlands north, by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy east, by the Mediterranean and Pyrenean mountains south, and by the bay of Biscay west.

Divisions.—This country has been divided into 83 departments. Annexed to these are 18 departments from their conquests, besides Piedmont and the isle of Elba. Savoy is the 84th department, called the department of Mont Blanc. It is 83 miles long, 67 broad. It is bounded N. by the lake of Geneva; its mountains abound with cattle. The people are 300,000, poor and honest. Many of them emigrate as chimney sweepers. They are catholics.

Political importance.—France has but one rival in her political influence; she seems to direct the destiny of empires. Her conquests have been extensive; the splendour of her victories has astonished the world, and awed the rulers of nations. Secured by surrounding billows, the British monarchy alone, like Noah from the mountain of Ararat, looks down on the universal deluge of ruin. Should the present military spirit continue, it will produce barbarism, a contempt of letters, and the arts.

Climate.—The air of the interior is mild and healthy; in the northern provinces the winters are cold. The climate, however, is perhaps more favourable to human comfort and support, than any other in Europe. Along the British channel the country resembles the opposite fertile shores of England. Normandy, like New-England, abounds in orchards. The central parts of France have a fine climate and produce grain and delicious fruits. The southern parts of France yield olives, vines, and Indian corn.

Soil and produce.—The soil in general is excellent, producing grain, wine, oil, saffron, roots, and almost every necessary and luxury of life. No lands are better supplied with springs of water. Though the French do not equal the English farmers, yet in some instances: according to Pinkerton, or 160,000, according to Busching.

they exhibit persevering industry. On the sides of the Cevennes, as the water rushes down, it carries considerable quantities of earth into the fields below. To save this, walls are built, which stop the soil, and produce spaces of rich ground ; but in general agriculture is at a low ebb, no enterprise, no new improvements ; immense tracts of good land are untilled ; labour is performed chiefly by old men, women and children. Wretchedness and poverty abound ; the country swarms with beggars.*

Mountains.—The chief mountains of France, or its borders, are the Alps, which separate it from Italy ; the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain ; Vauze, which divides Lorraine from Burgundy and Alsace : Jura, separating it from Switzerland ; and Mount D'Or in the province of Auvergne. Mount Jura, a vanguard of the Alps, divides France from Switzerland. It is a long chain of mountains, in different parts receiving different names. The rocks, which form the base of the Jura, are composed chiefly of calcareous stone, and perhaps not a spot in Europe of the same extent, has such immense quantities of petrified shells and marine plants.

The Alps consist of lofty chains with narrow valleys between. They are stupendous rocky masses from 4 to 12,000 feet high. The grand chain of Cevennes runs N. and S. sending branches E. and W. The S. part is called Cantal. The Monts D'Or form the centre, and are the highest mountains in France. The northern part, styled Puy-de-Dome, is 5000 feet high ; Puy-de-Sansi, capped with perpetual snow, is 6300 feet above the level of the sea.

The Pyrenees present the segment of a circle, fronting France, descending and disappearing at each extremity, near the Atlantic and Mediterranean. This chain is 212 miles in length ; Mount Perdu, the highest peak, is 11,000 feet above the sea. Near the highest summits are marine shells and skeletons. The calcareous rocks in many places ascend 600 feet perpendicularly.

Rivers.—The largest rivers are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, and Seine. The Loire is the principal river, a noble stream, which from its source in Langdoc, holds a northern course to Orleans, where it turns west, and passing Tours enters the sea below Nantes. It receives most of the rivers from the central parts of France. Its course is estimated at 430 miles, and is n-

* Modern Paris.

igable 340 miles. The tract, watered by this river and its branches, is the finest part of France. The Dordogne rises in the mountains of Auvergne; the Garonne in the Pyrenees; uniting, they fall into the sea below Bourdeaux. The Seine pours its floods into the British channel. It rises in Burgundy, takes its course through beautiful and romantic valleys to Paris; thence in a winding course, augmented by the Marne and several other rivers, it passes Rouen, and reaches the sea at Harve-de-Grace. Numerous other rivers, like rich veins, extend through the whole country, diffusing beauty, fertility, and gladness.

Mineral Waters.—The waters of Bareges, near the borders of Spain, are celebrated for their medicinal virtues; those of Sultzbach are said to cure the palsy, weak nerves, and the stone.

Forests, Pastures, &c.—In France the lands are divided in the following manner. Seventy millions of acres are arable, five millions are devoted to vines, nineteen millions are woods; of meadows, pastures, rivers, roads, &c. there are about 37 millions; so that in France there are about 132,000,000 acres.

Character.—It is the united declaration of writers on the subject, that the Parisians, under the royal government, were remarkable for their fantastical levity, their effeminate and artful corruptions.* At present 20 theatres are crowded every evening. To be grave on trifles, and trifling on serious subjects, has been their general character. Their own writers paint them in colors he-dious.† During the revolution they displayed a cruelty, ferocity, and impiety, before unknown in civilized society.‡ Though vivacity, gaiety, and politeness, are the most agreeable parts of their character, they are capable of steady application, and attain eminence in every art and science. Their mathematicians are equal to any in Europe.

Religion.—Before the revolution no religion, but the man catholic, was tolerated by law, though there were many protestants; late accounts say there are now 20,000 protestants in France. All religions are now tolerated. There is little appearance of any religion; the churches are frequented chiefly by the women, Moore, Smollet, † Rousseau, Voltaire. ‡ Barruel.

men.* During the short peace, a few years since, a committee of the London missionary Society searched several days in Paris before a single bible could be found. The state of morals and religion is dismal. In Paris the sabbath is distinguished only as a day of dissipation to the lovers of pleasure, and of unusual profit to men of trade.†

Learning.—France has been celebrated for the number of her literary works, which have been more generally read, than those of any other modern nation. Their authors are distinguished in every branch of literature. Their encyclopedia, or dictionary of arts and sciences, while it is a monument of industry and science, proves the depravity of the writers, and tends to spread impiety and infidelity.

Mines.—In the S. of France, gold mines were formerly known. She has also mines of silver, and copper, and quicksilver. In 1798, 2000 forges and furnaces were manufacturing iron. Four hundred mines of coal are constantly supplying France with fuel.

Curiosities.—These are numerous. The Pont-du-Gard was raised in the Augustan age to convey a stream of water, from one mountain to another for the use of Nismes. It is now entire, consisting of three bridges, or tiers of arches, one above another. The height is 174 feet, the length 723. The moderns are indebted for this, and many other stupendous aqueducts, to the ignorance of the ancients. They knew not that water confined in pipes would rise as high as the fountain. A house, erected by the emperor Adrian, enchants every spectator by the beauty of its architecture and sculpture; it is little injured by the waste of time or the havoc of war. It is 82 feet long, 35 broad, and 37 high. Near the town of Carnac is a monument exceeding Stonehenge. It consists of 4000 stones; many are 18 or 20 feet high, disposed in the form of a quincunx of eleven rows. On the summit of mount Perdu, eleven thousand feet above the level of the sea, are shells and other marine substances. Scripture assures us that the waters of Noah's flood covered the highest mountains. In the gypsos hills near Paris, have been lately discovered the bones of an animal which now exist only in America. The teeth and bones of the hyæna, now found only in Africa, have been dug up in France and Germany. Near the east bank of

* Pinkerton.

† Carr.

Neckar has been discovered a prostrate forest of palm trees, natives of Africa and the eastern countries; also bones of the elephant and rhinoceros, which were never animals of Europe.*

Government.—The present monarchy rose from the ashes of democracy, and the misrule of contending factions. It is a military despotism. Two senates are the passive instruments of the mighty chieftain, who is the emperor of the French.

Cities.—Paris is the capital of France. The houses are, in general, of stone, taken from quarries under the city, which is built over these immense caverns, which are 360, and in some places, 390 feet below the surface. The general height of the roof from the bottom of the cavern is 9 or 10 feet, but in some places 30 or 40 branching into spacious streets. They extend about 6 miles.†

The population is not supposed to exceed 600,000. The city stands on each side of the Seine; the streets are narrow, and generally crowded with carriages; many of the houses are 7 stories high, most of which contain a different family on every floor. Lyons stands at the confluence of the Rhone and Soane. During the reign of the jacobins, they besieged, captured, and overwhelmed a great part of this city in desolation. Formerly its chief manufactures were silk, and cloths of silver, and gold. It will probably never recover its ancient extent and opulence. Bourdeaux and Marseilles have each about 80,000 inhabitants. The port of Marseilles is the best and most frequented in the whole Mediterranean.

Lisle, in French Flanders, is thought to be the strongest and most regularly fortified place in Europe. It was the masterpiece of the famous Vauban. It contains 60,00 inhabitants. Brest is a strong town on the English channel. Calais has no fresh water, but from the clouds. The church of Notre Dame is of stone, and without pews, as all the churches of the continent are. Chairs and benches are used for seats. Turin must now be described, as a city belonging to France. It has an university, and is supposed to contain 80,000 inhabitants. Genoa contains 20,000. These cities are the largest in Piedmont. This Territory is 150 miles long, 100 broad, has a healthy air, a rich soil, and 1,550,000 inhabitants. Most are Roman catholics. Nice, another city of Piedmont, has 18,500 inhabitants.

* American Register.

† Wonders of Creation.

Navy and commerce.—Her navy is too feeble of late to venture often on the open ocean. When she has dared to meet the British flag, the more courage she has displayed, the more disastrous has been her defeat. Her commerce is almost annihilated.

Canals.—Her commerce and wealth are promoted by her royal canals. A canal connects the Loire and Seine; it is eleven leagues in length, and has 42 locks. The canal of Languedoc connects the Atlantic with the Mediterranean; in some places it passes over bridges of vast height, and through solid rocks, more than half a mile in diameter. It is 192 miles in length.

Armies.—The armies of France, since the revolution have generally triumphed over their enemies. Their ardour commands victory, or despises death. Within a few years they have been more than half a million.

Population.—Before its late acquisitions the population of France was estimated at 26,000,000; it is now 39,400,000. Those who speak the French language are 28,126,000; the German, nearly 3,000,000; the Flemish, 2,227,000; the Breton, 1,000,000.

FRENCH NETHERLANDS.

IN the revolution of nations the names of countries are changed, and the page of geography assumes a new appearance. The Austrian Netherlands are absorbed in the French empire, are numbered among her *departments*, and may now be called the French Netherlands. On account of its distinct language, customs, and physical circumstances, still more as it will long be mentioned in history and conversation, this portion of the French empire deserves a separate description. This country, after witnessing all the stratagems of war, and enduring all the woes which the rage of battles, and the triumphs of conquerors could produce, was possessed by Austria, excepting a narrow slip, ceded to Holland, and a portion to France on her frontier. But in the treaty of Campo Formio, Austria ceded this country to France, and seized Venice in exchange.

Situation and extent.

	Miles.	
Length	180	} between { 49° 30' & 51° 49' N. latitude 2° & 7° E. longitude.
Breadth	120	

Climate.—The country is healthy, the land level

moist. The climate resembles the south of England, to which it is parallel ; but from its lying on the continent, it is colder in winter; and hotter in summer. In no part of Europe are displayed greater agricultural skill and industry. The most luxuriant clover, grain, hops, turnips, and flax reward the farmer. Their wine is indifferent ; but their cattle are large, and excepting the English, they have more the appearance of plenty and ease, than any people in Europe.

Canals.—The principal canals are those of Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend ; but there are many others, and in some instances it is uncertain whether the stream be natural or artificial.

Rivers.—The Scheldt, and Maese, and Lis, are their principal rivers.

Commerce.—The principal commerce of the country is now inland with Germany. It consists chiefly of linens and laces.—Their Cambrics, from the manufactory in the city of Cambray, excel those of any other country.

Mines.—In this country are mines of brimstone, coal, copper, lead, and iron.—In the country of Liège are the famous mineral waters of Spa and Pyrmont. Our Ballstown waters very much resemble those of Spa, but are said to be richer.

Population.—The inhabitants are reckoned at 1,900,000 which is 252 for each square mile. This numerous population could have been derived only from the union of trade and agriculture.—This advantage it long enjoyed, more than any other western country of Europe. The cities and towns were marts of foreign commerce, or seats of domestic manufactures. Wealth and industry animated every village. The late convulsions of the continent have destroyed the greater part of their trade ; but much of its good effects, opulence, population and industry, still remain.

Cities.—Brussels stands on a branch of the Dyle, and has a population of 60,000. Lat. $50^{\circ} 51'$ north, long. 4° east. Antwerp is a wreck of ancient grandeur. The inhabitants are 56,318 ; about 250 years ago they were 200,000. Its forsaken buildings, the grass of the streets, and their dismal silence, show how uncertain is human grandeur. Efforts are making to restore its trade and navigation. It has manufactories of linen and cotton. Brussels contains 60,000 inhabitants.

Soil.—On the northern part, and near the sea, the country is chiefly sand; but the greater part is a rich loam. These provinces are very level; and like Holland, are supposed by geologists to be of marine origin, presenting a tiresome sameness of prospect.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic.

SPAIN.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 700	} between }	Longitude 3° & 9° west.
Breadth 500		Latitude 36° & 44° north.

Divisions.—THE kingdom is divided into the following provinces, some of which were once kingdoms, and are subdivided into provinces.

New Castile, which produces corn and wine, and has a population of 1,080,000.

Andalusia includes the kingdom of Seville, the provinces of Cordova, and Jaen. It produces fruit, wine, oil, corn, silk, cotton, cattle, and horses; its population is 1,108,000, being 71 to a square mile.

Grenada produces wine, olives, lemons, oranges, and raisins; the population is 660,000.

Murcia produces wine, silk, honey, and rice; the population is 340,000.

Valencia is called the garden of Spain; its silk yields \$6,666,666 per annum; the population is 900,000.

Majorca, including several islands, has a population of 135,000.

Catalonia has a population of 1,200,000. *Arragon* of 624,000; *Biscay* of 450,000; *Old Castile* of 585,000; *Leon* of 996,000; *Asturias* of 347,70; great quantities of cider are made here. *Estramadura* has a population 416,900. *Galicia*, 1,354,000. *Navarre* abounds in wine, corn, and cattle.*

Boundaries.—It is bounded east and south by the Mediterranean, the strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic ocean; west by the ocean and Portugal, and north by the bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains.

Climate.—In most of the provinces the air is pure and dry; but in summer the days are extremely hot, while the nights are cold. It seldom rains, and the ground is never frozen.† In general the northern provinces are

* Travels in Spain.

† Paine and Ai

wet and cold ; the south, wet and scorching ; the middle, dry and hot. Near the Equinoxes it seldom rains in the southern, or middle parts. In the 17th century no rain fell in Sierra Morena for 14 years. The springs were dried ; the forests caught fire, and the earth split in large clefts, which are now visible. On the bay of Biscay the country is wet and unhealthy ; yet no country presents more examples of remarkable longevity. To see men of 100 or 110 years and more, is not uncommon. Its mountainous character renders it more cold than most countries in the same latitude. Its most southern range of mountains is called the Snowy Ridge.

Mountains.—The most remarkable mountains are the Pyrenees, which extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. In some places they are more than 100 miles in breadth, being more than 300 long, admitting only 5 passes between France and Spain ; Sierra Morena chain rises in Portugal & New Castile, & Estramadura from Andalusia. The other principal chain rises near Cape Finisterre, and proceeds easterly, between Asturia and Leon, and nearly reaches the western extremities of the Pyrenees. Near Barcelona is Montserrat, a remarkable, solitary mountain.

Rivers.—The rivers of different magnitude in Spain are 250. The principal of these are the Mincho, which rises in Galicia ; the Douero, has its source in Old Castile, in the mountains of Idubeda, and after receiving many streams from Castile, Burgos, and Leon, enters Portugal, and makes its exit into the Atlantic at Oporto. The Tajo or Tagus has its source in the Toletan chain of mountains, near the borders of Arragon, crosses New Castile and Estramadura, and enters the Atlantic by a noble estuary below Lisbon. Its course is 450 miles. The head of the Guadiana is in the mountains of La Mancha, from Estramadura it enters Portugal, turns S. and for a considerable distance from its mouth, is the boundary of the two countries, and after a course of 280 miles falls into the Gulf of Cadiz. The Guadalquivir rises in the mountains of Sierra Morena, waters Andalusia, passes Seville, and falls into the bay of Cadiz. The Ebro is the longest stream in the eastern part of Spain. It was anciently called Iberus. Its source is in the mountains of Arragon and Biscay, crosses Arragon, and mixes with the Mediterranean, below Tortosa.*

* Aiken.

Produce.—Owing to the miserable husbandry of the Spaniards, corn is scarce, where once it was raised in great plenty. The climate is so excellent, that they receive two crops in a year. Their wheat yields from 10 to 100 for one. Indian corn, beans, hemp, and cabbages, are raised. Spain also abounds in the richest fruit, as figs, grapes, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, pears, peaches, almonds, chesnuts, and dates. About 5,000,000 meri no sheep are allowed by law to be driven from one province to another by shepherds; as the season presents good pasturage; sometimes one nobleman owns 40,000. Wine is made in every province. Andalusia and Asturia are famous for their fine mules and horses.

Population and character.—This nation, descended from different races of men, Celtic, Gothic, Roman and African, who have successively conquered the country, and composed of different provinces, which were once independent kingdoms, exhibits great variety of character. The Catalans are active and lively. The Valencians are reserved; the Andalusians are talkative; the Galicians are hardy and industrious; their quiet is that of a slumbering lion. The Spaniards however are remarkable for the gravity of their deportment; for their temperance and fidelity, and for uniting frugality with a love of pomp. They can make a meal of olives, a little garlic, a few roots or salad. The men dine at one table, their wives and children at another. Not less than 200,000 persons are shut up in their convents. The population of Spain, according to the census of 1787, was 10,268,150, of whom 907,197 were husbandmen, 964,571 were day labourers, 270,989 artisans, 280,094 domestics, 50,992 students, 39,750 manufacturers. In 1801, the inhabitants were reduced to 9,300,000.

Customs.—The cruel amusement of bullfighting is common; about 1500 bulls are annually killed at these feasts; but gallantry and dancing seem to be the ruling propensities of the country. People are never thought to be too old for the dance, while they can move their feet; grandmothers, mothers, and granddaughters, unite in the same dance. Immediately after sunset nearly all the inhabitants are engaged in dancing. In evenings the public walk in Madrid is crowded by people on foot and in carriages. At sunset the bells of the churches and convents give the signal for repeat

the evening prayer. Instantly the din of pleasure is hushed ; the carriages stop ; the women veil their faces ; the men pull off their hats ; all offer up a short prayer to the power, which has brought them to the close of another day. It is common for the Spaniards to breakfast and sup in bed ; after dinner they generally sleep. Some of the grandees have 3 or 400 domestics. When they use sedans, two foot men go on each side of the hindmost chairman to hold him up, lest he should fall ; two go on each side of the sedan, and two follow with lanthorns, though it be the middle of the day.

Learning.—There are in Spain 22 universities, beside several academies ; yet such is the influence of the popish clergy, who are not learned themselves, that few students at the universities become eminent in literature. In physic and surgery they are 200 years behind their neighbours ; they are even in want of the most necessary trades. Most of the books in the Spanish language are printed in other countries, and their paper is generally imported from Genoa.

Religion.—The Spaniards are Roman catholics, praying much more to the virgin Mary, than to Almighty God.

Commerce.—They import grain to the amount of \$5,328,000, while their exports of wine, brandy, and raisins are 17,760,000. Whole forests of fruit trees cover the ground without the labour of man, producing the richest abundance of oranges, almonds, dates, lemons, and many other kinds of fruit.* Round the whole coast of Spain sentries are stationed from mile to mile with lights and apparatus to afford assistance to shipwrecked mariners. In our commercial country, such an arrangement might be highly useful. Were men stationed on Plum island, Cape Ann, Cape Cod, &c. much property and many lives might be saved.

Cities.—Madrid is the capital of Spain. Lat. 40° 25 north, long. 3° 26' west. It stands on a little brook, dry in the summer, in a barren country, and has no trade but what is produced by the court. The city has 400 streets, and 150,000 inhabitants.† The windows of the houses are grated with iron bars, which gives them the appearance of prisons. It has 18 churches, 62 convents, and 10 academies. Cordova contains 32,000 inhabitants, Jaen 27,000, Grenada 52,000, Carthagena 29,000, Vaalen-

* Statistical survey of Spain.

† Payne.

cia 80,000, Alicant 20,000, Barcelona 100,000, Sarragossa 36,000, Bilboa 12,000, Valladolid 30,000, Ferrol 20,000.

The ruins of Saguntum exhibit a number of Roman antiquities; the remains of a theatre which would hold 10,000 people; the pavements of temples, broken columns, and inscriptions formed in the times of the Cæsars.

Toledo is an ancient trading city, once the capital of New Castile. Lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$, long. $3^{\circ} 30'$ west.

Cadiz is the emporium of Spanish commerce. It stands on an island, but is united to the main by a bridge. In the hospital are accommodations for 6000 patients; the population is 65,000. Here are an academy for midshipmen, a navigation school, an academy for surgery, an observatory, botanical garden, and national theatre. All its fresh water is brought from the continent. Cadiz is 50 miles W. of Gibraltar.

Malaga has a population of 40,000, and is celebrated for its wine.

Islands.—In the Mediterranean three islands, Majorca, Minorca and Ivica, once called the Balearic isles, belong to Spain. Their products resemble those of the neighbouring continent.

Majorca is 60 miles long, 40 broad, containing 136,000 souls. The capital, Majorca, has 23,000 inhabitants, a university, cathedral, and 22 churches, several manufactories of silk and wool, a palace, and six hospitals. The population of Minorca is 27,000. The sale of their wine produces \$133,200 in a year.

Government.—The king of Spain is a prisoner in France; the government of the country is in the hands of a junta, or congress of the people. Joseph Bonaparte has been recently driven from the country. What will be its destiny is uncertain.

PORTUGAL.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 354

Breadth from
70 to 138

} between

{ Lat. $36^{\circ} 50'$ & $42^{\circ} 3'$ north.
{ Long. 7° & 10° west.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north and east by Spain, south and west by the Atlantic.

Climate.—The climate is more temperate, than in Spain, though but little different in some of the provinces. The northern provinces feel a degree of inconvenience from the cold in winter ; but this is chiefly owing to the rains. In the south, the heat of summer is very great, but tempered by the sea breezes ; the spring is delightful.

Soil and face of the country.—The country in many parts is mountainous. The mountains contain mines of silver, copper, tin, and iron. Near Lisbon, on the hill of Alcantara, is a remarkable mine of saltpetre. The soil of Portugal is rich, but agriculture is so much neglected, that one half of the country lies waste, and the people import a great part of their grain from England and Holland, and of their Indian corn from Africa.

Rivers.—All the great rivers of Portugal rise in Spain. The principal are the Mincho, the Luna, the Douero, the Tagus, which is the largest in the kingdom, and the Cavado ; all these abound with fish.

Population.—In Portugal are 19 cities, 527 villages, or smaller towns, 3344 parishes, and 2,235,000* inhabitants, exclusive of 300,000 ecclesiastics, monks, and nuns.

Character.—The Portuguese are said to be cruel and treacherous, revengeful and crafty in their dealings. The women are small, their complexion is olive, and their features are pretty. They wear veils when abroad.

Learning.—There are universities at Coimbra, and Evora, and a royal academy at Lisbon ; yet the liberal sciences are strangers in Portugal. Superstition prevents the general diffusion of knowledge. Newton, Gassendi, and other luminaries of science, are considered as heretics and atheists. Education is neglected ; no provision is made for the instruction of the common people.

Commerce.—Wine is the principal article of exportation. They also export oil, wine, brandy, salt, fruit, and cork. Of this they have considerable forests. From Brazil they import sugar, tobacco, and the precious metals.

Government.—The king of Portugal in many respects has been an unlimited monarch ; At present the royal family of Portugal are voluntary exiles in America. What will be the government, or who the rulers of the country is yet uncertain.

* Statistical survey of Portugal.

berg, and others in the Hartz. At the southwest are the mountains of Hessia.

Rivers.—In the north the Elbe is the most distinguished stream. Rising in the Ludetic mountains of Silesia, it falls into the sea near Cuxhaven, after a course of more than 500 miles. The tide ascends 22 miles, but middle sized vessels anchor a mile below Hamburgh, unless they are assisted by a north wind. Not far to the west is the mouth of the Weser, composed of the Werra and Fulda. The Rhine, the ancient barrier between Germany and France, rises in Switzerland, and has a course of 600 miles. The Danube is a large river; rising in Suabia; it is a German stream for 250 miles, thence its course is 550 miles in the Austrian territories; thence it is a Turkish stream 480 miles to the Euxine. The Neckar and Maine are considerable branches of the Rhine.

Literature.—The arts and sciences have flourished in Germany. More useful discoveries have been made here than in any part of Europe. There are 38 universities, more than 20 of which have been founded since the reformation,* and more numerous academies, literary societies, and public libraries, than in any other country.

HAMBURG.

THE population of this city is 100,000. The religion professed is Lutheranism; its great riches have produced a melancholy licentiousness of principles and morals. It has been governed by an aristocratic senate of 37 persons; but is now subject to the French empire. While it was permitted to remain neutral, since the late wars of Europe, its commerce with every quarter of the globe was immense.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

THIS is a federal union of various European states, which rose from the fall of the German empire. It was established in 1807, and includes France and about thirty states of Germany, which by this measure are put under the direction of France. Among which are Wurtemberg, Baden, Berg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Sax-

* Villers, of the reformation by Luther.

ony, and Bavaria. Some of the members of this confederation, assumed higher rank, and royal titles. They agree to meet in congress at Frankfort ; never to enter the service of other powers, and never to alienate any part of their dominions, except to one another. When troops are called for, France is to furnish 200,000, Bavaria 30,000, Wurtemberg 12,000, Saxony 20,000, Baden 3000, Berg 5000, Darmstadt, Nassau, Hohenzollern, and other states, 4000 each. Berg is 150 miles long, 24 broad. Along the Rhine, it is a fruitful country. The revenue of Hesse-Darmstadt is estimated at \$600,000.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

ON the 11th of Dec. 1807, the elector of Saxony assumed, by permission of the French emperor, the title of king, and joined the confederation of the Rhine. Saxony is a territory of 10,680 square miles, and 1,896,000 inhabitants, with a revenue of \$7,800,000. The army is 24,000 ; the religion is Lutheran. The Saxons are celebrated for their literature. The face of the country is beautifully diversified, and the land is well cultivated. Dresden, on the Elbe, is the capital ; the population is 50,000. The manufactures of porcelain have been reckoned the most perfect in Europe. The environs of Dresden are beautiful, and abound in vineyards. Leipzig has been celebrated as the centre of German literature, and is well known in the commercial world for its semi annual fairs. Among other articles, more books are brought to market here, than any where else in the world. German authors regularly prepare their books for this fair. Wurtemberg has an university of great theological fame. It was the birth place of Lutheranism, and the cradle of the reformation. While it belonged to Germany, this country was the most opulent part of the empire. Weimar has been considered the Athens of Germany.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

BAVARIA, with various accessions of territory, was constituted a kingdom in 1807, and united with the confederation of the Rhine. The Upper and Lower Palatinate, and Anspach, are parts of the kingdom. The

kingdom is bounded N. by Bohemia, and the upper Palatinate, E. by Austria, S. by Tirol and Brixen. It is 140 miles long, and 100 broad, and contains 35 cities, and 1000 castles. It is watered by several rivers, the principal of which is the Iser, and 16 considerable lakes. The king is one of the principal secondary powers on the south of the river Maine. The upper part of Bavaria is mountainous and woody, enriched with various minerals. Lower Bavaria is more fertile in agricultural products. The inhabitants are chiefly catholics, little distinguished in the arts and sciences. They have an university at Ingoldstadt, and at Munich an academy of sciences. The population of Bavaria is 1,339,900; that of the Palatinate is 305,000; that of Anspach, 320,000. The population of the whole kingdom is reckoned at 3,000,000. The principal manufactures are silk, woolen, cotton, clocks and watches. They export wood, cattle, wheat, salt, and iron. Munich is the capital of Bavaria. The palace of the king is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The police of the city, as it respects the poor, and the circumstances of the people, have been greatly ameliorated by the services of our celebrated countryman, Count Rumford. The Palatinate is a fine tract, abounding in vineyards, and enriched by the industry of the people. The protestant religion is the most prevalent. Mannheim is the capital. It is almost surrounded by the Rhine and the Neckar; the population is 24,000.

KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG.

WURTEMBERG is a kingdom which has risen from the late political convulsions of Europe. It was a Dutchy of Germany; but has received an increase of territory, and is a kingdom belonging to the confederation of the Rhine. Wurtemberg proper contains 3200 square miles, and 600,000 inhabitants; 187 to a square mile. The whole kingdom of Wurtemberg contains or 900,000 souls. The lands produce spelt, barley, ye, flax, wheat, fruit, and wine. Here are springs of salt water, mines of salt, iron, silver, copper, and coal. n Tubingen, one of the principal cities, is a protestant niversity. Stutgard is the capital, in which is a celebrated college. The queen of Wurtemberg is the elder daughter of the king of England.

KINGDOM OF BADEN.

THIS little kingdom was established in 1806, after the battle of Austerlitz, and the treaty of Presburg. Under the auspices of the French emperor, it has joined the confederation of the Rhine. It is 90 miles long, and 20 broad, bounded W. by France and Switzerland. The land is fertile, abounding in corn, wine, hemp, and flax. The Elbe, Psedderhock, Murg, Saubach, and Sultzbach, are the principal rivers. It is a populous region, and has lately received considerable accessions of territory.* Venison and wild fowl are the common diet of the peasants. Baden is the capital, and is famous for its baths, the springs of which are more than 300. Some are hot, and accounted good in nervous complaints. They are impregnated with salt, alum, and sulphur. Lat. $48^{\circ} 50' N.$

PRUSSIA.

Situation.—BETWEEN 50° and 56° N. latitude, and 7° and 29° E. longitude.

Climate.—The air of the country is severe, but healthy. It has 8 months which may be called winter; the weather being wet and cold. Near the mountains in some parts are chilling gales in summer. The lower parts of Silesia are the most healthy and fertile provinces of the kingdom.

Face of the country.—Brandenburg is barren and sandy; Prussia proper, abounds in woods and fertile fields; in Silesia is a diversity of plains and mountains.

Religion.—The prevailing religions have been the Lutheran and Calvinistic; since the late acquisitions in Poland, the greater part of the inhabitants are Roman catholics; but universal toleration is allowed.

Government.—The government is completely absolute; there is no vestige of senate, or representation from the people. The laws breathe a military spirit.

Army.—Since the fatal battle of Jena, in 1806, nothing but the wreck and remnants of a military force remains; the power of self defence is lost; and French domination crushes the kingdom to the dust. In 18 the troops were 40,000.

Population.—The population of the whole Prussian empire in 1806 was 10,849,100; but being vanquished

in a general battle by the French, the king in the peace of Tilsit, 1807, resigned countries containing nearly half his territory, and five months of his subjects. In South Prussia he gave 28,18 square miles, with a population of 2,100,000. Saxony and Westphalia, he was compelled to sacrifice 10,940 square miles of territory, and 1,487,600 subjects.*

Revenue.—Prussia has no national debt, and the annual revenue does not probably exceed 6,000,000*l.* sterling.

Character.—No general character will apply to such a variety of languages and people, as now constitute the Prussian empire. The Prussians appear dull and gloomy; the Poles are full of life and action.

Soil and productions.—That part of Poland lately seized by Prussia is very fertile, producing various kinds of grain, and affording good pasturage. Prussia proper yields every kind of grain; Silesia, vines and maize.

Literature.—Prussia is not distinguished in the walks of science. Cluverius, eminent in geography, was born at Dantzic; and Copernicus, celebrated in astronomy, was born at Thorn. Previously to 1807 the arts and sciences were in a flourishing state; the schools and universities were excellent; but now poverty and distress generally prevail. Silesia has few pretensions to literary fame.

Cities.—Berlin is the capital; it stands on the river Spree, and contains 175,000 inhabitants. It is regularly fortified, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 3 broad.

The population of Koningsberg is 60,000. It has a considerable trade by the river Pregel, which runs into the gulf of Dantzic. Breslaw is celebrated as a beautiful city of Silesia. It is distinguished for its linen manufactures. The religion is Lutheran. The inhabitants are 60,000.

Warsaw, once the capital of Poland, must be mentioned as a Prussian city. It stands on the Vistula, and before the bloody slaughter of Suwarrow had 70,000 inhabitants, now 50,000. Potsdam, a favourite residence of several Prussian monarchs, has a population of 27,500; Francfort of 16,000 inhabitants. Dantzic with a territory seven miles in circuit, by a treaty between France and Prussia, in 1807, is declared independent, under the protection of Saxony and Prussia. In the town are 12

* American Register.

Lutheran churches; two for Calvinists, and one for Roman catholics. The population is 45,000.*

Rivers.—The Spree passes Berlin, and falls into the Havel, a branch of the Elbe. The Oder rises in the mountains of Moravia, and passing through Silesia and other countries, falls into the Baltic after a course of about 350 miles. The Vistula rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes Warsaw, and falls into the sea near Dantzic, after a course of about 450 miles. The Pregel and Memel, and even the Elbe, may be mentioned among the rivers of Prussia.

Manufactures and commerce.—The Prussians are an industrious people. Large water mills are erected for spinning silk, wool, and thread. The mines furnish support for 90,000 families; in the manufacture of linen and leather 149,700 hands are employed. The exports of Dantzic are chiefly corn, tallow, and timber. Linen, flax, hemp, and leather, are exported. Wine and other articles are imported. This kingdom is favourably situated for commerce, and were it not for the excise, the internal traffic would be considerable. The roads are in general bad; but several navigable rivers, as the Elbe, Embs, Vistula, and Oder, offer their channels, and several canals, of considerable length, lend their aid.

WESTPHALIA.

WESTPHALIA is a kingdom of Europe, formed from the ruins of the German empire. It was constituted in Oct. 1807, by the emperor Napoleon, and his brother Jerome was appointed king. This kingdom includes the ancient circle of Westphalia, of which the chief states were Brunswick and Hessa, the territory of Halle, Hildesheim, the bishoprics of Paderborn, Osnaburg, Minden, Ravensburg, and various other small states. To these Hanover, excepting Lunenburg, has been added. Westphalia is bounded W. by Holland, and N. by the German ocean. A considerable portion of Westphalia is unhealthy, marshy, and cold. Some of the lands are good for grain and pasturage. Their fruit is chiefly used in feeding their swine; hence it is said their hams are so excellent. Part of the inhabitants are Roman catholics; but the greater number are protestant Calvinists. The largest rivers are the Weser, the Embs,

* American Register.

Lippe, and Roer. Munster is the chief city. Hanover contains 8,224 square miles, and before its subjugation by France had more than a million inhabitants, with an army of 24,000. In the city of Gottengen, which has a population of 10,000, is a university; the library contains 200,000 volumes. Formerly it had 7 or 800 students. This country in 1810 was united with Westphalia, since which both have been absorbed in the French empire.

The bishopric of Paderborn is 32 miles long, 20 broad. In the central part are high mountains, containing mines of iron; the rest of the country has good pastures, and produces wheat.

The bishopric of Hildesheim, which is also united to this new kingdom, is 40 miles in length, and 32 in breadth. The greater part of the land is good, and produces hops, wheat, and flax. The people are Lutherans and catholics.

Osnaburgh is 40 miles long, 30 broad.

Hessia has a territory of 2760 square miles, and a population of 750,000. The country is mountainous; the valleys are enriched with vineyards, and corn fields. The earth is stored with various minerals of value, among which are silver, copper, coal, and marble. The people are protestants, and have considerable commerce. The chief city is Cassel.

Brunswick contains 1472 square miles, and 170,000 inhabitants. The chief city of the same name has 22,000 inhabitants.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

FOR 200 years the duke of Austria was the elected emperor of Germany; but that empire has fallen, and his elective diadem has been torn from his brow. To sooth the anguish of departed glory, he has assumed the title of emperor of Austria. In their extent and population his domains are yet among the most considerable of Europe. In the usual state of civilized society, Austria would yet be a formidable power; but at present she resembles a victim bound for sacrifice. The hereditary dominions comprehend Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, part of Poland, and several other territories.

Extent.—The utmost extent of the Austrian dominions may be 760 miles in length, 520 in breadth, the contents about 11,828 square miles, to each 177 inhabitants.

Climate.—In the coldest part of the country, wine is made, and the Austrian territories are generally mild and healthy.

Face of the country.—The country is mountainous. The Alps penetrate the country in different directions. Various mountains almost encircle Bohemia and Moravia. On the east the Carpathian chain winds along the north and east of Hungary and Transylvania, which are separated by another ridge.

Rivers.—One half the course of the magnificent Danube is in the territories of Austria. It rises in Suabia, and after a progress of 1300 miles, joins the Euxine sea. Though it has some inconsiderable falls and whirlpools, it is navigable through a prodigious extent of country. The Tiess is a branch of the Danube, which has a course of 420 miles. At Belgrade the Save falls into the Danube. The Drave is 350 miles in length and unites with the Danube below Esseck.

Produce.—Many parts of Hungary and of the Polish provinces have become forests and swamps. Emulation is extinguished; hope has expired, and industry slumbers under the miseries of a bad government.

Population and character.—The inhabitants of the Austrian dominions have been estimated at 20,965,300.* Of these Bohemia contains 2,806,000; Moravia, 1,256,000; Poland, 2,797,000; Hungary, 4,300,000. Among so many kingdoms and languages, customs and manners must be various. The Austrians are, in general, cold and civil; the women handsome; but their minds are little cultivated. Profligacy of manners is more common than in the north of Europe. The youth of rank are haughty and ignorant.

Literature.—The Austrians have distinguished themselves in literary pursuits. They have numerous schools for the instruction of their children; but their teachers are deficient in their qualifications.

Government.—The government is an hereditary monarchy, nearly absolute.—The emperor, a title lately assumed, has the command of all the military force.

* Statistical Tables of Austria for 1809.

Curiosities.—The Alpine scenes of Tirol, the glaciers and peaks of the Brenner, are stupendous objects. In Carniola is the lake of Cirknitz, 8 miles long, and 4 broad. In June the water descends through many apertures, and in Sept. returns. In summer it is a rich tract of pasture land; in winter it is a lake, abounding with fish.* At Hall, in the Tirol, are dug immense quantities of salt; it is dissolved to be cleansed, and in a wooden canal of 6 miles in length, conducted to Inspruck, where it is boiled to salt again.

Religion.—The Roman catholic is the prevailing religion; but other professions are tolerated. Various sects of protestants are found in Bohemia and Moravia. There are Lutherans in Vienna and Transylvania. The protestants are supposed to be equal in numbers to the catholics. In Hungary a majority are Lutherans; 200 churches have been allowed them. There are also many thousands of the Greek church; 223,000 Jews, and 50,000 gipsies.

Cities.—Vienna is the capital of Austria, and stands on a branch of the Danube. The population in 1813 was 265,917. Prague, the capital of Bohemia, stands on the Mulda; the houses are stone, 3 stories high, with a population of 80,000, a sixth part of whom are Jews, the rest are christians. Lat. $50^{\circ} 4'$ N. Gratz, the capital of Stiria, has 35,000 inhabitants. The country is uneven and fertile. Images of saints adorn the squares of the villages. More women than men are employed in their fields. The people are intemperate and stupid; but brave and loyal.†

Divisions.—The dismembered German empire, shattered and overturned, has left Austria several ancient and powerful states; the principal of which are the archduchy of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Transylvania, Venice, Dalmatia, and part of Poland. Austria proper is remarkable for the fertility of its fields, the luxuriance of its pastures, and the salubrity of its climate.

Hungary lies between lat. 49° and 45° and is 300 by 2 miles in extent, bounded N. and E. by the Carpathian mountains. The Danube and Save are its southern limits. The country in general is level, but the mountains which send some of their branches into the south, and produce a hilly and mountainous tract. The inland sit-

* Cox.

† Salvo.

uation of the country, and its northern latitude, render it cold in winter ; but the summer heat is considerable ; in some parts are extensive meadows and stagnant waters, where many diseases are produced. They have rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, salt, coal and alum. The government is a monarchy, hereditary in the house of Austria. Presburg is the capital. Lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$ N. with a population of 35,000. The Roman catholic is the established religion ; but other professions are tolerated. The protestants are allowed only two churches in a county, some of which contain 100 towns ; yet their number is greatly superior to the Roman catholics. The peasants possess nothing, and may be turned from their lands and cottages, when the proprietors please. Including Transylvania, the population is 8,000,000. In this country is made the richest wine of Europe, called Tokay.

The Tyrol, not including Voralberg, contains 480 square miles, and 700,000 inhabitants. Inspruck is the capital. The mountains render the country so cold that the people raise only their necessary supplies.*

Bohemia.—The length of Bohemia is 478 miles, the breadth 322. It lies between lat. 48° and 52° north, and long. 12° and 19° east. The prevailing religion is the Roman catholic ; a number of monasteries have lately been suppressed, but 72 are reserved. There are 12 Lutheran, and 36 Calvinistic congregations in the country.

Transylvania is 162 miles long, and 150 broad. The country produces wine and grain, and is rich in various minerals. The peasants are really slaves ; they labour 4 days of the 6 for their masters. The people are Roman catholics, Lutherans, Greeks, Socinians, and Mahometans.

Venice has a population of 2,500,000. By the extent of its commerce, it was formerly one of the principal maritime powers of Europe ; by the loss of that commerce, it has lost its power and existence as an independent state, and as a pasture of cattle, has been sold its conqueror. Formerly after the death of the Doge who was the supreme magistrate, his body lay in state three days, during which his administration was scrutinized by judges appointed for the purpose ; his credit were summoned ; if he were found unjust, his relatives

* Chevalier de Bray.

fined and compelled to pay his debts ; and his body was left unburied. A similar court anciently sat in judgment upon the deceased kings of Egypt.*

Dalmatia is bounded S. W. by the gulf of Venice, has 477,000 square miles. The men are courageous soldiers and expert seamen. Mountains are scattered over the territory ; their surface yields olives, vines, and myrtles ; beneath are mines of gold and silver.

Moravia is annexed to Bohemia. The country takes its name from the river Moravia, which runs through it. Hence also the name of the sect of Moravians, because they rose here.

SWITZERLAND, OR HELVETIA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 200 } between { 6° & 11° E. long.
Breadth 130 } { 46° & 48° N. lat. containing
15,960 square miles.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by Alsace and Suabia, east by the lake of Constance, Tirol; and Trent, south by Italy, and west by France.

Divisions and Government.—This country, after a series of undescribable miseries, has again been established a Federal Republic by Bonaparte. The nineteen cantons are recognized as independent republics, all united in a general government. Privileges of place, birth, and families, are abolished. The cantons formerly subject to others are now free. Of 15,203 soldiers, Bern raises 2,292; Zurich 1,929; Vaud 1,482; St. Gall 1,315; Argovia 1,205; Grisons 1200; Tessino 902; Lucern 867; Thurgovia 835; Friburg 602; Appenzel 486; Soleure 452; Basle 409; Schweitz 301; Glarus 241; Schaffhausen 233; Underwald 191; Zug 125; Uri 118.† The Federal legislature meet annually, and have the sole power of coining money, forming alliances, and declaring war.

Climate.—Beautiful and grand are the prospects in Switzerland to those who are pleased with the sublimity of nature. A region of lofty mountains and deep eyes is naturally unequal in its temperature, subject sudden and violent changes, and a nursery of tempests and storms. The reverberation of the solar rays

* Rev. J. Goldsmith.

† Constitution of 1803.

in the narrow valleys of the mountains, renders the heat of summer intense. The country is healthy, the lofty mountains in a degree temper the heat of summer, but render the cold of winter severe. No region has a more varied surface. The vast chain of the Alps, their summits covered with perpetual snow, are contrasted with deep valleys, blushing vineyards, fields of corn, cottages, and roaring brooks.

Produce.—The people are principally supported from their pastures; their grain generally not producing more than five for one. They raise flax, fruit, tobacco, and barley, which grows to the edge of the glaciers. The vegetables are remarkably numerous. Near the cold tops of their snowy mountains are found the plants of Lapland and Spitzbergen. It is said that 180 feet of elevation are equal to a degree of latitude; hence in ascending the Alps, in course of a few hours the traveller experiences the temperature of all seasons, and sees the plants and birds of all climes; 500 species of their birds have been described.*

Waters.—The rivers of Switzerland are numerous. The various sources of the Rhine are in this country. the Reuss divides Switzerland into two parts, nearly equal, the eastern and western. The Limmat is composed of two streams, the Linth and Mat; after leaving the lake of Zurich, it falls into the Aar. The sources of the Aar are in Grimsel and Screeckhorn; it unites with the Rhine opposite to Waldschut, after a course of 130 miles. The Rhone and many other streams rise in Switzerland. The lake of Constance is 45 miles long, and in some places 15 broad. The lake of Geneva lies in a crescent, 54 miles long and 10 in its widest part. The colour of its water resembles the ocean; in the summer it has an ebb and flow, arising probably from the melting of snow in the day on the neighbouring mountains. In some parts the water is more than 500 fathoms deep. Several quarries of freestone run under the lake; one is a species of white marble. The borders of the lake are a beautiful region of vineyards, fields, and villages, of gardens, brooks, and country seats; many of them built of hewn stone, white as snow.† The lakes of Neufchatel and Zurich are about 25 miles long, and 4 broad; that of Lucern is 15 long and 3 broad.

* By Mr. Sprunglein.

† Burnett.

Mountains.—Mount Blanc is the highest mountain on the eastern continent, being 15,662 feet above the level of the sea. There are many other celebrated mountains:

Mines.—Their most valuable mines are of iron and rock salt.

Commerce.—Various labours of the loom, watches, cattle, and cheese, are the principal articles sold from this country.

Population and character.—The inhabitants have been reckoned at 2,000,000. They have long been celebrated as a brave, industrious, and upright people. Those in the common walks of life are better informed, than in any other country of Europe; they are neat and frugal in their houses; in manly diversions they sometimes indulge themselves, but consider all games of hazard criminal; gaming is forbidden by law. No dancing is allowed, excepting on particular occasions; hence the youth employ much time in reading. The Swiss are said to be remarkably attached to their country; when absent they sigh for the hour of their return. Hence, when they were mercenaries in the armies of France, the government forbade a certain tune, sung by the Swiss milk maids, to be played or sung by the troops. The notes brought to mind their country, their homes, their friends; they melted into tears; desertions thinned their ranks. Man, in this narrow corner of Europe, has for centuries existed in a state of moral and political respectability, elevated above the mass of which ordinary nations are composed. Internal dissensions and foreign invasions were repelled, till the late political tempest, which spread from France, overwhelming so many nations, and changing the face of Europe. They have been remarkable for their courage, their pure morals, their frugality, and industry.

Army.—Formerly their army was 20,000, beside 29 regiments in foreign service.

Religion.—Six of the cantons are Calvinists, the rich extensive canton of Bern, with Zurich, Basil, Schaffhausen, the greater part of Glarus, and some parts of Appenzel. The country of the Grisons is chiefly protestant. Other cantons profess the Roman catholic religion.

Learning.—The sciences have been successfully cultivated in Switzerland. The names of Calvin and Zuinglius ever be dear to the friends of science, as well as of

religion. The Gessners, Beccaria, and many others, deserve the gratitude of mankind.

Cities.—Basil is the largest city of Switzerland; it contains 14,000 inhabitants. The clocks here are always an hour too fast, in remembrance of their being put forward to defeat a conspiracy. Bern has a population of 13,000, Lausanne of 9000, Friburg and Schaffhausen, 6000.

ZURICH.

This canton is bounded N. by Suabia and Schaffhausen. This is 60 miles long, and 48 broad. It is the first canton in rank, and inferior to none, excepting Bern in extent, power and wealth. It has excellent wheat and fruit, and rich pastures; also coal, turf, and sulphur. There are several mineral springs in the canton.

Zurich has a population of 175,000. The people have cultivated the sciences from the time of Zuinglius. They are protestants. The capital, of the same name, stands in a pleasant country, and is a place of more extensive commerce than any in Switzerland. Here is a great variety of silk, woollen, cotton, linen, and other manufactures. In the college are 15 professors.

BERN.

This is the largest canton of Switzerland, and contains about one third of the whole country, being 48 miles long and 24 broad. The population is 400,000.

Produce.—The canton of Bern is fertile, and well cultivated. On the Alpine hills are excellent pastures, which support numerous cattle and sheep; great quantities of butter and cheese are made. The plains produce fruit, corn, hemp, and flax.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants of Sanenland, a district of this canton, are chiefly shepherds and herdsmen. They change their place of abode five or six times in a year. Each family travels with its flocks, furniture, and provisions, like the ancient patriarchs, in search of a new residence. The country abounds with those cottage houses, which may be easily taken down, and transposed to other places. When the winter forage is gone, they descend to the valleys, and return to the summits in spring. These removals are regular and majestic. The most beautiful cow of the herd, adorned with a magnificent collar and costly bell, takes the lead, attended by the master of the family. Then follow his attendants

the best flocks. Shepherds and cattle are all bedecked with garlands of flowers ; and every part resounds with the jingling of bells, lowing of cattle, and the songs of the herdsmen. The smaller flocks follow, and the wife and children close the procession.

The prevailing language is the German ; but the people of fashion speak either French or Italian, or a jargon, founded on both. Calvinism is the established religion.

Commerce, &c.—The principal articles of exportation are horses, cheese, linen, cloth, canvas, cotton, and woollen cloth. At Bern are manufactories of silk and coloured stockings. In the western part of the mountains, the principal employment is clock-making, and the polishing of false stones. Bern, the capital of the above canton, and of Switzerland, is a regular, well built town, and has an air of magnificence. The population in 1803 was upwards of 17,000. In the house of correction, men and women are kept in separate apartments ; both are constantly employed in labour, in learning to read and write, and acquiring various trades, by which they may support themselves, when the time of their confinement expires. The most atrocious criminals are chained to waggons ; those guilty of smaller crimes sweep the light rubbish of the streets into the rivulets, that run through them, and throw what is more heavy into the waggons, which the others draw away. These wretches wear iron collars with a projecting handle, by which they are easily managed.

LUCERN.

Lucern is 48 miles long, and 24 broad ; the people are all employed in agriculture. They are Roman catholics, and give little encouragement to literature. Their population is 100,000.

SOLEURE.

This canton is 36 miles long, and 21 broad. The people are all farmers. The population is 45 thousand.

SCHWEITZ.

is canton gives name to all the rest. It is bounded W. by the lake of the four cantons, on the S. by canton of Uri, on the E. by that of Glarus, and on the N. by Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches consist in agriculture. The capital town of the same name is seated on the lake of the four cantons. It is large and handsome, in a pleasant country among mountains. Lat. 47° 2' N. Long. 8° 41' E.

This canton and Uri, contain 50,000 inhabitants, and can raise 12,000 troops. In this canton was fought the first battle to obtain the independence of the country. It is the Massachusetts of Switzerland.

VAUD.

This canton contains 100,000 inhabitants. They are Calvinists. Here is a famous university, and a great part of their commerce is in books, which are printed here. Lausanne is the capital.

FRIBURG.

The population of this canton is 100,000. Their mountains pasture 15,000 cows, from which they make more than 3,000,000 pounds of cheese for market. They have, besides these, 12,000 cows for domestic supplies. They have little commerce, except the sale of their own blood to the different sovereigns of Europe. They have generally had more troops in foreign service, than any of the other cantons.

APPENZEL.

This canton contains 180 square miles, and 51,000 inhabitants; three fourths of whom are protestants. The whole country is hilly and mountainous, composed for the most part of chilling glaciers, inaccessible rocks, and frightful precipices.

Great quantities of nitre are manufactured; so precious is their land that in some instances their roads are railed in only 18 inches wide.* Their pastures and their cows constitute their chief wealth. The food of the inhabitants consists chiefly of milk, cheese, whey, oatmeal, and potatoes. Bread is not common, excepting among the rich. Snails are fattened in vast numbers, and carried for sale to Suabia, Bavaria, and Vienna, where they are purchased as delicacies. By this traffic some persons have acquired a handsome fortune.

UNDERWALDEN.

The people of this canton are settled on an area of 25 miles by 17. The inhabitants are 18,000; they are graziers; their religion is the Roman catholic.

GLARUS.

This territory is 24 miles in length, from 12 to 18 in breadth; their wealth is 4000 sheep and 10,000 cattle. The greater part of the people are protestants; they and the catholics live in harmony, and sometimes worship in the same church, one after the other, as they do also in Appenzel.

* Macnevin's Travels.

Glarus was populous, having 18,000 souls ; but since its subjugation by France the inhabitants have been diminished about one third. Flourishing manufactories are now almost ruined.

ZUG.

This is a catholic canton, with a population of sixteen thousand. These people and those of the Uri are the most rude and unpolished of all the cantons.*

SCHAFFHAUSEN.

This canton is bounded N. and W. by Suabia, E. by Zurich, and the bishopric of Constance, S. by the same, and Thurgaw. It is 22 miles long, and 10 broad. Their chief article for sale is wine ; but the canton produces all the necessaries of life, as fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, cattle, and deer. The population is 30,000 ; they are Calvinists. The capital of the same name is a large and strong town. Here is the largest church in Switzerland. The arsenal, the town house, and the great clock, which shews the course of the sun and moon, with their eclipses, deserve the attention of a traveller. The river greatly promotes the commerce of the place. Lat. $47^{\circ} 39' N.$

URI.

This canton contains 28,000 inhabitants, who are catholics. William Tell, the Washington of his country, was born here.

BASELSTADT.

This republic is 6 miles long and 3 broad, and contains 1000 inhabitants, the smallest government in Europe.

NEUCHÂTEL is 36 miles long and 18 broad. The people are Calvinists. Marine plants and petrified shells are found in great plenty on the summits of these hills, hundreds of miles from the sea.

The city of Geneva stands on the Rhone, where it issues from the lake of its name, lat. $46^{\circ} 12'$ north, long. 6° east. Part of the town is upon an island in the river. It is a handsome place, well fortified, containing 24,† or, as some say, 30,000 inhabitants. The territory belonging to the city contains 7 square leagues, with a population of 16,000.

The city is a library of 25,000 volumes, open to the inhabitants, who are well informed. John Calvin, so celebrated in the religious world, was once a minister

in this city. He was a great friend of learning, and the founder of the academy in this republic. Some ordinances of a peculiar kind have been established in this government. No marriage is permitted unless both parties are protestants. A woman of 40 years of age cannot marry a man that is 10 years younger than herself; if above 40, her choice is confined to 5 years younger. A man of 60 is not to marry a woman, who is not more than half that age. A widow must not marry in less than 6 months after the decease of her husband.

The Genevans every year observe a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the city, when attacked by Savoy. It is the 12th of December. As on that day they sang the 24th psalm, they continue the practice. They also, like the people of New-England, annually observe a day of fasting and prayer. Geneva and all the protestant cantons, and states of Switzerland, consult and fix on the same day, which is observed in the most religious manner; many people remain ten hours at church.*

This little sovereignty, raised to a high distinction by the learning of its citizens,* the wisdom of its laws, and the purity of its religion, has, like the more powerful republics of the continent, fallen a victim to French ambition, and is irrevocably annexed to their empire.

ST. GALL.

This little protestant republic is a league and a half in circuit, and has a population of 9 or 10,000. Manufactories and commerce are flourishing. Latitude $47^{\circ} 26'$ north.

BIENNE.

BIENNE has a population of 6000, who are all protestants. Lat. $47^{\circ} 11'$.

ITALY.

OF all the countries in Europe, this has been the most famous. Anciently the seat of empire and refinement, it is an interesting portion of the globe to the scholar, the artist, the devotee, and philosopher.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 600 }
Breadth 100 } between { Lat. 38° & 47° north.
Long. 7° & 9° east.

Boundaries.—It is bounded east, south, and west by

* Le Mercier.

the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas, and north by the Alps.

Mountains.—The principal mountains are the Alps and Appennines; but the most remarkable are the volcanoes, *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*. *Vesuvius* is a detached, conic mountain; its crater is half a mile in circuit; its height is 3600 feet. But this burning mountain is a mere lamp of night, compared with *Ætna*, which pours forth rivers of lava 30 miles long, whose crater is sometimes six miles in circuit, and which vomits forth other mountains, as large as *Vesuvius*, whose top is white with perpetual snow.

The Alps stretch from sea to sea. From that part of the Alps, which comes to the Gulf of Genoa, the Appennine hills commence, and proceed through the whole length of Italy, at nearly an equal distance from each sea. Before they reach the southern limit, they send off a branch to the east.

Rivers.—The *Po*, descending from *Veso*, one of the most lofty Alps, becomes the noblest river of Italy. After a course of 300 miles, it discharges itself by several mouths into the Adriatic sea. The *Adige* has its source in the *Rhaetian Alps*, and after watering the cities of *Trent* and *Verona*, falls into the Adriatic. From the Appennines, the *Arno* runs into the Tuscan sea near *Pisa*. The *Tiber*, renowned in song, falls from the Appennines, and near *Rome*, is lost in the Tuscan sea.

Lakes.—In the rocky bosoms of the Alps are several romantic lakes. The *Lago Maggiore*, or lake of *Locarno*, receives the waters of several others; it is 27 miles long, and three of medial breadth. It contains the celebrated *Borromean isles*, decorated with splendid palaces and blooming gardens, scenes of enchanting beauty. The lake of *Como* is 32 miles long, 2 and a half broad. The lake of *Garda* is 30 miles by 8 in breadth.

Produce.—This country produces abundance of what may relieve the necessities, or gratify the wishes of the inhabitants. The various luxuries, which are scattered sparingly through other countries, are gathered in plenty here. Not only wheat, which grows spontaneously in some parts, but the richest fruits, grapes, oranges, olives, pomegranates, almonds, and oils; also mulberries, with alabaster, gold, silver, and jasper, are a part of the riches afforded by this country. Italy has been styled the

parent of plenty, the garden of Europe, the beauty of the world. Lucius Lucullus introduced cherries to Italy from Pontus, which soon were found in other countries of Europe; thence were they brought to America. Apple trees were brought to Italy from Syria and Africa, a few years before the birth of Christ.*

Climate.—In different parts the climate is various. The everlasting snows of the Alps have an influence on the subjacent region. In the southern part is enjoyed the luxury of a warm winter.

The Siroc, a wind prevalent in Italy and Sicily, sometimes extending to the Alps and Provence, relaxes the fibres, depresses the spirits, excites ill humour, and unfits the people for any kind of business. During its continuance, the inhabitants shut themselves in their houses, closing the windows and doors. Birds cease to warble.†

Population.—The inhabitants of Italy, including its islands, are estimated at 13,000,000. Of these 10,000 families are Jews.

Character.—The Italians are affable, polite and ingenious. They have neither the gravity of the Spaniards, nor the trifling levity of Frenchmen. They are grateful for favours, and revengeful of injuries. Their religion, which is the Roman catholic, relaxes their morals, and renders them indifferent to female chastity. The Italians begin the day at sunset, and their clocks strike 24 hours.

The Italians have distinguished themselves in literature and the arts. The classical productions of Rome rival those of Greece. In the fine arts, their schools vie with the noblest of antiquity, and the artists of other nations are yet content to admire and imitate their works. No modern productions, in the higher walks of painting, claim any competition with those of Italy, exhibited two centuries ago. The Italian music is a new creation, by which every delicate ear in Europe and America is tuned.‡ Their manners are those of a degenerate people. They are wary, complimentary, artificial, distrustful, little bound by religious principles, and capable of the blackest crimes; yet in the intercourse of society they are gentle and agreeable. The influence of climate is discernible in the manners of the people in

* Historical Dictionary. † Records of Literature. ‡ Aik

different parts of Italy. Those of the north are more industrious, frank, and sedate. Those of Naples are distinguished for their indolence, ungoverned passions, and other features of a warm country.

Curiosities.—Numerous are the curiosities of this country. At Rome are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre ; it would contain 87,000 spectators. In Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed by a stream of lava from Vesuvius, in the first year of Titus, have been found by digging, a temple, a theatre, streets, pillars, manuscripts, &c., &c. The streets are strait, the houses well built, in which several persons were found. Pompeia was destroyed by the same eruption. One whole street, and a few detached buildings, have been cleared, and an immense number of skeletons found ; some with spades in their hands, as if they expired, striving to clear away the torrents of ashes with which they were finally overwhelmed. In one room were found the skeletons of 29 persons. In Gabia, which was overthrown by an earthquake, have been found houses, utensils, and innumerable skeletons. In Apulia is the most remarkable subterraneous temple in the world. Immense arches are supported by columns of hewn stone ; grottoes connected, extend a mile. The walls are covered with images and inscriptions. Statues, capitals of columns, and other fragments, have been lately dug up in the city of Veii.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

OF this kingdom the Emperor of France has been crowned king, by Pope Pius VII. It is composed of Milan, Mantua, Modena, Massa, Carara, Parma, a part of Piedmont, the territory of the Grisons, the four Italian Baliwicks, Venice, the southern parts of the Tyrol, and several other territories.

This kingdom contains 4 or 5,000,000 inhabitants. The religion is the Roman catholic, but others are tolerated.

MILAN.

It has 811 square miles, and 1,116,892 inhabitants, and is bounded north by Switzerland. Few countries in Europe are so fruitful. The pastures are rich ; fields are watered by numerous rivulets. Rich manufactures are established, and the commerce is considerable. Milan is famous for its gold and silver lace, its embroidery, and curious works in steel, crystal, agates,

hyacinths, and other gems. Conquered by France, oppressive taxes compel the inhabitants to resign to government half their income.*

MANTUA.

Mantua is about 56 by 40 miles in extent, bounded west by Milan. This country is watered by the Po, and a number of its branches; it abounds in grain, fruit, flax, and wine. *Mantua*, the capital, is in lat. $45^{\circ} 12'$ north. The city has many handsome stone houses, fine squares, and magnificent churches.

PARMA, PLACENTIA, GUASTALLA,

Have been long united. At the north and west they are bounded by Milan. They are 64 by 44 miles in extent. The soil is very fertile; near Placentia the meadows may be overflowed by a small river, which greatly enriches the ground. Petroleum or rock oil is gathered in many places.

Parma is the principal city in the duchy of its name. Lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$ north. The streets are wide, and the town circular.

MODENA

Is about 66 miles long, and from 24 to 36 miles wide. The country abounds with corn, fruit, wine, and other productions. Near St. Paolo is found an excellent alkaline earth, a remedy in fevers, dysenteries, and hypochondriac complaints. In two places are wells on which float a reddish petroleum. Two miles from Sassuolo, the earth often throws out ashes, smoke, flames, and stones, 60 or 80 feet high, with a loud noise.

Modena, the capital, is large and populous; its numerous towers and steeples give it a fine appearance at a distance. The country of the Grisons is 105 miles long, 90 broad. Two thirds of the inhabitants are Calvinists.

VENICE,

In 1805, was resigned by Austria to the king of Italy. The population is about 2,500,000. The city of Venice has 160,000 inhabitants. Lat. $45^{\circ} 26'$ N. At the same time, Dalmatia, with a population of 100,000, 75 long and 60 broad, was transferred to the king of Italy.

LIGURIA.

Liguria, or the Ligurian republic, is a name given by the French, in 1796, to the ancient republic of Genoa and 34 imperial fiefs, which are united with it. It was divided into 15 districts, and in 1797 contained 650,000 inhabitants.

* Salvo.

itants. In 1805 Liguria, at the request of the inhabitants, was united with the French empire.

The city of Genoa stands in lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$ north, and is one of the most beautiful cities of Italy. Coaches are never used here on account of the narrow streets. Every body walks, except the principal ladies, who are carried in chairs and litters. Most of the houses have galleries on the top; the flat roofs are generally covered with orange trees, which give them the appearance of gardens.

LUCCA.

This republic is 27 miles long and 18 broad, bounded by the Mediterranean sea W. the kingdom of Italy N. and Etruria E. and S. The population is 120,000. The city of Lucca has 40,000 inhabitants. The people are remarkable for their industry; their hills are covered with vines.

KINGDOM OF TUSCANY, OR ETRURIA.

This kingdom, formerly Tuscany, was taken by Bonaparte from Austria and bartered with Spain for Louisiana, which was afterwards purchased by the United States.

On the 9th of February 1795, the duke of Tuscany renounced the grand duchy of Tuscany, and resigned the sovereignty to the infant duke of Parma, who was in 1801, installed king of Etruria, by the name of Lewis I. This kingdom has been doomed to short existence. The king of Italy having assumed the government of this territory, the people were, December 10, 1807, formerly absolved from their allegiance to their late sovereign. The territory is 115 miles long, 90 broad; it is intersected by the Appennines; the principal river is the Arno. The great variety of hills, valleys, and plains, renders the country pleasant. The soil is very rich, and abounds in fruit, grain, wine, and oil. The whole country is covered with cheerful cottages and farm houses. There are valuable salt pits, and a number of medicinal hot springs in this kingdom. Here are also found calcedonies, cornelians, a variety of stones, crystals, &c. Florence is the capital.

ROME AND ITS TERRITORIES.

The late territories of the pope are 240 miles long, at some places 120, but in others scarcely 20 miles broad. This state is ill cultivated, and has but a thin population. Neither commerce, nor manufactures, nor industry of any kind, are encouraged. So idle are the

people, that if the climate were not excellent, and the soil did not spontaneously produce many articles of support, they would absolutely starve. The heavy taxes, the numerous holidays, the multitude of convents and hospitals, the prodigious wealth of the churches, the numerous beggars, calling themselves pilgrims, and the inquisition, which forbids commercial intercourse with people of a different religion, are so many mill stones to grind the face of the poor in the papal territory, and to discourage all enterprise and industry. The pope has claimed the dignity of being head of the church, and the right of giving law to the world; he has demanded homage from sovereigns; he has raised kings to their thrones, and torn the crown from their heads. What he has done has been considered as done by God himself, he being viewed as God upon earth. But the delusion has vanished; his power is nominal; and if we may judge from appearances, it may be said, *he is fallen*. His temporal power is gone; in 1809, the emperor Napoleon annexed his territories to the French empire.

Rome, the most ancient city in the world, stands in lat. $41^{\circ} 54'$ north, on the Tiber, 10 miles from the Tuscan sea. The Tiber is an inconsiderable river, navigated only with boats, but is subject to frequent inundations. Several bridges connect the city, divided by the river. Rome contains many surprising monuments of the arts, ancient and modern. The pantheon, a temple dedicated to all the gods, is supported by 16 granite pillars, 37 feet high. The column of Trajan is of marble, 130 feet high, hollow, and ascended the inside by a spiral staircase. On the top is a statue of St. Peter. An obelisk of one piece of Egyptian marble, 72 feet high, 12 feet square at the base, and 8 at the top, weighing 478 tons, is erected on a pedestal, which is 70 feet high. The church of St. Peter is 638 feet long, and 500 wide. The Circus Maximus contained seats for 260,000 spectators.* This city has been the residence of apostles and mighty emperors, the seat of the arts, and the capital of the world, environed with a wall of brick, about ten Italian miles in compass. More than two thirds of the houses belong to the churches, convents, and alms houses. The streets are well paved; the population is 163,000, in the beauty and magnificence of the churches and palaces it surpasses ancient Rome. Ancona contains 20,000 inhabitants.

* Wonders of Nature and Art.

St. Marino has in its government 5000 inhabitants, and when the pope had power they enjoyed his protection. Ragusa has a population of 56,000, on 352 square miles.

NAPLES.

THIS kingdom has been lately subdued, and received a king, appointed by the emperor of France. It is bounded northwest by the late territory* of the pope, on the other sides by the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. It is 280 miles long, and from 96 to 120 broad.

Climate.—The climate of Naples is inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians.* It sometimes rains every day for 6 or 7 weeks.

Soil.—The soil is remarkably fertile, producing every kind of grain, and the richest fruit. Of the filaments, or a kind of hair or wool growing on some shell fish, are made caps, gloves, stockings, and waistcoats, much warmer than wool. This kind of shell fish is also found at Malta, Corsica, Sardinia, and the gulf of Venice.

Mountains.—The Appennines extend the whole length of this country. Mount Vesuvius, a famous volcano, is 5 miles from Naples, rising about 3700 feet above the level of the sea.

Reptiles.—Scorpions are a great nuisance. In some places the bedsteads are of polished iron, and placed at a distance from the walls to prevent these reptiles from ascending them.

Another plague is the tarantula, a kind of spider. Persons bitten by this insect cannot endure the sight of black or blue; but seem delighted with objects red or green. The cure is more remarkable. On the first symptoms of the poison, which are a melancholy silence and a fixed eye, music is sent for to rouse the patient to a violent motion or dancing, regulating it according to the music, which produces a cure with a copious perspiration. The bite of the scorpion is cured by the same tunes, but softer instruments are employed, accompanied with the beat of the drum. After his recovery, the patient remembers nothing, which passes during his disorder.

Population.—The inhabitants are 4,963,502, of whom 72,000 are ecclesiastics.

Character.—Their character has been represented unfavourably by many writers. They are said to be voluptuous, idle, and revengeful. Every lady of fashion has a

gentleman, called a *cicisbeo*, to attend her ; for the husband and wife must on no account be seen together in public. It seldom happens that the parties know each other, till the articles are drawn, and then perhaps they do not see each other twice before the day of marriage.

Cities.—The city of Naples, the ancient Parthenope, stands partly on a mountain, and partly by the sea, in lat. $40^{\circ} 51'$ north, long. $14^{\circ} 14'$ east. The walls are faced with hard, black stones, and are 9 miles in circuit. The population is 412,489, of which 30,000 are *lazaroni* or beggars, and 30,000 lawyers. The appearance of the city is superb, it is adorned with a profusion of art and riches. The houses are 5 or 6 stories high, flat on the top, on which are placed flower vases and fruit trees ; the effect is agreeable. The pleasant hills, which surround the city, are covered with convents. The monks daily expend a part of their revenue in feeding the poor, who come to their doors. More than two thirds of the property in the kingdom belong to the ecclesiastics.

Of the islands near Italy we need describe none but *Elba*. It lies off the coast of Tuscany, and has been incorporated with the French government. It is remarkable for its excellent iron and magnets, for asbestos, amianthus, and rich wine.

ISLANDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SICILY is the largest and most fertile island in the Mediterranean.

Miles.

Length 170 }
Breadth 70 } between { Lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$ & $38^{\circ} 20'$ north.
 { Long. $12^{\circ} 20'$ & $16^{\circ} 25'$ east ;
its whole circuit is about 600 miles.

Climate.—In the beginning of January the shade is refreshing ; chilling winds are felt only a few days in March ; the weather in winter is much more agreeable than at Naples.* The only appearance of winter is toward the summit of *Ætna*, where snow falls.

Mines.—In the island are found lead, iron, copper, alum, silver, and gold ; also many gems, and valuable stones.

Produce.—Sicily was formerly styled the granary Rome, and though it is not so well cultivated now, y there is plenty of corn, wine, oil, honey, salt, and various spices.

* Brydone.

Mountains.—Etna is 180 miles in circuit, and 11,000 feet in height. Travellers mention a chesnut tree on the side of the mountain, 204 feet in circumference.*

Cities.—The chief city is Palermo. It is the most regularly built city in Europe. The two largest streets intersect each other at right angles in the centre of the city; the population is 130,000, and there are upwards of 300 churches.

Population and customs.—The inhabitants of Sicily are reckoned at 1,123,163. The women marry at 13 or 14 years of age, and are often grandmothers at thirty. More domestic happiness is to be seen in this island, than in any part of Italy.

SARDINIA.

Miles.

Length 140 } between { Lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$ and $40^{\circ} 50'$ N;
Breadth 70 } { Long. $8^{\circ} 30'$ & $10^{\circ} 25'$ E.

AFTER Sicily this is the most important island in the Mediterranean.

Government.—The duke of Savoy enjoys the title of king of Sardinia. The feudal system yet subsists in a limited degree. Titles go with the estates; the purchaser of the soil inherits the title of the former owner.

Climate and soil.—The high mountains on the north side of the island obstruct the winds; this, and the extensive morasses render the air unhealthy; on this account the ancient Romans made it a place of banishment; yet the land is very rich, producing all kinds of fruit and grain. In some parts are woods of orange and citron trees, five or 6 miles in length.

Character.—The natives are poor and ignorant. In the country their dress and manners resemble savages; they carry their arms into their fields of labour, and seize every opportunity to rob and murder.

Cities.—Cagliari is the capital; it is surrounded by a wall, has a safe harbour, and a university. The citizens are a perfect contrast to the natives of the interior. They have little intercourse with them, and are fond of parade and ceremony.

Population.—The inhabitants are reckoned at 2,300,000.

CORSICA.

his is an island of the Mediterranean, between the
gu of Genoa and Sardinia, between lat. 41° and 43°

* **Brydone.**

north. It is 80 miles southwest from Leghorn, whence it may be seen in a clear day. Corsica is 150 miles long, and from 40 to 50 broad.

Climate.—The climate is delightful, cooled in summer by sea breezes, and warmed in winter by the surrounding waters; the air is keen enough to brace the fibres, and render the people healthy and vigorous.

Character and customs.—The inhabitants have been jealous of their liberty, and valiant defenders of their rights, though repeatedly unfortunate. There is hardly such a thing as a detached house on a farm in the island; the Corsicans huddle together in little social villages. These are frequently built on the very summit of their mountains, and on craggy cliffs, so stupendously high, that the houses are hardly visible below; but when the inhabitants kindle their fires at night, the view of so many lights gives these aerial villages a pleasant appearance. The inhabitants are industrious, rough in their manners, turbulent and revengeful. Martial and daring in their temper, when formed by education, they often display great capacity, perseverance, and elevation of mind.

Mines.—The iron of Corsica is remarkably good. Here also are mines of alum, salt-petre, lead, copper, and silver.

Produce.—Corsica has the pomegranate in perfection, also the Indian fig and aloë. The ilex, or evergreen oak gives cheerfulness to their forests: the mulberry grows wild; lemon, orange, fig, and almond trees, are common.

Towns.—Corte, in the centre of the island, has been the capital. Here were the palace of the general, and the supreme seat of justice. Here also is a university.

But the most handsome town in Corsica is Ajaccio. It is a fine port on the west side of the island; it is populous, and will be known while history is read, as the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of the French.

MALTA.

Malta, the Melite mentioned in scripture, lies in 35° 54' north. It is 20 miles long and 12 broad. Formerly it was a barren rock, but such quantities of lime have been brought from Sicily, that now it is a fertile island. It has plenty of figs, melons, and oranges. The common people speak Arabic; they are robust and hardy; their number is 60,000. Goza, in the vicinity, contains 3000. Malta is in the hands of the English. Val

ta, is the principal city ; the peninsula on which it stands is between two of the finest harbours in the world ; the point is formidably fortified, and defends both harbours. On this island the very rocks are converted into artillery of the most terrible description. They are hollowed out in the form of immense mortars, the mouth 6 feet diameter ; these are charged with a barrel of gunpowder each, with stones, shells, and cannon balls ; the explosion is dreadful, and would sink any vessel.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

THE countries we have examined, though different in some respects, have distinct marks of resemblance in their religion and laws, their arts and studies. With most of them Americans feel powerful sympathy from family descent, the sameness of their religion, commercial intercourse, the adoption of their manners, fashions, and opinions, or daily information of their circumstances and dispositions towards us ; but we now pass to a people with whom we have little intercourse, a people opposite to us in religion, manners, and habits.

Situation and extent.

	Miles.	
Length	870	} between { 17° & 40° E. longitude. 36° & 49° N. latitude, containing 182,562 square miles.
Breadth	680	

Boundaries.—Bounded north by Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania ; east by Poland, Russia, and Asia ; south by the Mediterranean ; west by the Adriatic and Dalmatia.

Face of the country.—In the northern part of this country along the Dniester and Danube are extensive plains. Yet two chains from the Carpathian ridge form part of the boundary on the side of Austria ; south of the Danube the country is mountainous, crossed by many ridges in various directions, or sprinkled with hills. Here rise those towering summits celebrated by the ancients, and familiar to the classic reader, Haemus, Etna, Pindus ; Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus.

Climate.—The southern latitude and high mountains give a peculiar character to the climate. In some parts the cold of winter is considerable, but in general the atmosphere is warm and salubrious. No region of the

globe is more favourable to human life, or more happily tempered to the perfection of the bodily and mental constitution of man.

Political importance.—The rapid decline of this empire has greatly impaired its political importance. Perpetual revolts shake its foundations. In the period of their prosperity the Turks disdained to send envoys to other courts, and regarded the ambassadors at the Porte, as slaves soliciting protection; but they are now anxious to secure the friendship of several European powers, and to maintain residents at their courts. Passing events and the voice of prophecy intimate the speedy dissolution of this shattered empire. In 1798 the whole navy was only 15 ships, fit for service. Of these 8 were at anchor in Bosphorus, one of 40, four of 50, and three of 74 guns.

Population.—The inhabitants of European Turkey bear no proportion in numbers to the extent of the country; they are only 9,822,000, which is 44 to a square mile. The principal causes are the oppression of the government and polygamy, two fatal obstacles to a rapid population. In the Turkish dominions in Asia, are 11,099,000 inhabitants, and in Africa 3,500,000.

Character and customs.—In Turkey are many people of talents and integrity. They are a friendly, social and temperate people. They are humane to their servants and slaves. They are robust and hardy, they shave their heads; but wear long beards; they sit, and eat, and sleep on the floor upon cushions, or sofas, matrasses, and carpets. Rice is their common food, and coffee their drink. Their usual salutation is bowing the head a little, and laying the right hand on the breast; to persons of rank, they bow so low as to kiss the border of their vest. In almost every little village they build a house of entertainment. In these a traveller of any country or religion may stay three days gratis, and in many of them, he is provided with victuals.

Seas.—The Seas are the Euxine or Black Sea, the Palus Meotis, or sea of Asoph, the sea of Marmora Archipelago, Levant, and Ionian seas.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Danube. Save, the Dneister, Dnieper, and Don.

Metals, &c.—This country affords every kind of metal and the finest marble in the world.

Produce.—Grain, cotton, grapes, and a rich variety

fruit, also many drugs, not common in any other part of Europe, are raised in this country.

Antiquities and curiosities.—No part of the world presents a more melancholy comparison, between its ancient and modern state. The fame of Greece is a splendid chapter of history; its proficiency in every art and science, which dignify the human powers, has commanded the admiration of ages. But time and Turks have overwhelmed Greece, and all her glories in a flood of ruins. Her roads do not admit carriages; travelling on horseback is difficult.* Almost every spot of ground presents some mark of antiquity. Not far from Corinth, the ruins of Neptune's temple, and the theatre, where the Isthmian games were celebrated, are still visible. Athens now contains above 10,000 inhabitants, surrounded with the monuments of ancient magnificence. Here are the remains of a temple of Minerva, built of white marble, encompassed with 46 fluted columns, of the Doric order, 42 feet high, 7 1-2 feet in circumference. Numerous other ruins there are of equal grandeur.

On mount Athos are 22 convents, besides many cells and grottoes. The monks and hermits call themselves the inhabitants of the holy mountain. They live chiefly on fruit and vegetables. The healthy air of the mountain and the temperate manner of their living, have extended the lives of many, beyond a hundred years. The ruins of Trajan's bridge over the Danube are yet visible, not far from Wildin. It was 3,200 feet long, resting on 20 vast piers of stone.†

Cities.—Constantinople, the capital of the empire, is seated on the European side of the Bosphorus. It is one of the finest cities in the world. The mosque of St. Sophia, once a christian church, is thought in some respects to surpass the church of St. Peter in Rome. It stands upon an eminence, with a gradual descent to the sea; it is 100 paces long and 80 broad. The population is uncertain; some authors make it 800,000, some 600,000, and others only 400,000, including 4 suburbs;‡ among these are a vast number of Jews. Here are also more than 20 christian churches. Considerable manufactures are established here. In the city and its environs are employed nearly 10,000 looms. Immense quantities of linen are colored and printed here. Of late a printing

* Travels of Bartholdy. † Pinkerton. ‡ Pinkerton and Wittman.

office has been established ; 10 presses are in operation. Here is also a manufactory of paper.* Salonichi, anciently Thesalonica, is the capital of Macedonia. It is populous and rich, and 10 miles in circumference. It has an extensive commerce; its principal merchandize is silk. The Turks have 48 mosques in the city ; the christians have 30 churches, and the Jews 36 synagogues.†

Adrianople, 140 miles northwest from Constantinople, is the second city of importance.

Religion.—Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turkish empire : but two thirds of its subjects in Europe are of the Greek church. It is said that in the Turkish government are 30,000 families of Jews, who have more than 200 synagogues. But true religion is in a deplorable state ; bishopricks and parishes are sold by the Turks ; little religious instruction can be expected from such purchasers. These bishops and pastors are treated with sovereign contempt. The banner of Mahomet waves triumphant, and the cross of Jesus lies in the dust. The Greek church exceeds the Roman catholic in superstition and ceremonies ; and is inferior in decorum and learning.‡

ISLANDS, which belong to Turkey in Europe.

Negropont, the ancient Eubœa, is 90 miles long, 25 broad, and contains 1300 square miles. The island is fertile. *Lemnos* or *Stalimene*, is about 25 miles square. It produces corn and wine, but its greatest wealth is a mineral earth much used in medicine.

Tenedos is remarkable only for lying opposite to Troy. *Scyros* is inhabited by about 300 Greek families. *Lesbos* or *Mytelene* is 60 miles in length, celebrated on account of the philosophers, and poets, whom it has produced. It yields olives, vines, and odoriferous shrubs. The climate is delicious ; it is celebrated for its natural hot baths.

Scio or *Chios* lies 80 miles west of Smyrna, and is 90 miles in circumference. Excellent corn is produced here, and their wine has been long celebrated.§ The inhabitants are 100,000 Greeks, 10,000 Turks, and more than 3000 Latins. Here are 300 churches, besides cloisters and monasteries ; also manufactories of silk, velvet,

* Travels of Macgill. † Encyclopedia & Bowen. ‡ Aiki § Horace.

silver and gold stuffs. The women of this and the other islands are models of symmetry, and celebrated for their beauty.

Samos lies opposite to Ephesus, 30 miles long and 15 broad. The inhabitants are Greek christians. South of Samos lies *Patmos*, 20 miles in circumference, so barren, that it may be called a rock, rather than an island. A cave is shown, where it is said St. John wrote the Revelations.

The *Cyclades*, 16 in number, lie in a circle round Delos, which is the largest of them. They are situated in the Archipelago, between Europe and Asia; and between Candia south, and Negropont north. In the time of Vespasian, they formed a Roman province, of which Rhodes was the capital.* They are not more than six miles in circuit. Delos is one of the most celebrated of the Grecian islands. It was the birth place of Apollo and Diana, and the magnificent ruins of their temples are yet to be seen.

In the Island of *Paros*, as there are in the other Greek islands, are many magnificent ruins of antiquity.

Santorini is one of the most southern islands in the Archipelago. The inhabitants, who are about 10,000, are industrious, and raise barley, wheat, and wine. One third of the people are of the Latin church. Most of these live in caves cut out of the rock. All the people are poor; they buy their wood by the pound from Nio, and bake but twice in a year. They have neither fish nor flesh; but live on peas, beans, eggs, and biscuit. Near this island in 1707, rose another island from the bottom of the sea. It rose a burning volcano, attended with terrible thunder and lightning, and boiling of the sea for several days; but the fire soon expired, the island being 200 feet above the level of the sea, 5 miles in circuit; it has since increased.† Several other islands of the Archipelago appear to have had a similar origin.

The island of *Rhodes* lies in lat. $36^{\circ} 20'$ north, long. east, about twenty miles from the main of Asia Minor; it is 60 miles long and 25 broad. The island is pleasant and healthy, abounds in wine and many necessaries, their grain is imported. The population of the island 6,500, of whom 2500 families are christians of the Greek church; 100 families are Jews; the rest are Turks.

* Topographical Dictionary. † Geographical extracts.

Rhodes, the chief town, is the principal arsenal for the shipping of the Grand Seignior. The colossus of brass, which stood at the entrance of the harbour, was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. It held a light house in one hand, and ships passed between its legs; its height was 135 feet.

Candia, anciently *Crete*, lies between lat. 35° and 36° north, 200 miles long and 60 broad, almost equally distant from Europe, Asia and Africa, and contains 3220 square miles. In this island is a labyrinth, cut in a solid rock, which has been traversed about a quarter of a mile without reaching its termination. Mount Ida rises in the middle of the island, and Lethe, the river of oblivion, waters its fields. Some of the valleys produce excellent grain, fruit, and wine. The Turks invested Candia, the capital, in 1645; the Venetian garrison defended itself for 24 years, and then procured an honourable capitulation. The Turks stormed the city 56 times, and lost 180,000 men; the garrison lost 80,000.

Candia contains 350,000 inhabitants, 200,000 of whom are Turks, and the rest Greeks.* Not an eighth part of the houses, however, are now inhabited. More than 1000 cities and villages are reduced to 300. It is 500 miles southwest from Constantinople. Lat. $35^{\circ} 18' N.$ †

Cyprus lies 30 miles from the coast of Palestine, 150 miles in length and 70 in breadth. During the crusades it was a flourishing kingdom, inhabited by christians. The wine which is made round the base of Olympus, is richer than any made in the Greek islands. It also produces silk, cotton, fruit, timber, and turpentine. Its mineral treasures are neglected by the drowsy Turks. Famagusta has a good harbour; several of the European nations have consuls here. Nicosia, the capital, has a population of 50,000. Paphos is one division of the island. The Ionian sea contains a number of islands; among which is Ithica, the birth place and kingdom of Ulysses. Zante, another of these isles, has a population of 10,000, who are mostly Greeks. They have considerable commerce in currants, grapes, and wine, but sins and oil constitute their chief wealth. Their revenue yield a revenue of three millions of livres annu. The peaches weigh 8 or 10 ounces. Here is a of the Greek church; but some few are Roman

* Savary.

† Thucenot.

lics. The houses are all low on account of the frequent earthquakes. The island is 24 miles long, and one broad. Lat. $37^{\circ} 53'$ N. and was ceded to the French in 1807.* On the island of Corfu is a population of 50,000. Corfu, the capital, is strongly fortified, and is 4 miles in circuit.

Curiosity.—In one of these islands is the grotto of Antiparos, one of the most remarkable caverns in the world. The descent is by ladders 900 feet, where the grotto expands and is 240 feet high, and 300 wide. The roof is an arch, embellished with the appearance of flowers, fruits and weapons. Round the grotto are little closets, in one of which is every appearance of vegetable stones, resembling cauliflowers. These figures are white, transparent marble. At the termination of the cave is a pyramid, 8 yards high, of a dazzling whiteness, the noblest marble plant in the world.†

ASIA.

THOUGH Europe has long been superior to the other quarters of the globe, in useful arts and liberal sciences, in her extensive commerce, refinement of manners, and purity of religion; yet ASIA will ever be an interesting part of the world, from the extent of her territory, the superior excellence of her climate, fertility of her soil, deliciousness of her fruits, fragrance of her plants, richness of her mines, splendour of her gems, and salubrity of her medicines.

Here Eden bloomed, and man was created. Here he revolted from his Maker, and by his lapse, “brought death and all our woe” into the world. Here the first tidings of mercy cheered the trembling parents of mankind. Here the ark rested after the universal deluge, and the patriarchs, by the simplicity of their manners and purity of their lives, exhibited the dignity of human nature. Here God appeared on Sinai, darkness around him, and burning fire under his feet, to give his law to Israel. The prophets, rapt into future times, here in vision saw the future scenes of divine providence, and were a sketch of the most important events down to the summation of all things. Here the arts were first practised, and the sciences dawned. Here the first cities were built and the first empires rose. Here Jesus Christ

* Panorama.

† Tournesfort.

was born, and made propitiation for the sins of the world; and hence other quarters of the globe received their inhabitants, their laws, their science, and their religion.

Asia extends from 26° to 190° of east longitude, and from 2° to 77° of north latitude; being 7585 miles long, and 5250 broad.

Boundaries.—Asia has the frozen ocean on the N.; Europe and Africa W.; the Indian ocean S.; the Pacific ocean and the strait of Bhering, which separates it from America, on the E.

Religion.—In several countries the religion is Mahometan. In Turkey, particularly in Syria, Armenia, Palestine, and also in Russian Tartary, are several million christians of various denominations. In several countries are many Jews; but the great mass of the immense population of Asia is *Pagan*. More than half the human race are here destitute of revelation, and paying religious homage to idols and false gods.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Asia are the Euphrates and Tigris in Turkey. The Indus and Ganges of India; the Kiang or Kiam of China; the Amur and Volga of western Tartary; the Irtysh, Oby, Jenisea and Lena of Siberia.

Mountains.—The mountains of Asia are numerous; the principal ranges are those of Taurus, Altay and Imaus. The chain of Taurus rises in the southern part of Natolia, and proceeds southeasterly through Turkey in Asia, passes on through the central part of Persia, and in Tartary rises into the highest elevation of any part of Asia. This immense chain of mountains is terminated in India.

The *Altaic chain*, in the opinion of some geographers, is an elevated belt, though not every where distinctly visible, which surrounds the globe. This chain separates the waters, which fall into the Caspian sea from those, which run to the Frozen ocean. Here it is called the Oural chain and divides Russia from Siberia.

Imaus stretches through Scythia or Tartary, and ceeds along the north of India to the Eastern ocean.

Sea.—The Red Sea separates Asia from Africa; is 1470 miles long, 120 broad. The Caspian is 700 mi long, and from 100 to 200 broad. About 100 miles E the Caspian, is the sea or lake of Aral, 200 miles lo.

and 100 broad. The sea of Baikal in Siberia, extends from about the 51st to the 55th of N. Lat. being about 350 miles long, but where broadest not more than 35.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Situation and extent.

	Miles.		
Length	11,000	} between	{ Lat. 30° & 45° N. Long. 27° & 46° E.
Breadth	1,050		

Climate.—THE climate in the greater part of this country has ever been reckoned one of the most delicious on the globe. It has been supposed that the softness of the atmosphere gave a dangerous effeminacy to the music, poetry, oratory and arts of Asia. This is more peculiarly applicable to the sea coast; in the interior, lofty mountains in some regions produce rigorous cold; but temper the heat of summer, and offer an agreeable choice of climate, according to the local elevation.*

Divisions.—This government includes Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Curdistan, Armenia, part of Circassia, Natolia, Syria and Palestine.

Rivers.—The largest river of Asia Minor is the Kizil Irmak, which rises in Taurus, and falls into the Black sea. The Sacaria falls into the Black sea near the Bosphorus. The Sarabat is lost in the Archipelago, north of Smyrna. Opposite to Samos, Meander falls into the sea. The Euphrates, one of the most celebrated rivers of the world, has its source in the mountains of Armenia. It first runs southwesterly, but meeting a range of mountains, it turns south, and then southeast, and after receiving the Tigris finds an exit in the Persian gulf. The Tigris has its fountains in the same region as the Euphrates, but more to the east. In a S. E. course it passes Mosul and Bagdad, and 60 miles above Bassora unites with the Euphrates. These noble rivers are navigable far up the country.

The Jordan is another river of Turkey. It has its source in the lake Phiala, among the mountains of Anti-Libanus. It is said soon to sink into the ground, and to rise again at Peneum, 15 miles distant. Two miles after it leaves the lake Meron, which is 6 miles long and 4 broad, the river is crossed by Jacob's bridge, supposed

* Aikin.

to have been built before the days of that patriarch. The bridge is of stone, and has three arches. After separating Galilee from Tracontis it falls into the lake of Tiberias. Leaving the lake, it continues its south course 65 miles, and is lost in the Dead sea. Between the lake and the sea is a horrid desert, in which it receives the brook Cerith and several other streams. The Jordan is rapid; in general about 4 or 5 rods wide and 9 feet deep.* The banks are commonly 6 feet high above the water; but during the rainy season these banks are overflowed, and the river expands 4 miles in breadth.

Persons.—The Turks in general are well proportioned and tall; the inhabitants of the cities are fair; the peasants are swarthy. They commonly have black eyes, dark chestnut, or black hair. Their women are handsome, but soon fade; at thirty they often have the appearance of old age.

Character.—The Turks are distinguished for their politeness and hospitality. If a traveller address the governor of a province for his protection, he will tell him, the land which he commands, and all that is in it, are at his service. Abilities and merit exalt a cottager to the highest employments, while the descendants of Mahomet, who are numerous, are generally in a low and abject state. The Turks are rather hypocondriac, grave, sedate, and passive; but when agitated with passion, they are furious, raging, and vindictive.† Their people made prisoners of war are never redeemed. The frequent recurrence of their religious ceremonies, their dependance on them, and the little exercise, they give the mind, are unfavourable to the moral culture of the heart, or improvement of the understanding. Therefore, though they have libraries and seminaries, they are an ignorant people. The faces of their women are always concealed by veils, when they go abroad.

Curiosities.—The ruins of Balbec and Palmyra are surprising to every traveller. Broken columns, falling walls, and nodding temples, display their once astonishing grandeur.

The site of Troy, the tombs of Hector and Achilles resembling the ancient barrows of the Eastern and Western continents, are pointed out with some plausibility.

Amusements.—Among their diversions are story tell

* Mariti

† Gadesby.

jokes and chess. Gaming they detest; the man who plays for money, they view as a thief. No Turk will touch a musical instrument; he employs slaves or women; but neither French nor Italian airs make the least impression on them. They smoke to excess; the common people, who can afford it, commonly have a pipe in their mouths. Dancing is practised only by the vulgar.

Government.—All the miseries of despotism are here endured. Oppressive taxation discourages commerce, enterprize, and industry. Almost unlimited power is delegated to petty tyrants; rebellions are frequently spreading alarm through the empire; trembling slaves are waiting to enlist under the banner of any successful invader. So lax is the government that hordes of banditti range through the provinces; they rob, or murder whom they meet. The titles of the Sultan are, "Shadow of God, Refuge of the world, Manslayer." The people suppose that he often acts from a divine impulse, and possesses a holiness, which no immortality can destroy. They allow him to kill fourteen persons, every day without guilt, or assigning a cause. Death from his hand, or by his order, if submitted to without resistance, is *martyrdom*. Some persons aspire to this honour, as a title to immortal felicity.* Those persons whom the magistrate happens to fancy proper subjects of the experiment; are punished by impaling; torturing, or beheading. The Koran and its commentaries contain their code of laws.

CHALDEA

Lies between the Tigris and Euphrates, bounded south by the gulf of Persia and part of Arabia Deserta.

A hot sulphureous wind sometimes blows here, so noxious, that those who breathe it fall dead. In this country stood Babylon, anciently one of the greatest cities of the world. It was seated on a watery plain; but on account of its lofty temples and palaces, it was called a mountain. The city was 15 miles square, with walls 120 feet high, and 87 feet thick.† The value of one image in the temple of Belus, supposed to be that set up on the plain of Dura, mentioned by Daniel, was more than 5,500,000. The bridge across the Euphrates was 600 fathoms long, and 24 wide. The piers were of stone, which were joined with cramps of iron; melted lead was pour-

* Thornton's present state of Turkey. † Herodotus.

ed into the joints. At each end of the bridge was a palace. These had a communication under the bed of the river.* The gates of the city were brass.

While this place was in its splendour, Jeremiah prophesied, that "it should become desolate, that it should not be inhabited, that the wild beasts of the desert should dwell there." Mr. Wood, who visited the ruins of Palmyra in 1751, says "there is not a stone to tell where Babylon was situated. We see how exactly the prophecies have been fulfilled. "They shall not," says the prophet, "take of thee a stone for a corner, nor a stone for foundations; but thou shalt be desolate forever."

Babylon stood on the Euphrates, 45 miles south of Bagdad, which is situated on the Tigris. Lat. $32^{\circ} 35' N$.

Bagdad is the present capital of this province; the walls are of brick; it is defended by 60 pieces of cannon. The coffee houses are 1435, the population is 3 or 400,000.† Six hours travel from Bagdad are said to be the ruins of Babel, 220 feet high. The brick, now as hard as stone, are 14 inches by 10, 5 inches thick.† Lat. $33^{\circ} 15' N$. long. $43^{\circ} 52' east$.

Korna is a large city, standing on the point of land at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. The situation is grand and delightful. The Turks believe, this spot was paradise.

Bassora is encompassed by a wall of earth, 12 miles in circuit. The houses have no windows toward the street; the roofs are flat, on which the people sleep in the summer;‡ the population is between 2 and 300,000. It is a place of extensive commerce.

ASSYRIA

Is bounded by Chaldea on the south, and includes a great part of the ancient Assyria. The country is beautifully varied with hills and vales; the soil is rich, but being in the hands of slothful Turks, only a small part is cultivated; yet they have some excellent grain and grapes. Their pastures support vast flocks and herds the owners living in tents. In this province once stood the famous city of Nineveh. It was 60 miles in circuit surrounded by a wall 200 feet high, broad enough for three chariots to drive abreast on it, and is computed to have had in the time of Jonah, a population of 600,000.

* See Kimpton's history of the Bible. † Parsons.

‡ Jackson.

persons. . In grandeur of appearance it surpassed all the cities of the world. But prophecy foretold that *The Lord would make an utter end thereof*, and “desolation is in her thresholds.” Nineveh is now only a heap of rubbish.*

The present capital is Cheresoul, lat. 36° . The houses are hewn out of a rock on the side of a hill for nearly a mile; there is an ascent to them of 15 or 20 steps.

Mesopotamia lies between the Tigris and Euphrates, and is bounded by them on the east and west. The northern part of this province is as fruitful as any part of the Turkish empire, affording plenty of corn, wine, cattle, and every kind of provision.

Orfa is said to stand on the spot where Abram dwelt. A large fountain, which rises under the foundation of the principal mosque, is so sacred, that no person is allowed to approach the grotto, where it rises without pulling off his shoes. On the west bank of the Tigris, opposite to the place where Nineveh stood, is the city of Mousul, lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$ north. It is large, and surrounded by high walls. The inhabitants are chiefly christians. The roofs of the houses are flat, on which the people sleep in summer. Should a person be seen looking over his own parapet upon his neighbour's roof, such is their jealousy, they would not hesitate to shoot him.†

In the city of Diarbeck, in 1756, were 400,000 souls; the next year 300,000 perished by cold and famine. Lat. $33^{\circ} 35'$ N. It stands on the Tigris, and has 12 magnificent mosques, which were christian churches. It is well fortified, and surrounded with two walls; it is the most commercial city of Asiatic Turkey, and much frequented by pilgrims. Near the town is a chapel, in which they say Job was buried.‡ Of the inhabitants 20,000 are christians. North of Mesopotamia is

ARMENIA.

Climate.—The climate is cold, owing to a chain of mountains, which run through the country, whose summits are covered with snow in June. Erzerum stands at the foot of these mountains; it contains 18,000 Mahometans, and 6000 christians; Ararat, on which the ark of Noah rested, is lofty and steep, and always covered with snow. In the province are 70,000 christians. Not only in this province but through the Turkish and Persian empires, are many christians of the Armenian

* Tavernier, Thevenot.

† Jackson.

‡ Ives.

church. They differ from the Greek and Latin churches. They pass seven months of the year in abstinence from flesh and fish; at these periods they eat nothing till evening; they administer the sacrament to infants; they marry their children in their infancy, to prevent their being carried to the harems of the great men. Their dead are buried with great solemnity; when, although they believe not in purgatory, prayers are offered for the repose of the departed soul.

SYRIA.

Syria is bounded north by Mesopotamia and Asia Minor, and west by the Mediterranean sea.

Face of the country.—The coast is bordered with high mountains, covered with shrubs and trees; many rivulets run from these mountains, but the Orontes is the only river of note in Syria. It rises near Damascus, and falls into the sea near Antioch.

Climate.—The climate is delightful. From May to September people sup and sleep in their court yards, or on the tops of their houses. Their winter lasts about 40 days, and rarely do they see any ice.* The peasants depend on the acorns, which they gather on mount Lebanon, for a considerable part of their food. If they raise wheat or barley, it is plundered by the Arabs †

Population.—The inhabitants of Syria are estimated at 2,305,000.†

Religion.—Besides Mahometans and Jews in considerable numbers, here are numerous christians of different denominations. In the sea ports are protestants; but the greater part of the people are Maronites, who profess subjection to the pontiff of Rome.

Cities.—Palmyra was once a city of magnificence. The ruins strike beholders with astonishment. It is supposed to be the same as Tadmor, built by Solomon, 176 miles from Damascus. Aleppo is the metropolis, called by the Turks Haleb; it is 60 miles from the sea, lat. $35^{\circ} 45'$ north. The population is 280,000. The houses are of stone, and have no windows near the street; the mosques are numerous, and some of them magnificent.

Scanderoon or Alexandretta stands at the extremity of the Mediterranean, lat. $36^{\circ} 35'$ north. This place is unhealthy, from the stagnant waters which surround it.

* Russell.

† Volney.

The tombs are more numerous than the houses. The inhabitants are 800; the houses are of stone, and the people often sleep on the roof. Jacob's fountain here discharges six tons of water in a minute. The tradition is that the Patriarch for a time kept his flocks in this vicinity.* Twenty two miles south are the ruins of Antioch.

The following cities are in that part of Syria called *Phœnicia*. This country is bounded north by Syria proper, just described, south by Palestine, west by the Mediterranean. To the people of this territory are attributed the invention of letters, the art of navigation, of making glass, and many useful discoveries. They sent forth colonies to Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Tripoli, in lat. $34^{\circ} 20'$ north, is surrounded by walls, has narrow streets and low houses. The inhabitants are 60,000, Turks, Jews, and christians. A small river runs through the town and waters the gardens; the country round is pleasant but unhealthy. Balbec now has 5000 inhabitants, some of whom are christians. Numerous ruins show what must have been its ancient splendour.

Damascus, called by the Turks El-Sham, is now a handsome city; it stands on a vast plain, lat. $33^{\circ} 17'$ north. The houses are large and convenient. The furniture of many is worth from 5000 to 25,000*l.* sterling. The fruit trees are so numerous in the vicinity, that those which die, supply the city with fuel.

This is the native country of the Lombardy poplar, which abounds all over the plains of Damascus. Grapes and other fruit of richer flavour, are plenty in this neighbourhood. The river Barade, above the town divides into several streams, which are conducted to the luxuriant gardens, which are three leagues in extent, around the city. At no great distance rises a lofty ridge of Anti-Libanus. Damascus is a place of great trade, rich in the manufacture of sword blades and knives, silk, cotton, wine, soap and rose water. The population is 200,000; the greater part are Arabs and Turks; 15,000 are christians. It is the rendezvous of pilgrims from the north of Asia; from 30 to 50,000 pass here every year.

Sidon, by the Turks called Said, stands on the coast south of Tripoli, lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$ north. It is populous, but fallen from its ancient grandeur.

Beirut, once the most commercial city of the world, where merchants were princes, is now only a heap of

ruins. The inhabitants are only a few fishermen, who live in vaults and caves. Its destruction was foretold in prophecy, that it should be the place where the fishers should spread their nets. This is literally fulfilled.*

The place of the city is now a rocky desert, destitute of shrubs and grass.†

NATOLIA or ASIA MINOR is the western part of Turkey in Asia, bounded north by the black sea, and south by the Mediterranean. The climate is healthy, and the soil fruitful. Here once commerce and the arts flourished, and splendid cities adorned the country. Among these Ephesus rose conspicuous; the temple of Diana‡ employed all Asia 400 years in building it; a few broken pillars remain. Forty or fifty families of Turks inhabit these ruins of ancient splendour. Not a christian remains of the Ephesian church. Jesus Christ threatened "to remove their candlestick out of its place," to deprive them of gospel ordinances. Not a word of prophecy fails of its accomplishment. The whole country wears the appearance of decay; the cultivation of the lands is neglected. Wandering hordes of Kurds and Turcomans, and sturdy beggars, traverse the country. A few officers of the government, who allow no robberies, but their own, are the only security of travellers. The depopulation of this once flourishing country, is gradual, constant, and infallible. A bad government is the only cause.

Smyrna is still the most rich and commercial city of the Levant. It contains 160,000 inhabitants; of whom 40,000 are Turks.§ There are three christian churches, and three convents of various nations. Christianity flourishes here more than in any city of the country. God fulfils his promises to the latest generations. He said to them, Fear none of these things, I will give thee a crown of life."||

Pergamo, 46 miles from Smyrna, has more ruins than houses; the inhabitants are 3000 Turks. About 12 christian families toil here in slavery; nor is this strange, since God, for their gross sins, had said he would visit them against them."

Akissat, once called Thyatira, with 8 more‡ 5000 Turks, has not a single church, nor a single son, excepting a few slaves,¶ who calls himself a t-

* Bruce.

† Browne's Travels.

‡ Acts

§ Pinkerton.

¶ Rev. 2.

¶ Selby.

ian ; so fatally is the word of God fulfilled, " I will kill her children."

Sardis, once the capital of the Lydian kings, contains only a few huts ; Jesus Christ told them by St. John, that for their sins, " he should come as a thief, and they should not know what hour he would come !"* He destroyed them suddenly by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius.

Philadelphia contains 11,000 inhabitants, of whom 2000 are christians. " Because thou hast kept the word of my patience," saith God to them, " I also will keep thee."

Latachia, anciently Laodicea, having been revived near the close of the 17th century from a reduced state, is now a considerable city, though from its extensive ruins, it appears not to have reached one third of its ancient extent and grandeur.

Angoro is a city remarkable for its remains of antiquity, inscriptions, pillars, and ruins of temples ; and yet has a population of 100,000, of whom 10,000 are christians. The Greeks have two churches, the Armenians 7. Of all the cities of this country, this has the greatest refinement of manners. From their goats they manufacture nearly half a million yards of stuff in a year. Some of the shawls from their goats are equal to those of Cashmere. This country produces wine and rice ; but is more remarkable for their goats, whose hair is as fine as silk, and white as snow, 9 inches long. All the inhabitants are employed in manufacturing this into camblets and other stuffs.† At Cogni, anciently Iconium, a place of considerable trade, is the seat of those enthusiastic Services whose worship consists chiefly in a whirling dance, till they fall down exhausted.

PALESTINE.

Miles.

Length 200 } between { Lat. 31° & 33° 40' north.
Breadth 80 }

Boundaries.—PALESTINE is bounded north by Libanus or Lebanon, east by the mountain of Seir, south by Arabia Petrea, and west by the Mediterranean.

Climate.—The climate is the best in the world ; the summit of Lebanon is covered with snow all winter.

* Rev. 3.

† New Gaz.

Y.

They have rains in the fall and spring, but very little in summer. If there be a little snow in the country round Jerusalem in the beginning of February, and the brooks soon after overflow, these happy events are attended with public rejoicings; a fruitful year is expected.

Soil and produce.—This glory of all lands, as foretold in prophecy, has, in a great degree, long been desolate and waste. The words of their legislator are literally fulfilled; “thou shalt plant a vineyard, and shalt not gather the grapes; thou shalt be oppressed and crushed.” Instead of being convinced by this, infidels have made it an argument to confirm their infidelity. Deists have doubted whether this country was ever so fruitful, as He, who made it declares it was, “a land of wheat and barley, of vines and figs, of milk and honey.” Yet, all this, learned and judicious travellers confirm.*

When the Jews shall return to this delightful land of springs and brooks, of hills, plains, and luxuriant vales; when a just and energetic government, and the mild spirit of christianity shall be restored, probably more than eight million souls will again enjoy this happy clime, rebuild her cities and palaces, throng her temples, and swell her *songs of praise*.

Government.—This country is a feeble province of the Turkish empire. Dr. Adam says, that “the inhabitants have no property, real or personal. When a father dies, the estate goes to the Sultan. He arrogates a right to all the lands.” A traveller asserts he had “often seen the husbandman sowing, accompanied by an armed friend to prevent his being robbed of his seed.” The arm of government is strong enough “to oppress and crush” the wretched subject, but has not power to protect him from rapine and violence. Therefore large tracts of the country are entirely uncultivated.” One instance of oppression may give an idea of the rest. In the sea of Galilee, where formerly many people obtained support, where many ships were constantly loaded with a variety of excellent fish, *now* not a single boat leaves the shore, nor a solitary hook is cast into the water, so heavily is fishery taxed by the Turkish government. Is any one surprized, that we look in vain for the ancient population and splendour of this country?†

* Maundrel, Shaw, Wood, Lucas, De Tott, Lusignan, T. not, Le Bruyn, Chandler, Russell, De Herbelot..

† Gaz. of the Bible.

Mountains.—This is a country of hills and mountains. On its north border are seen the snowy tops of Lebanon. This celebrated mountain rises on the confines of Palestine and Syria. It is 300 miles in circuit. It is not one continued ascent, but consists of four tiers of mountains, piled on each other. The first yields plenty of grain and fruit; the second, though not so *high* as to forbid fertility, is yet barren, covered with rocks and flints, and produces nothing but thorns. The third is so pleasant and fertile as to be called a terrestrial paradise; the trees are constantly green; the orchards are loaded with fruit. The highest range of summits is almost perpetually covered with snow. From the summit, in good weather, the prospect is vast and sublime, Jerusalem, Antioch, and other cities of ancient renown, are within the horizon; in stormy seasons the traveller sees the clouds gather, and hears the thunders burst under his feet.* The cedars of Lebanon have been celebrated from the days of Solomon; 16 aged ones remain. One is 36 feet in circumference. Gilboa, 6 miles from Beth-Aran, is celebrated for the death of Saul and Jonathan. Tabor is a solitary mountain, rising from the plain or valley of Jezreel, three miles and three quarters in height.† On the top is a plain, nearly 3 miles in circuit, from which southerly is a delightful prospect.‡ Zion is a mountain on which Jerusalem stands; it rises in several summits; one is Moriah, on which the temple was built; another, Zion proper, on which David erected his palace. West of the city stood Calvary, which is now included in the city.§ Pisgah is on the E. of the Jordan. This and Nebo, Abarim and Peor, are summits of the same chain. On the western shore of the Dead sea is a mountain of salt, of the hardness and consistence of stone. Hermon, east of the Jordan, is a lofty mountain; its top is always covered with snow. Sirion and Sion are peaks of this mountain. Carmel, near the Mediterranean, is south of A e; the Kishon falls into the sea on its north side. A ending the mount on the side next to the sea, is a g len which leads to two grottoes or caverns, cut out o ie rock. These are held in high veneration by the N iometans, from being supposed the residence of E ah.

aters.—The Jordan is the most considerable river.

Volney. † Josephus. ‡ Maundrel. § Encyclopedia.

The Euphrates was the eastern boundary of Canaan. This river has its source in mount Ararat, and in a south-easterly direction, after a course of 1400 miles, it falls into the Persian gulf, 50 miles below Bassora. It annually overflows its banks, as the snows melt on the mountains of Armenia. The tide ascends about 100 miles. The Dead sea or lake Asphaltites is 73 miles long, and 19 broad. It is supposed to cover the ground where stood Sodom and several other cities; it receives the Jordan, Arnon, Kidron, and other streams. The waters of the lake are clear, but bitter and salt. The earth in the neighbourhood is as inflammable as coal. A sulphureous bitumen, mixed with salt, floats on its waters.* Anciently it was called the sea of Sodom, and the Arabs now call it the sea of Lot. The sea of Galilee is 18 miles long and 6 wide, and abounds with fish. On the shores of this sea once stood the cities of Capernium, Bethsaida, and Chorazin, of which nothing but ruins now remains.†

Principal places.—*Acre*, in scripture called *Accho*, lies in lat. 32° 40' north, on a large bay of the Mediterranean, which extends from the town to mount Carmel. The population is 15 or 20,000. The commerce is considerable. This place stopped the victorious progress of Bonaparte in Palestine.

Jerusalem is encompassed with hills; the best view of it is from mount Olivet, where it presents an inclined plane, descending from west to east. A lofty wall, fortified with towers, and a Gothic castle encloses the whole city. To the west and in the centre of the city, the houses are numerous and closely built; they are low, without chimneys or windows; flat terraces and sometimes domes, form the roofs. Tho' fallen from its ancient opulence, Jerusalem is not that miserable, ruinous place, which some have described. It is a stately metropolis, yet making an appearance of grandeur; yet presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, of towers, of palaces, churches, and monasteries, all which glittering in the sun's rays with undescribable splendour.‡ The city is about 3 miles in circumference, and contains 18 or 20,000 inhabitants.‡

Jaffa, anciently *Joppa*, is a principal port of the country. The streets are paved, and what is singular in this

* Mariti. † Luke x. 13. ‡ Brown. § Chateaubriand and others travels.

try, it has a good wharf; the population is 6 or 7000. The town is walled, and has two gates. The houses are of stone; here are three convents belonging to the Roman catholics, Armenians, and Greeks: here are also a few Jews.

Bethlehem, famous as the birth place of our Saviour, is 6 miles south of Jerusalem. Here is a church, and three convents; the place is shown where Christ was born.

Rama is pleasantly situated in a good soil, 6 leagues northeast from Jerusalem. Here are two churches.

Hebron is seven leagues south of Bethlehem. Here are several manufactures, and the only glass house in Syria; it is the most powerful village in the vicinity, and is able to arm 8 or 900 men.*

Nazareth is only a small village. Here they pretend to show the house of Joseph, where Christ lived about 30 years, and the place where he preached the sermon, which so exasperated the Jews. Gaza, at the S. W. corner of Canaan, 2 miles from the Mediterranean, contains about two thousand inhabitants. It has a cotton manufactory, which employs 500 looms. The Greeks and Armenians have each a church; and the Mahometans have without the city several mosques, which were once christian churches. It is 20 miles from the border of Egypt, and 50 S. W. of Jerusalem.†

Population and character.—In former days this country supported 8 or 9,000,000 inhabitants. They are now estimated at 400,000.‡ Such an evil it is to lose a good government and the religion of the bible. The prevailing religion is the Mahometan. There are also some christians, and 20,000 families of Jews, who have in different parts, 50 synagogues.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN ASIA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 5350 }
breadth 1960 } between { 37° E. and 170° W. long.

THE eastern boundary is the sea of Kamschatka, northern is the Artic ocean. Numerous hordes of barbarians wander over these immense regions. Of these the Tartars, properly so called, the Monguls, the Mandshurs or Tunguses, are the chief. The northern

* Volney.

† Thevenot.

‡ Dr. Adam.

portion of Asia is Siberia, the population of which is about 3,500,000.* In Siberia, the country to which criminals and persons under the displeasure of the government are banished, mercury freezes in November, water freezes 60 feet below the surface of the ground; ice is used for glass in their windows, glass would be covered with ice several inches thick, and become useless; the timber of their houses splits, with a loud noise; the rivers thunder and burst with broad chasms; nature groans under the rigorous winter.†

Tobolsk is the capital of Siberia and contains 15,000 souls. On the Ob stands Tomsk with a population of 8000. Astrakan, near the mouth of the Wolga, has 70,000 inhabitants and 29 churches.

Siberia is sprinkled with ancient sepulchres, in which are often found instruments of gold and copper. The bones of the mammoth are often dug up, and in some places they are thrown ashore from the Frozen ocean. In the region of Archangel is a quarry of these huge bones; the pit after descending more than a hundred feet, proceeds, horizontally a considerable distance. These bones are exported to China, and are more valuable than ivory. In 1806 the skeleton of a mammoth, with part of the carcase, covered with the skin, was found in the ice of the Frozen ocean. It was nine feet high and fourteen long, covered with thick hair, and a long mane on the neck. The horns were 9 feet long, and weighed 400 pounds.‡

In some parts of Kamschatka their houses or hovels are partly under ground. The men are chiefly employed in fishing; they ride in sledges drawn by a team of dogs.

The Kamschadales are mild and hospitable; they are below the common stature with little hollow eyes, black hair, flat noses, high cheek bones, and tawny complexions.

The Koriacks, who live near the borders of Kamschatka, are greedy of spirituous liquors; the men are beardless, and the women carry their children in a basket. They resemble the savages of America. In the western regions of Mount Caucasus a colony of Christians was discovered in 1785. Sequestered from civilized nations and surrounded by pagan savages, they are ignorant of their own history and origin. They exhibit simplicity

* Tooke. † Ledyard. ‡ Select Reviews, vol. 3.

manners and most exemplary piety.* They are supposed to be a colony of Bohemians, who fled from the persecutions of their own country in the fifteenth century.

The Calmuc Tartars erect small windmills by their doors. On the wings they inscribe various forms of prayers, and denominate the mill a *praying machine*. Being turned by the wind, it saves the trouble of repeating them. For they believe the efficacy of prayer is its motion, and that it is indifferent whether this be produced by their lips or a windmill.†

The Ob is the largest river of Asiatic Russia, and after a course of 1900 miles is lost in the Frozen ocean. The Jenesa falls into the same ocean after a course of 1750 miles, also the Lena after a progress of 1570 miles.

CHINA.

IN the 17th century the Chinese empire was extended west over the Monguls and Tartars, and China may now be considered as reaching from the Chinese and Japanic seas, to the rivers Saraso and Sihon, a distance of 81 degrees, which, in these latitudes, may be 4900 miles. From N. to S. extending from the Uralian mountains to lat. 21° , being 29° , it is nearly 2030 miles. It may be described in three portions, China proper, the territory of the Monguls and Mandshurs, and Thibet.

Situation and extent.

	Miles.	
Length 1330	} between {	$20^{\circ} 15' \text{ \& } 41^{\circ} 20' \text{ N. lat.}$
Breadth 1030		$162^{\circ} 25' \text{ \& } 173^{\circ} 25' \text{ W. long.}$

from Philadelphia.‡

Boundaries.—China is bounded north by a celebrated wall and inaccessible mountains, east by the Yellow sea, south by the Chinese sea and Tonquin, west by Thibet.

Mines.—Some mountains of China produce iron, quick-silver, copper, silver, and gold. But the gold and silver mines have been generally closed by order of government, lest they should induce the people to neglect agriculture. It has been said by one of their emperors, "Useless labours produce sterility; a mine of precious stones furnishes no corn." Crystal, coal, porphyry, and fine marble are found here.

* W. Tooke.

† Porter.

‡ Payne.

Produce.—Oranges were first brought to Europe from China; it produces lemons, citrons, and figs. The Chinese exceed all the world in agriculture, and the cultivation of their kitchen gardens. They even cultivate the bottom of their waters, the beds of their brooks, ponds, and lakes. These produce a fruit, wholesome and pleasant. The tallow tree is peculiar to China; the fruit has all the properties of tallow. The wax tree produces wax, nearly equal to that made by bees. They have the camphire tree, which is vastly large, and sometimes 150 feet high. The gum is obtained by boiling the branches.* The iron wood is so heavy that it furnishes anchors for their ships of war. They raise cotton, tobacco, hemp, rice, and drugs. No country produces such abundance to supply the wants of man. But one vegetable, with which they furnish the civilized world, must not be forgotten. Europe and America receive a daily beverage from China. The tea plant is an evergreen, which grows 5 or 6 feet high, and sometimes 10 or 12.† There are 3 kinds of green, and 5 of bohea tea. The green are imperial, hyson, and singlo; the boheas are souchong, camho, congou, pekol, and common bohea. In February or March the imperial is gathered, when the leaves are only 3 or 4 days old; a second crop is cut in the end of March; a third crop in May or June yields the coarsest kind of bohea. American vessels have brought away from 8 to 10,000 tons of tea in a year. Part of this is exported again to Europe.

Manufactures.—In this vast empire are numerous manufactures, among which are silk, cotton, hemp, wool, and leather. In the manufacture of paper they are not equalled by any people in the world. But of all their manufactures none have been so much admired as the fine pottery, called porcelain, or china.

Commerce.—The commerce of China is open to all the world; fifty American vessels have entered their ports in one year; but the greater part of their traffic is internal, among the provinces; this is immense. It is vastly increased by their canals, and the excellence of their roads. Most of their canals are lined with hewn stone, sufficiently deep to carry large vessels; some of them are 1000 miles in length. The imperial canal employed 30,000 men for 43 years in its construction. It is 50

* Winterbotham.

† Le Compte.

wide, 825 miles long, extending from Peking to Canton. Every province is enriched by its own canals, branching in various directions, and connecting the several districts. The roads are generally wide; some of them in the northern and all in the southern provinces are paved. In many places valleys have been filled, and rocks and mountains cut through to render the roads level. They are generally bordered with high trees; on the great roads are covered seats, where travellers may shelter themselves in bad weather; temples are frequent, into which travellers enter for devotion.*

Criminal laws.—The administration of justice is wholly an affair of government, without cost to the parties; advocates or attorneys are not known.† The procedure against those accused of crimes is wise and humane. Every person accused must be examined before 5 or 6 tribunals, whose inquiries extend also to the character of the accuser and the witnesses. It is almost impossible that an innocent person should suffer. The exposure of the accuser and witnesses, the slowness of the process, and the numerous revisions are almost certain securities to the innocent. A fair copy of the whole process is presented to the emperor; he consults the doctors of law, and no sentence of death can be executed, till he has given his approbation. He never signs an order for the execution of a criminal, till he has prepared himself by fasting. He can grant pardon only to the son of a widow; to the heir of an ancient family; to the son or grandson of a mandarine, who has distinguished himself in his office, and to the descendants of great men, who have rendered themselves illustrious.

Rivers.—The Kiam is the principal river; after a course of 2200 miles it falls into the Eastern ocean. The Yellow river discharges its waters not far from the mouth of the Kiam, after a course of 2150 miles.‡ Other rivers and also canals are numerous in China.

Customs and population.—Nothing can exceed the reverence which children show their parents. They speak to and always stand in their presence. The authority of the father over a child continues through life, and after his death, he is worshipped as a god. If a father accuse his son, no proof is necessary. They do not think it possible for a father falsely to accuse his child. If a

Linkerton, Aikin, Guthrie, Staunton. †Select Reviews. ‡Barrow.

son strike or insult his father, the whole country is alarmed, and the emperor himself sits as judge. All the great officers, near the place, are turned from their posts for not giving better instructions; all the neighbours are reprimanded for not arresting the wickedness of the criminal, before it became so enormous: the criminal is cut into a thousand pieces; his bones are burned; his house, and even the houses, which stood near, are levelled with the ground, and monuments are set up as memorials of the horrid deed.

It is remarkable that the Chinese, like the aborigines of New-England; have several names in succession, according to their age and rank.* Adultery and fornication are punished with death. To take water fowls, they wade in to their necks, their heads in a pot pierced with holes, and covered with feathers, and seize them with their hands. A custom very similar is practised by the Indians of Caraccas. The deceased are dressed in their best clothes, when laid in their coffins. They never bury in their large towns; yet they often preserve their deceased parents three or four years in their houses, during which time they use no seat but a stool, no bed but a mat of reeds, no meat or strong drink, and frequent no feasts or public assemblies. When death assaults the throne, the mourning is general, and all business is suspended through the empire for fifty days. White is the colour used in mourning; because it more visibly shows their neglect of their dress, and deep sorrow. Every spring there is a splendid festival in honour of agriculture. In Pekin the emperor and all his court, and in the other cities the mandarines with their attendants, proceed into the field appointed, where they make an offering and a prayer to God; they then plough a number of furrows, and sow different kinds of grain. To encourage husbandry, every year the farmer most distinguished for his skill, is made a mandarine; living, he enjoys the honours of his elevation; and after his death, his title is inscribed in the hall of his ancestors. The lands are in the highest state of cultivation; yet some have supposed that as many people live on the waters of their canals and rivers, as upon the land. The population of the empire is reckoned 333,000,000.†

Curiosities.—The wall which separates China from

* Payne.

† Staunton.

Tartary, is the greatest work ever accomplished by man. It is 1500 miles long, 30 feet high, 24 feet wide, passing on arches over rivers and across valleys, and ascending the highest mountains. Over the river Saffrany is a bridge with an arch of 600 feet in length, 500 feet high. In the province of Xensi is a bridge 4 miles long. Near King-tung, a bridge connects two mountains; it rests on 20 iron chains. Numerous pagodas or temples are scattered over the country, commonly on the summits of their barren mountains. On one lake is an extensive fishery by birds, which, at a signal plunge and bring up a fish of an enormous size.

Sciences.—The numerous libraries, enriched with vast collections of books; the great respect shown to men of literature, and the multitude of observatories and colleges, established in the country, argue a high state of literature; but a nearer examination proves that the sciences are far from being brought to perfection. Inoculation had been long practised in China, before it was known in Europe. The language of China has no alphabet, and all the words, which are only 330, are monosyllables. By varying the pronunciation of these, a Chinese will express all he wishes.* These numerous tones render the language spoken a kind of music.

Cities.—Pekin is the capital of China; it is defended by a wall 12 leagues in circumference, 30 feet high, and 10 broad on the top. The population is computed at 3,000,000. Canton is surrounded by a wall 30 feet high 20 miles in circuit, it is the only port which we or Europeans are allowed to enter. Canton stands on the Ta, 50 miles from its mouth. It is a place of immense traffic; 5000 vessels are sometimes waiting to receive its rich commodities. The country around presents a delightful prospect of mountains, hills, lakes, valleys, canals, seats of mandarines, temples, villages and towns. The city is entered by seven iron gates; no European or American is admitted, but the consuls of England, America, and other commercial nations, reside in the suburbs. The streets are constantly crowded with people; the temples are the most magnificent buildings, adorned with images, before which the worshippers fall, wringing their hands, and beating their foreheads against the floor. Excepting in shops and places of business, their windows

never look toward the street, nor their neighbours' houses. In summer their windows are of cane, in the winter of oyster shells. In the market, dogs, cats, rats, frogs, and snakes, are sold for food. To prevent disorder, every street has a gate at each end, which is shut at night. For 4 or 5 miles opposite to the city, the river is covered with a town of boats and vessels; the inhabitants seldom or never set foot on shore. The population is estimated at 1,500,000. Lat. $23^{\circ} 30' N.$ Long. $113^{\circ} E.$

Wampoa is a populous place where ships come to anchor, 18 miles below Canton. Macao is in lat. 22° north. This place has been given to the Portuguese, who have a governor here; the Chinese have a mandarine. Here gentlemen from Europe and the United States have houses, as they are not allowed to remain in Canton any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Religion.—The people of China appear to be the aboriginal possessors of the country, which, according to some learned writers, was settled by a grandson of Noah, or, according to others, by Noah himself. From the most careful researches, it appears, that the first religion of China had an exact resemblance to that divine system, revealed to Israel. The learned have ascertained that the religion of China and Egypt, for several centuries after the flood, was that of Noah and the patriarchs, without fable or fancy. It was pure, unadulterated truth. But about 600 years before Christ, a species of Epicurism was introduced by the philosopher Laotse. In the year 65 a new flood of errors was introduced in the worship of Foe from India. The transmigration of souls was the principal doctrine of this system, and that of Boodh. A multitude of images soon followed; the creatures, which they represented being supposed the residence of Foe. The doctrines of Laotse have been adopted by the emperors and the elevated ranks of society. This religion has no ceremonies, no temples, no public worship, no name for God. The common people are believers in Foe. They have idols, temples, priests, monks, and festivals. Foe or Fo is also called Budha, Vishnu, and other names. After his death his disciples said he was alive, that he possessed divine perfections, and had been often incarnate. This religion has not only penetrated China, but Japan, Siam, India, Tartary, and the highest extremities of Asia, countries which contain

more than half the human race. The emperor of China is the protector of this extensive spiritual dominion. This religion resembles the Roman catholic in its monks, music, solemn processions, and various other particulars.

TARTARY.

TARTARY, taken in its most extensive sense, contains all that vast country of Asia, which lies between the Frozen sea, on the north, and Persia, Hindoostan, and China, south; and includes a great variety of nations, to which is applied the general name of *Tartars*, with a particular one, often applied from their local situation. Mr. Strahlenburg divides them into 6 classes; the first containing several different nations, all in the dominions of Russia. The second including the Budziacks, which dwell on the coast of the Black sea, the Crim Tartars, who inhabit the province of Taurida; the Kuban Tartars, on the borders of the Kuban river; and the Tartars of Daghestan. The third including the Somoides, on the coast of the Frozen sea from Archangel to the Lena. The fourth including the Kalmucks and Monguls, who were formerly, but one people. The fifth class including the Mantcheux and the Tonguses. The sixth contains the savage nations on the northeast coast of Asia, as the Tschutki, &c. with the inhabitants of Kamschatka, and the Kurile islands. All the Tartars pretend to be descended from Turk, a son of Japheth. The Kalmucks and Monguls live peaceably on the produce of their lands. Those of Asiatic Russia are also an inoffensive people, living chiefly by hunting and fishing. Tartary may be divided into Chinese or Eastern Tartary, and Independent, or Western Tartary.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

THE length of this country is 1500; and the breadth 870 miles. The population is supposed to be 10,000.

Climate.—It lies in the same parallel of latitude with Sin; but mountains and forests render the country colder.

Rivers.—The Gihon and Sihon are large rivers, which fall into the lake of Aral. This is a body of salt water

100 miles east of the Caspian ; it is 200 miles long, and 70 broad.

Character and religion.—The Tartars, like most nations in the shepherd state of society, are remarkable for their hospitality. When a stranger arrives in a village, every family pays him kind attentions. Like the Indians of America they refuse to cultivate the earth ; like them they set fire to their lands every spring to produce more grass for the cattle and game, which are their support. When angry they wish their enemy may always live in one place, and work like a Russian. The religion of Mahomet, with many disciples of the grand Lama, is known here, while the greater part are Schamanians, who believe in the self existence of matter, a spiritual world, and the general restitution. This system is intimately connected with that of the grand Lama, and that of the Bramins or Boodh. It is the prevalent religion of the Tartars, also of Asiatic Russia, and many other eastern nations.* They believe that God commits the government of the world to subordinate deities. The Tungues generally dress their dead in their best clothes, put them in a box or coffin, and suspend them between two trees.

Curiosities.—In the plains of this country, 8 or 10 days journey from Tomsky, in Siberia, are found many tombs and burying places of heroes, who fell in battle. These tombs are easily distinguished by the mounds of earth and stone raised over them. They are said to resemble in their structure those “ mounds ” in our own country, which are scattered all the way, from the great lakes to Mexico ; and hence it has been inferred, that the first inhabitants of North America were emigrants from Asia ; that the same race of people reared these mounds in both continents.† But the soldiers of Asia seem to have been richer in the precious metals, than their brethren in America. Many persons go from Tomsky and other parts every summer to these graves, in which they dig, and among the ashes of the dead, find considerable quantities of gold, silver, brass, and some precious stones ; also hilts of swords and armour. They find likewise ornaments of saddles, and bridles, and other trappings of horses and elephants. Armed men on horseback, cast in brass, with figures of deer, cast in

* Pinkerton.

† Rev. Mr. Harris.

gold, have been dug from these mounds. In a vault, which was arched, they once found the remains of a man, with his bow, lance, and other arms, lying on a table of silver. On touching the body it fell to dust. This custom of burying the arms of the dead with them, still prevails with the Kalmucks and other Tartars, and seems to be of high antiquity.

In another particular this country resembles our own. Large quantities of those bones, supposed to belong to the mammoth, are dug up here. Some of them weigh 100 pounds. In all the vast region of Independent or Western Tartary, scarcely a town or house is seen. Most of the inhabitants live in tents, and remove with their flocks and herds from place to place. They generally encamp near some stream for the convenience of water. In all the extensive dominions of Mongalia, not a single house is to be seen. The prince and high priest live in tents, and remove with their cattle, as often as their want of pasturage requires.

CHINESE OR EASTERN TARTARY.

THIS country, according to the limits usually assigned it by historians and geographers, is bounded W. by Western Tartary, or that region of Tartary possessed by the Moguls; on the N. by Siberia; on the E. by the Eastern ocean or Tartarian sea; on the S. by the same sea, the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow sea, which separates it from China.

This country extends from long. 72° to 145° E. and is about 3565 miles long and 1242 broad. At present this extensive region is divided into three governments, all of which are subject to China.

The exact population is not known; it has been estimated at 6,000,000.* Their religion is shamanism. This country is mountainous and cold.

Millet and oats are raised in plenty; also a kind of grain unknown, in America and Europe. It is called *maysemmi*, being between wheat and rice. But the richest product of this country is the *ginseng*, called by the Tartars the queen of plants; the root only is used. It is administered in various diseases; also for weakness, induced by labours of body or mind. It is the chief

* Pinkerton.

wealth of Eastern Tartary. The Yu-pi Tartars live wholly on fish, and in winter feed their cattle with them. Their clothes also are made from the skins of fish nicely dressed. They are died several colours, and appear as delicate as silk.

Trade.—The principal trade of the Mandshur country is in ginseng and pearls, found in the branches of the Amur. Silver, gold, iron, furs, fossil salt, and horses three feet high, are articles of commerce.

Face of the country.—This region has all the bold features of nature, extensive lakes, noble rivers, vast deserts and lofty ridges of mountains. The most elevated tract on the globe is in this country. It is an immense plain, supported like a table by surrounding mountains. This prodigious plain is intersected by chains of mountains, and the vast desert of Cobi, destitute of water and vegetation. It lies in lat. 40° and is 1587 miles in extent.

Inhabitants.—These are of different classes, the Moguls and Mandshurs. The former are divided into Kalnucks, Eluths, and Kalkas, who are a wandering people, depending for support on their flocks and herds. They live in tents of felt, and travel in covered waggons. Music, dancing, and gaming are their chief sports. They are idolaters, and believe in good and evil spirits. Yet they suppose there is one supreme God, who governs the world by inferior spirits. Those who live on the bay of *Castries*, in lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. long. 140° E. are the most ugly of the human race. They are generally less than 4 feet 10 inches high, extremely lean and feeble.

The Mandshurs are more civilized; more of them have fixed habitations, and are said to worship one supreme God without idols or temples.

The most interesting region of Chinese Tartary is *Little Bucharía*. The people are civilized, carry on commerce in precious stones, gold, silk, musk, and rhubarb. They are Mahometans.

ISLAND OF TCHOKA.

This is a large island on the coast of Tartary, opposite to the mouth of the river Amur. The inhabitants ingenious and friendly savages, little more than five feet high, with large heads, broad faces, animated and agreeable countenances. Like the Chinese, they salute kneeling or prostration. They live entirely on fish.

game, and what grows spontaneously. On the south part of the island the beards of the men reach to their breasts.* The island extends from lat. 46° to 54° N.

THIBET.

THIS extensive country is a part of Tartary, but imperfectly known. According to our latest maps, it extends from about 75° to 101° of east longitude, and from 27° to 35° of north latitude, being 1300 miles in length.

Climate and Soil.—Thibet proper exhibits rocky hills, destitute of vegetation, and extensive barren plains; the cold drives the people into the valleys for shelter. The country in general is not fruitful. Bootan is more temperate, yet the high mountains here produce greater cold in lat. 26° , than is known among the Alps in lat. 46° . In this country of mountains, a glandular swelling in the throat called *goitre* prevails, as it does near the Alps. The swelling produces no pain, and is seldom fatal.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Burrampooter, the Hoang-ho, and the Kian-ku.

Population and character.—It is supposed the inhabitants are more than 500,000. They are amiable and pleasant in their manners. The polygamy of this country is singular; the women have a plurality of husbands; the wife of the eldest being equally the wife of all the brothers. Civilization has made some progress, but the sciences are in their infancy in Thibet. They observe an annual feast in honour of their deceased friends, in Thibet and Bengal. As the evening becomes dark, a general illumination takes place in the temples, villages, and towns. Darkness and silence, interrupted only by the slowly repeated tones of music from trumpets, cymbals, tolling bells, and other instruments, with solemn prayers, which are heard in the pauses of the music, affect the heart with religious awe, and serious reflection. On this occasion charity is distributed to the poor. Their superstition is extreme; the business of life is regulated by lucky and unlucky days. Hence the professors of astrology have an uncontrolled influence. They never bury their dead; sometimes they are carried to the hills,

* Peyrouse.

disjointed, and left as food for birds and beasts ; sometimes they are cast into a kind of yard, made for the purpose. Inferior lamas are burned ; the supreme lama is enshrined.

Government and Religion.—The government is that of the lama, which is spiritual. He appoints a secular agent. The sovereign lama is believed to be immaculate, immortal, omnipresent, and omnipotent ; the mediator between mortals and the one supreme God. They have many idols in their temples, and the water of the Ganges is considered as holy, being carried a vast distance for religious purposes. The people assemble in large congregations for public worship, in which they employ vocal and instrumental music. Their instruments are powerful ; trumpets, more than six feet long, drums, cymbals, hautboys, flutes, made of a human tibia, conch shells, and several other instruments, compose their religious band. With these, several hundred human voices join in recitative and chorus, and produce an effect extremely grand.

Waters.—The Fountains of the Ganges are in this country. The Burrampooter, here called the Sanpoo, traverses the country for 1000 miles. In the elevated regions of this country, some of the principal rivers of the continent have their rise, as the Irrawaddy of Pegu, the Thaluages of the Birman empire, the Maykaung of Cambodia, the Kian-ku and Koan-ho of China ; all these are great rivers. In this country of mountains are many lakes.

Cities.—Lassa is the capital, a small city of stone. The poverty of the people is indicated by their mean houses. Some of the palaces and the temples of the god Boodh are spacious and magnificent.

Little Thibet is scarcely known to European or American geographers. It lies north of Cashmere.

Napaul is independent of Thibet ; so are a number of petty kingdoms west. Napaul has a fine soil ; climate ; the plains are covered with villages ; towns.

Sirinagur, a district at the west, is governed by its own sovereign of the Hindoo faith ; the country is poor & mountainous ; but yields gold and other metal.

HINDOOSTAN, OR INDIA, *west of the Ganges.*

Situation and extent.—THIS country lies between long. 66° and $92^{\circ} 30'$ east, and lat. 8° and 35° north, being 1890 miles long, 1600 broad. It is bounded south-west by the Arabian sea, southeast by the bay of Bengal, on the other parts by Persia, Tartary, Thibet, and India, east of the Ganges.

British possessions.—The British hold a country here containing 281,412 square miles, with a population of 60 or 70,000,000.* Three governments, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, are established.

Bengal.—This is a fertile and well watered country, including Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, it measures 161,978 square miles.

Madras.—The shore for a thousand miles is nearly uniform. There is not a haven for large vessels, between the mouth of the Ganges and Ceylon. This renders the island of incalculable importance to British commerce. Madras has 200,000 inhabitants, but no harbour, and is badly fortified. Madras, or the Carnatic, with Tanjore and the Circars, has 65,948 square miles.

Bombay.—Is watered by the Tapee and Nerbudda. Bombay is the capital, on a small unhealthy island; but is well fortified, and has a good harbour.

Climate.—This country is hot and unhealthy. The winds are generally six months from the north, and six from the south. About the beginning of July a wind begins to blow from the ocean on the Malabar coasts, which continues about 4 months with incessant rains, while it is fair on the Coromandel coast. About the first of November the monsoon changes, and the storm commences on the Coromandel shore; then destruction awaits the vessel on the coast; not a single harbour can she find. Before this season they generally quit the coast. The periodical rains often descend in cataracts: The Ganges and other large rivers overflow their banks, and expand more than a hundred miles in width, nothing appearing but trees and villages. Excessive heat and ins form the chief varieties of the year.

Rivers.—The Ganges, one of the noblest rivers in the world, waters this country. It falls into the bay of Bengal by a number of mouths; the two remotest are 200

* Christian Observer.

miles apart. The poor pagans of these countries suppose its waters can wash away their sins. Hence people are seen bathing in the stream, or carrying its water to distant nations. The Indus, or Sindé, or Blue river, is another large stream; its course may be a thousand miles. The Burrampooter is a noble tributary of the Ganges.

Mines.—Diamonds, the beauty of the mineral world, are found no where but in India and Brazil. Next in value are sapphire and ruby, which are found in the Birman empire. In the branches of the Indus and Ganges gold is found.

Population and character.—The inhabitants in this part of Asia are computed at 60,000,000. The horrid custom of giving the living widow to the flames with the dead husband, is going out of repute. Polygamy is allowed; the people are generally temperate; the houses are one story high, and without windows.

Literature.—These people are highly civilized. At Benares they have a celebrated university. On the Malabar coast is an academy of repute. At Cangiburam is a celebrated Brahman school.

Manufactures.—From the highest antiquity this country has been celebrated for its manufactures. It is now famous for its muslins and calicoes. It exports raw silk, drugs, spices, and diamonds.

Products and Soil.—Ginger, pepper, cinnamon, coffee, and saffron, grow here. In some places the soil or black vegetable mould is six feet deep. Rice is the chief grain. Cardamom is an aromatic plant, stronger and more valued than pepper. Indian corn, sugar cane, and cotton thrive well. Many of the trees and fields yield two crops in a year. The teak tree furnishes the best timber in the world for ship building. The cotton tree is 18 feet in circumference, and 50 feet in height, without a branch.

Towns.—Calcutta is the chief city of Bengal. Lat. 23° north, long. $88^{\circ} 28'$ east. It stands on the Gang 100 miles from the sea. The largest ships ascend to town, which has a population of 500,000. It is a place of extensive commerce, and the English have here founded a noble university, with 8 professors.* Dacca is the eastern mouth of the Ganges. Patna is the capi

* Records of Literature for 1808.

of Bahar. Delhi is the Mahometan capital of India ; but now in ruins. Broken columns, falling palaces, and desolate temples, show its former grandeur. Ougein is 6 miles in circuit, and has four mosques and several Hindoo temples. Bamiyan, like Thebes, is cut out of an insulated mountain. The city consists of a vast number of apartments and recesses cut out of the rock ; travellers say there are 12,000 of these recesses. According to Persian authors, Bamiyan must have existed before the flood ; but the followers of Budha insist that it was built by Shem. Hence it is said to have been the residence of Abram, who, according to scripture and the Hindoo sacred books, removed with his father to distant countries to the westward. The natives consider Bamiyan and its adjacent countries as the residence of Adam and Noah, and their immediate descendants. This tradition is of great antiquity, being supported by the sacred books of Hindoos and Persians.

Eden.—According to ancient tradition, countenanced by the sacred books of the Persians and Hindoos, the parents of mankind lived in that mountainous tract which extends from Bolku, and Candahar to the Ganges. Accordingly, in this tract is found a spot minutely answering to the Mosaic description of Eden.* A winding brook forms a small lake, from which issues 4 large rivers. The first was called Phison, now the Landi-Sindh. Gold is now found in its sands ; precious stones are in its vicinity. The second was Gihon. This is the Hir-mend ; the country through which it flows is the ancient Cusha. The third was Hiddekel ; this is probably the Bahlac. The fourth was called the Frat, which is now the Cunduz. Though every country on the globe has been searched to find a situation like that described in Genesis ; though many other places have been supposed the favourite abode of the first human pair ; yet no one spot has been discovered, so entirely corresponding with the description of Moses. At the entrance of the passes leading to this supposed garden of Eden, and to the eastward of it, the Hindoos have placed a destroying angel, who is represented as a cherub ; or a young man, with the countenance, wings, and talons of an eagle. In this region most of the fruit trees known in Europe grow simultaneously.†

Religion.—Much has been said concerning the antiqui-

* Asiatic Researches. † Gazetteer of the Bible.

ty of this country ; superficial infidels have been vastly comforted by the hope of gardens older than Eden, and inhabitants created thousands of years before Adam ; but their hopes are lost. The most ancient records of this country were composed about A. D. 1068, 744 years ago.* The people are pagans, and their religion is artfully interwoven with all the offices of life. About thirty million gods are worshipped in India. The people are divided into four casts or tribes. The first are Bramins, who are priests, like the Levites, among the tribes of Israel. The second are Sitri or military men. The third are Beise or commercial men. The fourth are Sooder or servants to labour. The tribes or *casts* do not intermarry, eat, drink, or associate together, excepting when they worship in the temple of Jaggernaut, there all distinction is criminal.† To obtain the joys of paradise, the patient Hindoo voluntarily submits to dreadful penances, and exults with hope, while enduring unutterable misery. He braves the raging flood and devouring fire, the pangs of torture and terrors of death. He suspends himself by iron hooks fastened in his flesh, and pierces his body with sharp irons. For many years he wanders naked over the earth, exposed to scorching suns, chilling winds, and beating storms. For years he stands with his arms crossed over his head ; the blood ceases to circulate, the sinews shrink, and the flesh withers. He lives whole weeks without any nourishment ; he fixes his eyes on the blazing orb of the sun, till the sight is extinguished. He is suspended by his feet over a fire, and for several hours swung backward and forward through the flames. Every year 20 or 30,000 widows are burned with their deceased husbands.‡

Among the pagans of this country, if any one be excommunicated from his cast, he and his posterity are forever banished from all decent company. They herd with the Harri cast, who are execrated by all ; a Hindoo, therefore, had rather die, than change an article of his faith, eat a morsel of food, not appropriate to his cast, or neglect any rite of his religion. Yet the English missionaries have made some converts among this people.§

A lucid description of this interesting portion of Asia is not a little difficult ; owing to its irregular figure a

* Mr. Bently, Asiatic Researches, and Pinkerton. † Bucha

‡ Baptist Periodical Account, vol. 2. § Evan. Mag.

want of grand subdivisions, the diversity of nations, large foreign settlements, and the difficulty of uniting its natural and political geography. The natural geography of this country would require four grand divisions, Gangetic, Hindoostan, Sindetic, Central and Southern Hindoostan. *Gangetic*, or the region of the Ganges, includes Bengal, Bahar, Allahabad, Oude, Agra, part of Delhi, and Agimere. The part watered by the *Sinde* or Indus, contains Kuttore, Cashmere, Cabul, Candahar, Lahore, Multan, and Sinde. The central contains Guserat, Candeish, Berar, Orissa, the Sircars, Golconda, Visiapour, Dowlutab, and Coman. The southern division includes part of Golconda, Mysore, the Carnatic, Madura, Malabar, Coromandel, and Ceylon. A short account of the chief districts is necessary to afford a just view of their civil and political circumstances.

The provinces of Bahar and Bengal, are the principal possessions of the British in India. Calcutta, the capital of British India, stands on a branch of the Ganges, a hundred miles from the sea, to which the largest merchant ships ascend. It contains a population of half a million. The part occupied by the English resembles a splendid European city, decorated with palaces and other magnificent buildings. This place is the residence of the governor general, and of the officers of government, civil and military. Here is a college for teaching the oriental languages; the learned Asiatic society here have published several volumes of their researches. Dava, near the junction of the Ganges and Burrampooter, is noted for the finest muslins, manufactured from cotton, which grows in the district. Moorshedabad is the capital of Bengal, and Patna, of Bahar. The salt-petre imported into England from India, is chiefly from Patna.

On the northwestern frontier are the provinces of Sinda and Multan, watered by the Indus, on the borders of which, toward Persia, is an extensive desert.

Further north are two frontier provinces, Candahar, and Cabul; these are now possessed by a prince of Persia. The face of the province is varied with hills, woods, and streams, and cooled by breezes from mountains, white with perpetual snow. Gazna is the seat of the first Mahometan conquerors of India. The province of Cabul is bounded west by Candahar and Zabulistan, south by

Multan, east by Cashmere, north by Bukharia. It is 250 miles long, 240 broad. The country is populous; part of the people are Mahometans; part are pagans. The Afghans, who inhabit this province, have a tradition that they are descended from the Israelites. The learned suppose, that they are the descendants of the ten tribes, who were carried to Babylon and did not return.* The Afghans are numerous, and call themselves in their Chaldaick dialect, *melic*, or with the plural termination, *melchine*, in English, *kings*. They are supposed to be "the kings of the east," for whom "the drying up of the Euphrates is to prepare a way."† Cabul, the capital, stands on a branch of the Indus; it is a populous city, and has an extensive commerce in wine, slaves, and provisions. Lat. 33° 30' N. long. 68° 15' E.

Cashmere is a small province E. of Cabul, enclosed with mountains, and one of the most delicious spots on the globe. This rich vale abounds in rice, wheat, and other grain. They are a gay and lively people, of coarse features and brown complexions. They are worshippers of the one God, and have a tradition of the universal deluge. The most beautiful shawls are brought from this country; the price is from 28 to \$233. Sirinagur, or Cashmere, is a populous city.

Lahore, south of Cashmere, contains the country called Panjab. Lahore, the capital, is a large city. Formerly an avenue of trees extended from this to Agra, 500 miles. A new religious sect, called Seiks, have their seat in this province; their faith approaches to pure theism. They extend over a part of Multan and Delhi.

Delhi and *Agra* are the shattered fragments of the Mogul empire. Before its destruction by Nadir Shah, Delhi was the most celebrated city of India. Agra has suffered a rapid decline from its former magnificence.

Oude, east of Agra, is a frontier province on the north. Its Nabob is an ally, or tributary of the English. Lucnow, the capital, is a populous city.

The *Mahrattas* possess the greater part of the inland provinces of Hindoostan. They are governed by chiefs, who acknowledge a common head, named the Paishwah. They are divided into two states, Berar in the east, and Poonah in the west. Deviating from the usual mild

*Dr. Buchanan.

†Faber, Sir Wm. Jones.

pacific character of the Hindoos, the Mahrattas are perpetually at war, and are a brave and warlike people.

The eastern *Mahrattas* possess Orissa and Berar; their capital is Nagpour. The western possess part of Agra, Ailahabad, and Agimere; also Malwa in which is the city of Oujein, Guzerat, Candeish and other provinces in the south. Guzerat is a kind of peninsula in the Indian ocean in the west; Amedebad is the capital. Surat is a great commercial city, with a population of half a million souls, most of whom are Mahometans. Further south is Bombay. The capital of Golconda is Hydrabad. On the eastern coasts are the *Sircars*, possessing a long slip of land; the principal town is Masulipatam. This province is an English possession.

Southward extends the country called the *Carnatic*, which lies along the shores of the Eastern sea, containing 46,000 square miles; the nabob is an ally of the English. Arcot is the capital. On this coast are several European settlements; Madras, belonging to the British Indian empire, and the seat of one of its governments, is the chief; to this is annexed Fort George, which includes a town built in the European manner, which has no harbour. South of this lies Pondicherry, the principal settlement of the French in India. In the kingdom of Tanjore is Tranquebar, a Danish settlement. The rains of this country are periodical; to refresh their fields in the scorching heat of summer immense reservoirs of water, filled in the rainy season, are sprinkled all over the country.

On the Malabar coast to the west is *Cochin*, which belongs to the Dutch. Further north is Calicut. This and several other towns belong to the English. Goa, a great commercial port, has the best harbour in India; and belongs to the Portuguese. The provinces of Malabar contain about 612 square miles. They are inhabited by 255,000 christians, 100,000 Arabs, 15,000 Jews, 45,000 foreigners of different nations, and 1,600,000 natives of the country, making the immense population of 3,276 to a square mile. This may be ascribed to the simple and temperate manner of their living. A great part of the inland country on this side of the peninsula constitutes the kingdom of *Mysore*, which by conquest has been annexed to the British possessions. Seringapatam is the capital.

This is a delicious and fertile portion of the earth. In the inland hilly country of Travancore, south of Mysore, have been recently discovered a colony of two hundred thousand christians. They are supposed to be from Syria, established here for more than 1500 years.* Their churches are of hewn stone. They possess manuscripts of the sacred scriptures of great antiquity.† Their morals are pure, and their faith uncorrupt. The English are the ruling power of Indoostan.‡

BIRMAN EMPIRE, OR INDIA, *east of the Ganges.*

THOUGH the names of Ava and Pegu have long been familiar, that of the Birman empire, in which both those are included, has been lately introduced to the geographer. It is an extensive dominion, comprehending all the country between the Ganges and Siam, exclusive of Assam, extending down the peninsula to lat. 9° S; north, it reaches to lat. 26°, and between long. 92° and 107° E. § being 1175 miles long, and 690 broad. The breadth, however, varies. In some parts between the frontiers of China and the British territories in India it is a narrow country of one degree of latitude. || It includes Siam, Malacca, Laos, Cambodia, Siampa, and Cochinchina. ¶

Inhabitants.—The people of this country resemble the Hindoos, but are more spirited and lively. Their manners are free, and in some respects licentious, especially toward their females. They are fond of music and poetry, and have a considerable share of literature.

Climate and face of the country.—The health of the inhabitants proves the salubrity of the climate; the face of the country is greatly varied, from the swampy dells of the Irrawaddy to rising hills, and towering mountains.

Produce.—The land yields wheat, indigo, cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar. The teak tree furnishes the largest timber in the world, an abundant article for ship building. In Pegu buffaloes and elephants abound.

Rivers.—The Irrawaddy has a course of 1200 mi. It is from three to four miles wide. In ascending the river the eye is constantly delighted with fruitful fields, lofty temples, cheerful villages and populous towns.

* Eusebius. † Maurice, and Turner, and Buchanan. ‡ Ait
§ Pinkerton. ¶ London Review. ¶ Goldsmith.

This river is formed of two streams, which unite near Ava, and have their source in Thibet; it enters the sea by numerous mouths in the country of Pegu. This country is also watered by the Pegu, the Thaluán, and Burrampooter.

Botany.—The beauty, the height and magnitude of the trees in this country surpass those of any other. The fig and palm trees form a part of their forests. Ginger, pepper, cinnamon, camphire, pine apples, oranges and a great variety of other fruit are among their exports.

Mines.—Their mineral products are rich. Gold in profusion adorns their palaces and temples; silver and the inferior metals they have in plenty; also rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones.

Population and customs.—The inhabitants of the different states and kingdoms belonging to this extensive country, professing various religions and speaking various languages, are reckoned at forty millions. They practise polygamy. When sick and supposed incurable, they are left abroad to die alone, and be devoured.

Nobility is not hereditary; offices and honours revert to the crown on the demise of the possessor. They tattoo their thighs and arms, and believe that the fantastic figures, which they draw, will operate as charms against the weapons of their enemies. The Birmans generally burn their dead; but as this is expensive, paupers are buried or cast into some river. Their funerals are attended with much religious solemnity; the corpse is carried on a bier on the shoulders of men; the procession moves slowly; mourning women go before and sing a melancholy dirge; the relations follow in mourning.*

Learning.—They have numerous books, mostly on subjects of divinity, which are neatly executed.

Cities.—Ummerapoora, on a branch of the Irrawaddy, is a superb city, and the new capital of the Birman empire. The hall of council is supported by 77 pillars; at each corner of the fort is a temple 100 feet high; in the vicinity are others more lofty.

Ava, the former capital, is in ruins. Rangoon contains thirty thousand inhabitants. The houses are raised from the ground on posts. Pegu is in ruins. But a new city has risen on the same ground, which covers

* Symes.

half the extent of the former one. A sacred temple, erected 2300 years ago, is one of the most remarkable buildings in the world for size and magnificence.

Commerce.—They send to China cotton, amber, and precious stones. In return they receive silk, velvet, gold leaf, paper, and many other articles. Their principal European commerce is carried on with England.

Religion.—The people of the Birman empire are pagans, the disciples of Boodh, who is said to be the ninth Avatar, or incarnation of the Deity in his capacity of *preserver*. This religion extends through China, Fo being the same as Boodh. The Japanese, who worship Budz, are considered as the same sect. The image of Boodh is worshipped in all countries between Bengal and China.* The great body of the pagans of Asia and the Birmans believe in transmigration. Those who do not become good by the discipline of the present state, they think will be condemned to everlasting punishment. The greatest part of their worship consists in singing, dancing, playing on musical instruments and making offerings of rice and other food.

SIAM.

THIS country, very imperfectly known, is separated from Pegu by a range of mountains on the west; mountains on the east divide it from Laos and Cambodia; south it is bounded by the gulf of Siam; north, its limits are lost in disputed regions. It lies between lat. 11° and 19' N. 550 miles in length, and 240 in breadth.

Climate.—Winter is almost excluded from this country. December and January are cooled by the north winds from the snowy mountains of Thibet. The lower part of the country is overflowed and enriched by its rivers. The chief produce is rice; in the higher country grain is raised, and stately forests are extensive.

Inhabitants.—The people are of a dark hue; the men are indolent, and the women perform the most laborious occupations; a proof that civilization has made little progress. The youth are educated in the convents, their monks, where they are taught to read, write, cast accounts; their religion is like that of the Hindoos; they excel in works of gold, silver and painting in miniature. The population is about 2,000,000.

*Sir W. Jones.

Religion.—The religion is for substance the same as prevails in the Birman empire, and among the Hindoos. Sommona Codam, their chief idol, is the same as Boodh. The transmigration of souls is their principal doctrine. They have five commandments or moral precepts, not to lie, not to steal, not to kill, not to drink spirituous liquors, nor to commit uncleanness.*

Cities.—The Europeans call the capital Siam; its proper name is Yuthin; it stands upon an island and occupies a large space. Baknok is the principal seaport. The private buildings of Siam are mean, constructed chiefly of bamboo, and raised on pillars to secure them from inundations. The temples are the only buildings, which pretend to any magnificence.

Commerce.—The country produces grain, cotton, deer-skins, gum-benzoin, various kinds of wood, metals, and precious stones, which are articles of commerce. The despotism of the government discourages commercial enterprize.

Army.—The army may be 60,000, in which are 3 or 4000 elephants.

Rivers.—The grand river is Meinam, which signifies the mother of waters; in September it overflows a wide extent of country.

MALACCA.

THIS great peninsula or cape, extending in a south-eastern direction from Siam and the Birman empire, has no precise boundary where it unites with the continent; but may be supposed to commence about the 10th degree of north latitude, whence it reaches beyond the second degree. Its mean breadth may be 150 miles; the length 560. A ridge of mountains runs down through the middle of the country, whence the land descends each way to its coast. The inland mountainous part is overgrown with forests, which harbour tigers, monkeys, elephants, and, as some travellers assert, a race of wild men.

Inhabitants.—The people inland seem to be an indigenous race, uncultivated and rude. The inhabitants of the shores are Malays, a people notorious for their insatiable ferocity and malicious revenge. European yes-

* Loubere.

sels are forbidden to take any of them on board except in the greatest distress, and then not more than 2 or 3 at a time, lest they should assassinate the crew. This they sometimes effect in a dreadful manner, as Europeans and Americans know by fatal experience. Coming on board with apparent friendship, treated with all kindness, they draw their creeses or daggers at a signal given, and murder every man they can reach. If one of them become indebted to an American captain, he must keep a careful watch, lest to silence the demand, some of these hired assassins come to murder him and his people. So desperate are these Malays, that a boat of 20 or 30 men will attack a 30 or 40 gun ship. These bloody desperadoes have spread from the continent to the islands. Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, and Philippines, swarm with these deadly vipers. Like beasts of prey they are always on the watch for blood. They are always armed with poniards, and are never to be trusted. Their punishments betray the cruelty of their characters. Cutting off a hand or foot is a common punishment among them. Many of their convicts have not a hand or foot left. They are great gamblers; when the father has nothing else left, he often stakes his children, and they become slaves for life. When all is lost, he abandons himself to despair, takes opium, which produces a phrenzy; he then rushes abroad with his dagger, and murders all he meets, till some one destroys him.*

Government.—It is not a little remarkable that in this country, so removed from connexion with Europe, a form of civil society should prevail, so similar to the *feudal* system. In Malacca is a king or sultan, who is supreme over a body of vassals or nobles; they have vassals under them. The lowest class are in absolute servitude.

Exports.—This country furnishes pepper and other spices; precious gums, woods, ivory and tin.

LAOS AND CAMBODIA.

BEYOND the mountains east of Siam another val extends from China to the Indian ocean. Through t a great river pours its waters into the Chinese sea. T

* Harriott.

upper part of this spacious vale constitutes the kingdom of Laos ; the lower or southern part is Cambodia. *Laos* abounds in rice, and produces excellent benzoin and gumlac ; also tea, cotton, and dying woods. The finest musk, pearls, and precious stones, gold, silver, and other metals enrich its commerce. The people trade with China and Cambodia ; they resemble the southern Chinese ; their religion and manners are more like those of Siam. Their capital is a considerable city on the banks of the great river. The population is 3,000,000.

Cambodia is inundated in June by the *Maykaung*. The country produces ivory, gold and several kinds of precious wood ; also the topaz, ruby, jacinth, and amethyst, but is most remarkable for the fine yellow gum, called *camboge* from the name of the country. It is a powerful medicine. The capital is an inconsiderable city of one street and a single temple.

SIAMPA.

THIS maritime country is east from Cambodia ; a ridge of hills divides these countries. It is inhabited by a stout race of men, their complexion is redish, the nose rather flat, the hair long and black ; the dress very slight. The people are much employed in fishing. Their products are cotton, indigo and an inferior kind of silk. The shore is indented with numerous bays, convenient for shipping. In their religion they have mingled the precepts of Confucius with those of Mahomet.

COCHIN-CHINA, residue of country on this side China, consists of a long range of land, forming the eastern coast, and bounded inland by mountains, which separate it from Cambodia and Laos. Of this tract the southern part is called Cochin-China, the northern Tunquin or Tonquin.

Cochin-China is rich and fertile, producing sugar, rice, gold, and all those commodities, which are common in this part of the world. The edible birds nests, so much valued in China, are chiefly from this country. The people appear to be of Chinese descent and resemble them in politeness. A traveller, who has not money to defray his expenses at the tavern, may enter any house, tarry till dinner is ready, sit down and partake

with the family, and depart when he thinks proper, without speaking a word, or having a question asked him. They are dressed in long loose garments of silk and cotton. The houses are of bamboo, thatched with straw, ranged in groves of cocoa, plantain, lime and orange trees. Turon is a good harbour. The inland mountains are inhabited by a race of aboriginal savages. Christians are tolerated in this country.

TONQUIN is divided from the above country by a small river. Its lands produce the commodities of India and China. The people resemble the Chinese, but are less refined. The tuffoons, or typhons, are dreadful in the adjacent Chinese sea. For 24 hours a tremendous eloud hangs over the deep; it then bursts in a gale of wind in terrific thunders, with incessant flashes of lightning and torrents of rain. Polygamy is allowed, and a man may divorce or sell his wife at pleasure. Daughters have little share in their fathers' estate. The religion is that of Foe. The sciences are cultivated because they are the only source of honour; men of letters are the only nobility in the government. In the seventeenth century, the Jesuits attempted to plant christianity in this country.*

ASSAM.

THE northwest part of that country, heretofore called India beyond the Ganges, is watered by the Burram-pooter. The northern province is the best cultivated and most populous, producing sugar, pepper and ginger. It has gold and silver, and its silk is equal to that of China. Assam is governed by a native prince or rajah. The people are stout and warlike. The language resembles that of Bengal. The mountains are inhabited by a race called Nanacs, who go naked and eat dogs, cats, and mice. The people of Assam are said to be remarkably unprincipled, having no fixed religion, any law but their own inclinations. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels. They are a savage, vindictive, and miserable people.

* Pinkerton.

PERSIA.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 1300 } between { 25° & 44° north lat.
 Breadth 1100 } { 119° & 141° E. long. fr. Phil.

Boundaries.—BOUNDED north by the Caspian sea; northwest by the mountains of Ararat, or Daghestan; south by the Indian ocean, Persian gulf, and gulf of Ormus, west by Arabia and Turkey in Asia, east by India, and northeast by the river Oxus.

Mountains, mines, and rivers.—The principal mountains are those of Ararat, on which the ark of Noah rested, and Caucasus. The most considerable rivers are the Cyrus, now the Kur, and the Araxes or Aras. Copper, iron and lead, sulphur, saltpetre, antimony and emery, are found in Persia. They have plains 60 miles in extent, covered with salt, saltpetre, and alum. In some parts of Caramania the salt is so hard as to be used instead of stone for building their cottages. On the island of Wetoy in the Caspian are springs of naphtha, which is burned in lamps and used as fuel.

Soil and produce.—Wine is common in most of the provinces. Wheat is common among them. In some places bread is made of barley, rice, or millet. Oats and rye are not raised. Rice is the universal food of all classes in Persia. In the cultivation of rice they take the utmost pains. Having sown the seed, in three months, they transplant it root by root into other fields, which are well watered. It is the most delicious rice in the world. As they consider it an abomination to *cut* either bread or meat after it is dressed, their meat, which is generally mutton or fowl, is so prepared as to be easily pulled in pieces with their fingers, and their bread is made into thin cakes, which are easily broken. They breakfast on coffee, dine at eleven on fruit or milk, and have their chief meal at night. Silk, assafoetida, opium, and other drugs are the produce of Persia; but a great part of the empire is scorched with prevailing drought. Not more than a twentieth part of the country can be cultivated; the evil is increasing by the destruction of canals, which formerly conducted the waters of the mountains to the fertile fields. From the Persian gulf to the Indus, the people leave the country for four months, and retire to the mountains, 60 or 100 miles, for a cooler atmosphere.*

* Gazetteer of the Bible.

Character.—The Persians are in general well made, being fair in the north and swarthy in the south. But many of their great men have for a long time had their wives from Georgia and Circassia. This has much improved the race in the southern provinces. The Persians are remarkable for their hospitality. They consider it an affront if a stranger leaves their house without smoking or taking some refreshment. They believe that every meal which he eats brings a blessing. It is also a pledge of his friendship. They are inquisitive and polite.* They study elegance in their conversation, constantly making quotations from their favourite poets. In their common discourse they often introduce moral and religious subjects. When the oldest man in the company speaks, though he be poor, and in the lowest end of the room, they all give strict attention to his words.

Literature.—A taste for the sciences is rarely found in Persia. Education is so neglected that persons of the highest rank are scarcely taught to read and write. Between the physicians and astrologers are perpetual disputes. When the physician has prepared the medicine, the patient must wait till the astrologer is consulted, as to the lucky hour of administering it; if it fail, mutual crinations take place. The Persians are more distinguished for their poetry than any branch of literature. Printing has not been introduced among them. They write in eight different hands.

Cities.—Schiras has 4000 houses of brick, dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. It has a college and 15 mosques. Ispahan is said to be 12 miles in circumference, and to have contained 650,000 inhabitants, but in 1744 it was so depopulated by famine and tyrants, that only 5000 houses were inhabited.† This ancient capital is in ruins, Teheran is now the capital.‡ In Ispahan are 150 mosques; the palace and its gardens are 3 miles in circuit. Casbin or Caswin is 180 miles north of Ispahan. Once it had 12000 houses, but is now greatly reduced. Tauris has a population of 300,000.

Population and army.—The population is ten millions; of these six millions belong to western Persia; the army is two hundred thousand.§

* Franklin.

† Hanway.

‡ Journal of a French Embassy to Persia in 1804

§ Pinkerton.

Origin.—The population of Persia seems to be indigenous. It is probable the descendants of Noah early dispersed themselves over the country now called Persia. Elam his eldest son probably settled here. In the writings of Moses mention is made of the Elamites, a name which continued many hundred years after they were called Persians. See Acts, 2d. chap.

Religion.—The Persians in general are Mahometans of the sect of Ali. Prayers for the dead are recommended, but not enjoined. They never pray to saints, not even to Mahomet himself. They generally circumcise their children at 4 or 5 years of age. Near Baku is a company of Gobars or Gaurs, who worship fire. The earth in the vicinity is inflammable. If a reed or paper tube be inserted in the ground, and a coal of fire applied, a flame rises. In this way they light their houses, which have no floors. When fire is needed for culinary purposes, a light is held over an opening in the ground and fire arises and burns.* In a temple here, they say, they have continued the sacred flame ever since the flood. In various provinces of Persia are great numbers of christians of different sects. The Persians are very strict in the observance of their religious rites. They always rise at daybreak to perform their devotions. Their first prayer is offered before sunrise. Their second prayer is repeated, as the sun declines from the meridian. At four o'clock the third prayer is offered. The evening or fourth prayer is repeated just after the sun sets. After this they eat their principal meal. When it is ready, a vessel of water is brought in and all wash their hands. This is an invariable custom before and after eating. After supper they converse a while; then offer their last prayer.

Government.—The government is of the most despotic nature. It is a law that no blind man shall be raised to the throne; hence the horrid policy of putting out the eyes of all who are allied to the crown. The king has generally a number of wives. It is death for any man, excepting their attendants, to see them, even by accident; therefore when he travels, notice is given for all men to quit the road and their houses, and retire to a great distance. Widows are obliged *by law* to mourn four months for their husbands before they can be married again.

* Wilkinson.

ARABIA.

Situation and extent.

	Miles.	
Length	1300	} between { Lat. 12° 30' & 30° N. Long. 110° & 135° E. fr. Phil.
Breadth	1200	

Boundaries.—THIS extensive country is a peninsula, bounded on the northeast by the Euphrates and the gulf of Persia, south by the Indian and Ethiopic ocean, west by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, and part of Syria, and northwest by Syria and Mesopotamia.

Divisions.—There are three divisions of this country; Arabia the happy, Arabia the desert, and Arabia petræa.

Waters.—The Euphrates washes the northeast boundary of this country; it has few springs or rivers. It is almost surrounded by seas. Southeast is the Indian ocean, and east the Persian gulf; on the west is the Red sea. Near Suez the tide rises four feet. The water of this sea is much more salt than the ocean. After entering it a ship draws several inches less water than while sailing in the Indian ocean. At the place where it is supposed, that the children of Israel passed through the Red sea, it is about eleven miles wide. At this place, on the west side is an aperture in the mountain down to the sea.

Diodorus Siculus, who wrote 300 years before Christ, says, that the original inhabitants of this very spot, had a tradition from remotest ages, that the sea once divided here, and returned with great fury. Diodorus never heard of Moses nor Pharaoh; but without prejudice relates the testimony of heathen, which is conclusive evidence in favour of revelation. The Red sea is connected with the Indian ocean by the narrow strait of Babel-Mandel.

Climate.—The air of this country is hot, and in many places unhealthy. A hot wind sometimes blows in this country, called *Samiel*. A thick haze gives notice of its approach, at which the people throw themselves with their faces on the ground, and so continue till the gale is over, which is often only momentary in its duration. Those who do not use this precaution find the wind instant death.

A stranger on the shore of that part called *the happy* would doubt the propriety of the name; but as he passed to the central parts, the woods dropping balm, the verdant hills, the luxuriant vales, the fruits of every

clime inviting his taste, soft breezes of cassia, and other fragrant perfumes, soon convince him, that he is in Arabia the happy.

Produce.—This is the native country of coffee, and though it has been transplanted and thrives well in the American islands and the Isle of Bourbon, still Arabia is famous for producing the best coffee in the world. Many cargoes of it are annually exported to Europe, India, and America. The coffee shrub grows 8 or 10 feet high, six or eight pounds are sometimes gathered from a tree; but in general not more than one pound and a quarter. An acre yields from three to seven hundred pounds of coffee;* the Arabs in hot weather use the shells or husks of the coffee, these being more cooling than the berry. The dates of Arabia are excellent. The country produces balm, frankincense, myrrh, manna, cassia, assafoetida, and incense. The Arabs have camels and the finest horses; in some parts are lions, tigers, wolves, bears, and jackalls.

Arabia deserta is a dreary waste, a boundless level of barren sand, intersected by naked mountains, affording neither shade nor shelter from the intense rays of a tropical sun.† But large flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, are found toward the Euphrates, where the land is better.

Arabia Petraea is that region, where the children of Israel wandered for 40 years. Here are no verdant pastures, no cheerful flocks nor herds, no valleys of corn, no olive yards, nor vines blushing with grapes. All is a lonesome desert, a picture of desolation, diversified only by sandy plains, naked rocks, and barren mountains. In this country, no spacious inn, no hospitable cottage receives the weary traveller; at night the sand is his couch, the heavens his covering, the provision and water he carries his only support, his camels his only protectors.‡ When the Arabian traveller has prepared his frugal meal, using the dung of camels, which he finds in the sand, instead of wood, he ascends the highest hill near him, and invites all his brethren, the sons of the faithful, to come and partake with him, though probably not a soul is within a hundred miles.

Mountains.—Sinai is a famous mountain of Arabia Petraea, where God gave the law to Moses. It stands on a peninsula, formed by two arms of the Red sea. On

* Historical Dictionary.

† Gibbon.

‡ Shaw.

the top of the mountain, which is ascended by 14,000 stone steps, is a small plain, where are a church and a mosque. Near the foot of Sinai is a spacious convent, built of hewn stone, with a fruitful garden, watered by a spring. In the vicinity are several churches and chapels.* West from Sinai is Horeb, which is really another summit of the same mountain. On account of the divine appearances, this has been called the mountain of God. In reverence to the place, the people have declined here to feed their flocks.†

Population.—The population of this country is very uncertain; some learned writers have supposed it to be 17,000,000.

Houses and public edifices.—The heat of the climate all over Arabia, as in Turkey, makes it pleasant for the inhabitants to sleep in the open air. Hence their houses, which are generally but one story high, are flat on the top. This practice may account for the early knowledge these nations obtained of astronomy, and explain several passages of scripture. The different rooms of their houses have no communication, excepting with the hall. Their kitchens and office houses are separate from the mansion house. Their furniture consists chiefly of carpets; their beds are two thick cotton quilts.

Their mosques, like our meeting houses, are buildings for religious purposes.

Literature.—In former times the Arabs were celebrated for their progress in the sciences; but they are now far from being a learned people. Yet education is not entirely neglected. Many of the common people learn to read and write. Girls are instructed apart by women. In the chief cities are colleges for astronomy, medicine, philosophy, and astrology. In Arabia the knowledge of medicine is at a low ebb.‡

Character.—The Arabians inherit the land of their fathers, the first proprietors of the country. It was prophesied in scripture, that they should be invincible; and though apparently a defenceless people, they have never been subdued by any invader. Their millions of inhabitants are so many witnesses for the truth of revelation. Every man's hand is against them, and their's against every man, yet they dwell securely among their brethren.

* Pococke, and Shaw. † Josephus. ‡ Savary,
Bruce, Niebuhr, Volney.

The body of the nation has escaped the yoke of the most powerful monarchies. The arms of Sesostris and Cyrus, of Pompey and Cæsar, of Trajan and Bonaparte, have never achieved the conquest of Arabia. The present sovereign of the Turks may exercise a shadow of jurisdiction ; but his pride is reduced to solicit the friendship of a people, whom it is dangerous to provoke, and fruitless to attack. Their horses and camels, which in eight or ten days can perform a march of four or five hundred miles, disappear before the conqueror ; the secret waters of the desert elude his search ; and his victorious troops are consumed with hunger, thirst, and fatigue, in pursuit of an invisible foe, who scorns his efforts, and safely reposes in the heart of the burning solitude. The Arabs are robbers on the land, and pirates on the sea ; yet are they remarkable for their hospitality. They are the original indigenous inhabitants of the country, of the same race with the Assyrians. These were the most ancient civilized people. The merchants of Tyre had explored the islands of Britain, before the Chinese had discovered Japan. When the literati of India or China can show us a volume, as ancient as the writings of Moses, they may with more confidence boast of their high antiquity.

Religion.—The Arabs are in general Mahometans ; some of them are pagans. This country was the birth place of Mahomet. He taught the necessity of believing in God, the existence of angels, the resurrection and future judgment, and the doctrine of absolute decrees. The duties, which he enjoined were prayer, five times in a day, fasting, charity, and a pilgrimage to Mecca.* Their religion forbids the use of images,† though anciently they were idolaters, and the same rites, which are now practised by Mahometans, were invented and practised by idolaters. From Japan to Peru, all round the globe, sacrifices have prevailed ; the votary has expressed his gratitude or his fear by destroying, or consuming in honor of the gods, the most precious of their gifts. The life of man is the most precious oblation to deprecate any calamity ; therefore, the altars of Phœnicia and Egypt, of Rome and Carthage, have been polluted with human gore. The Arabs, like the Jews, abstain from swines' flesh, and circumcise their children.

* Theological Dict.

† Grandpre.

The Banians are a sect tolerated here. They profess to love every thing, which breathes, to assist every thing which is in pain, to abhor the spilling of blood, and to abstain from food, that has enjoyed life. The Europeans trust them to do all their business with the Arabs, and they are always found honest.* The Wahabees, a new sect, who are military conquerors, have risen here, changing the religion, and forbidding pilgrimages to Mecca, so that the mighty fabric of Mahometanism is rapidly passing away.†

Commerce.—About twelve million five hundred and fifty thousand pounds of coffee are annually exported. The Europeans take 1,500,000; the Persians 3,500,000; the fleet from Suez takes 6,500,000; Hindoostan, the Maldives, and the Arabian colonies in Africa, take 500,000 pounds; the caravans 1,000,000. The average price of the coffee is about ten cents and four mills per pound; the dearest is about 12 cents. In Arabia none but the rich citizens taste of coffee; the common people are content with the shell and husk. These have the taste of coffee without the strength or bitterness.

Arabia carries on a profitable traffic with Abyssinia, and other parts of Africa, with Europe and the East Indies.

Cities.—Mecca is the principal city, and was supported by the resort of pilgrims, 70,000 of whom visited the place every year. But the recent conquests of the Wahabees have put a stop to this custom, which was the life blood of Mahometanism and of Arabian commerce.‡ The buildings are mean. It is 34 miles from Judda. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$ long. $40^{\circ} 55'$ east. It is an inland town, surrounded by hills, a day's journey from the Red sea. It is the holy city of Mahometans; no christian is allowed to enter it. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and is said to be nearly 670 yards in length, and 570 in breadth. In the centre is a paved court, on all sides of which are cells for those who consecrate themselves to a life of devotion. The Caaba, in the middle of the temple, is 20 paces square, and 24 feet high, covered with rich silk, and the centre adorned with large letters of gold. The door is covered with plates of silver; before it is a curtain, thick with gold embroidery. This sacred Caaba is the principal object of the pilgrim's devotion, and is open but two

* Voyage of Grandpre. † Bible Gazatteer. ‡ Travels of Valentia.

days in six weeks ; one for the men, one for the women. Its walls are marble, hung round with silk, and lighted by four silver lamps. Twelve paces from the Caaba, they pretend to show Abram's sepulchre. After performing their devotions the pilgrims retire to a hill, where, after various ceremonies, they are pronounced *hadgies* or saints, and suppose heaven is sure.

In the Caaba is one relic, sacred as the cross is to the catholics. It is a black stone, brought by Gabriel from heaven for the construction of this edifice. This stone, they say, was first of a clear, white colour ; dazzling the eyes of people at the distance of four days' journey. By weeping so long and so abundantly for the sins of mankind, it became opaque, and finally black. This tender-hearted stone, every Mahometan must kiss or touch every time he goes round the Caaba.* They suppose the temple founded on the stone upon which Jacob rested his head at Bethel, when flying from the wrath of Esau. Aden is a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the coast of the Indian ocean. It has a good harbour, and was formerly a mart of extensive commerce, which is now inconsiderable. It is the capital of a country to which it gives name. Medina is a small, poor place, surrounded by walls. In the temple is the tomb of Mahomet, surrounded by curtains, and lighted with lamps.

Maskat is a considerable town with a good harbour, much visited by English ships. Mocha, on the Red sea, near the strait of Babelmandel, has 5000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its excellent coffee. An extensive village without the walls is inhabited wholly by Jews. The harbour is like to be ruined by the Americans, who throw in their ballast. They have also raised the price of coffee from 36 or 40 dollars per bale to 50.†

Government.—Arabia is governed by a number of petty princes, styled sheriffs or imams ; king and priest are united in the same person. These are absolute in temporals and spirituals ; the succession is hereditary ; their laws are found in the Koran and its commentaries.

Curiosities.—The Tehama is a region of sand, about two days journey in breadth, which surrounds the peninsula of Arabia, from near Suez to the mouth of the Euphrates. This circle of desolation was probably once the bed of the sea, which is still retreating. Strata of salt,

* Pitt's travels.

† Travels of Lord Valentia.

and in some places hills of salt, are scattered round these dismal plains.* In a vale near mount Sinai stands a solitary rock, called by the Arabs the stone of Moses, by the Greeks the stone of fountains, which Moses struck to produce water. It is 12 feet high, 8 or 10 broad, a granite marble of brick colour. The places are visible whence the water gushed; twelve different openings, as so many mouths, declare the truth of scripture history. Exodus xvii. 1.

In the wilderness of Paran is also the rock mentioned Num. xx. 2. which Moses struck twice before the water ran, 38 years after the other transaction. This is a large rock, and like the other, shows various openings from top to bottom whence the waters burst, and in a stream attended the camp of Israel. The Arabs have a tradition, that once a river ran in this place, and appearances now favour the opinion.†

ASIATIC ISLES.

THE Asiatic islands are very numerous, have a fine climate, and are populous. Some writers have reckoned their number at 150,000; but of this no certainty exists.

JAPAN.

THE Isles of Japan in Asia, like those of Britain in Europe, constitute a populous and mighty empire.

Situation and extent.—These islands are situated 150 miles E. from China, and extend from lat. 30° to 41° N. and from long. 13° to 14° E. These islands are about 600 leagues in compass, or 200 leagues in length, exclusive of their various windings, and of sundry remote islands, which are subject to that empire.

Climate.—The country is mountainous and subject to dreadful thunder, lightning, storms, and hurricanes. The ancients describe it as very barren; but the industry of the inhabitants has made it sufficiently fertile to supply their own wants, and to export rice and corn.

Produce.—The elephant is found in their woods and bred up in their towns and cities. The great riches of this empire consist in the variety and fineness of their metals. Their volcanoes and numberless hot springs

* Crutwell.

† Journey to Sinai.

sufficiently show what prodigious quantities of sulphur lie concealed in the bowels of the earth, to say nothing of the immense loads of it, which are almost every where dug up for use and exportation. Mines of gold and golden sand are to be found in many of their provinces. The iron mines are not numerous, but rich, and yield great quantities of metal.

Religion.—The religion of the Japanese is allowed by all writers to have been gross idolatry from time immemorial. They are divided into two sects, that of *Sinto* and *Booth*. Of this last, transmigration is the chief doctrine. All agree in observing the five following maxims, or precepts: not to kill or eat any thing that is killed; not to steal; not to defile another man's bed; not to lie; not to drink wine. Christianity once planted here has been entirely extirpated from the empire, nor is any person suffered to live here, who is suspected to profess it; nor any stranger to come amongst them, that does not renounce it, and publicly trample on the cross. To fix a lasting abhorrence of christianity in every heart, they observe an annual solemnity; in some towns it continues four days. They trample on the cross, or an image of the virgin Mary and her son. Overseers every where attend, and call every person by name to see, that none neglect the impious performance.

Government.—The government of Japan has been for many centuries altogether monarchical and despotic. As to the people, they are doubly slaves; first to their own princes, and next to their emperors, who have power of life and death over them.

Army.—The army consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, including the garrisons; all are well disciplined, and, in general are stout men. Their arms are muskets, bows and arrows, cimeters and daggers.

Character.—The Japanese are generally very acute, of a quick apprehension, good understanding, modest, patient, and courteous, excelling all the orientals in docility. They are so just in their dealings, that one may absolutely depend on their word; and contrary to the Chinese, they disdain to take advantage of those with whom they deal. They are commonly very ingenious at handicraft trades, and excel even the Chinese in several of their manufactories, particularly of silks, cotton, and other stuffs, and in their japan and porcelain works,

which are esteemed all over the east, as well in Europe as America.

Commerce.—The commodities exported thence are rice, silk, and cotton, which is wrought; fine porcelain, and japan work; gold and silver, though not in such quantities as formerly; copper wrought and in bars, iron, steel, and other base, and artificial metals; a variety of rich furs, mostly brought from the land of Jeddo; tea of all sorts, and much finer and better cured, than that of China, and a great variety of medicinal herbs, roots, woods and gums, well preserved. To these we may add diamonds and other precious stones, pearls of exquisite beauty, coral, sea shells, and ambergrise.

Agriculture and population.—With the exception, perhaps of China, Japan is the country in which population seems to have been carried to the greatest height. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 30,000,000; that of the other Asiatic islands at 4,000,000.* Agriculture is the great resource for maintaining these, and in no country is it practised with equal attention. Not the least particle of what may serve for manure is suffered to be wasted, though its collection is no small annoyance to the senses. The land is every where tilled like a garden; and strangers are equally astonished and gratified with the view of terraces raised by means of walls, one above an other, on the declivities of the steepest hills.

Customs.—If a spot of land be neglected, a more industrious neighbour occupies it for himself.

The fashion of their dress has continued the same from high antiquity; the headdress of the king and peasant are the same. Their houses are two stories high, but the lower one is seldom inhabited. They have no furniture in their rooms, but sit on their heels upon mats; their food is spread on a board two inches from the floor. They have neither chimnies nor stoves, but warm their rooms with pots of charcoal. A pipe and dish of tea are immediately offered to a visitant. Every house has a bath, which every one of the family daily uses. They address their prayers to subordinate deities. Besides four or five grand festivals, they dedicate the first day of every month to public worship. In their temples they have a large mirror, to remind the worshippers that as their personal blemishes are visible in the glass, so

* Pinkerton.

their secret sins are visible to God. They are careful in the education of their children, using nothing but praise and rewards to incite them to duty. Parents and masters are answerable for the crimes of those whom they ought to have better instructed. People of distinction when dead are burned; the poor are buried.

The names of the three principal islands are Nippon or Hiphon, extending from long. $132^{\circ} 30'$ to $147^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$ to 41° N. being 750 miles long, and 80 broad. Ximo, the second in dignity and extent, long. 131° to $135^{\circ} 20'$ E. lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$ to $34^{\circ} 55'$ N. and Zikoko, extending from long. $134^{\circ} 24'$ to $136^{\circ} 40'$ E. lat. $33^{\circ} 20'$ to $35^{\circ} 6'$ N.



THE MANILLA, OR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Northeast of Borneo lies a group of islands, said to be 1100 in number. Of these, the largest is Luzon, which is computed to be nearly 500 miles in length, and 100 broad. A chain of lofty mountains runs through it, containing several volcanoes, of which earthquakes are, as in other islands of these seas, frequently concomitants. It has a fertile soil, and is rich in its products. The finest cotton known in trade, grows here, and rice, sugar-cane, and the cocoa-tree, are cultivated with success. Gold, copper, and iron, are among the discovered minerals. On this island is a brook of hot boiling water, raising the thermometer of Beaumur to 69° ; Brandy nearly boils with this heat; yet this stream swarms with living fish.* The natives, called Tagals, seem to be of Malayan origin. They are forlorn, solitary savages; but are a personable race, of a mild disposition, dwelling in huts of bamboo, elevated upon posts. The Spaniards have their principal East-Indian settlement in this island. This is Manilla, a populous, well built and strongly fortified city, having several magnificent churches with a great number of religious houses. A commerce of great importance has long been carried on across the Pacific ocean, between Manilla and Acapulco in Mexico. The Chinese were established in great numbers in the vicinity of Manilla, and by their industry were very serviceable as husbandmen and artisans; but either bigotry or suspicious policy has expelled them.

* Monsieur Sonnerat, quoted by Pinkerton

Mindanao, is a fertile island, mountainous, but interspersed with watered vales of a rich soil, and presenting scenes of the greatest beauty and luxuriance. Horses and horned cattle, suffered to run wild, have multiplied exceedingly. The true cinnamon tree is said to be a native of this island; gold is among its products. The inhabitants, are a mixed race, but the Malay character, and Mahometan religion, are most prevalent. Several Chinese customs are observed, and some people of that nation, and also gentoos, are among the inhabitants. The government is a monarchy, administered by a sultan, and a rajah, who is his successor elect. The principal town is Selangar. The Spaniards conquered the northern part of this island, on which they have settlements.

Of the other Philippines, some are of considerable magnitude, and all afford a variety of useful vegetables, and wild animals. Many display volcanic appearances, abounding in lavas and vitrifications, sulphur, and hot springs. These islands are very fruitful. A sprig of orange, set in the ground, in a year becomes a tree bearing fruit. The city of Manilla is well built and fortified; a third part of it is occupied by converts; its christian inhabitants are 12,000.* The capital city is so incommoded by venomous animals, that they build their houses on posts, a distance from the ground; they ascend by ladders, which in the night are removed. The inhabitants of Mindanao are Mahometans. In the south part the volcano answers for a light-house.

The Spice islands, including the Moluccas.—About 25 leagues S. of the Philippines, long. 125° east, and from one to two north lat. lie the Moluccas. They are numerous; the principal are Celebes, Ternate, Amboyna, and Tydore. Celebes is 600 miles long, from 60 to 140 broad, and produces gold and silver. Near the centre are several active volcanoes. The inhabitants are Mahometans. The Dutch have forts here, and enjoy the commerce of these islands, which consists principally in nutmegs and spices. The population is said to be 2 or 3,000,000. The apes and monkeys are so numerous and daring as to render it dangerous for women to be abroad. Tydore has 25 mosques. On Ternate, which is the largest, being 30 miles in circumference, is a volcano. Here are the principal Dutch settlements of these islands.

* Pinkerton.

Amboyna is 60 miles long.* Cloves are the chief produce. The sugar and coffee are excellent. The tree grows 40 or 50 feet high, and sometimes yields 30 pounds. The island contains 45,252 inhabitants, of whom 17,813 are protestants; the others are Mahometans. Amboyna and Banda were taken by the English in 1796.

Banda is the chief island of a group, 6 or 7 in number, situated between 127° and 128° of east long. and between 4° and 5° of south lat. These islands have produced 163,000 pounds of nutmeg, and 46,000 of mace in a year. The nutmeg tree is of the size of a pear tree; the fruit has the appearance of an apricot. When ripe, the rind opens and discovers the mace of a deep red, growing over the nutmeg, which is black. The inhabitants of the Banda isles are 5763. Gilolo and Ceram are two spice islands, under the equator. Ceram is reputed the eastern boundary of the Mahometan faith.

BORNEO.

This is an opulent island and the largest in the world: It contains 6 or 7 kingdoms. The inland parts are little known, but are said to be mountainous; volcanoes produce earthquakes. Rivers are their only roads. Their houses are often built on rafts: whole villages and towns, moored on the water, rise and fall with the tide. The coasts of the island are settled with Malays, Moors, Malaysians, and Japanese. The natives of the interior are black, but have long hair, and better features than the negroes. Their religion is a kind of Mahometanism and paganism. The Ourang Outang is a native here. He entirely resembles the human species. Some are black; others are white. *It is said* he will kindle a fire, broil fish, and boil rice. The island produces rice, sugar, pepper, camphire, cassia, and cotton. On the south side of the island, Benjarmassing, a Dutch seaport, carries on considerable commerce. The Benjar is the largest river, at the mouth of which, on the north part of the island, the English East-India company have a factory. Borneo, the capital, is a city of 3000 houses, floating on the water. This island is 800 miles long, and 700 broad, and lies between lat. 4° S. and $7^{\circ} 30'$ N.† The Biajos have no kings, but many little chiefs. Some are subject to the Moorish kings, and pay them tribute; but such as live far up the country, are altogether inde-

* Pinkerton.

† Pinkerton, Morse, Scott.

pendent, and live according to their own customs. Their sacrifices of sweet wood and perfumes are offered to one God, who they believe rewards the just in heaven, and punishes the wicked in hell. In the tribe of Idaan every man feels himself bound once in his life to crimson his hands with a human sacrifice. The rich adorn their houses with the skulls of their victims to show how often they have honoured their creator. They marry but one wife, and look upon any breach of conjugal faith, either in man or woman, as a capital offence. The Biajos are naturally honest and industrious, and have a brotherly affection for one another. They sow their lands, and in time of harvest each reaps as much as will serve his family; the rest belongs to the tribe in common; by which means they prevent necessity and disputes. Gold, diamonds, and edible birds nests, camphire, and pepper, opium, salt, rice, porcelain, nutmegs and cloves are exported.

Sunda Isles, or Sumatrian chain, Sumatra, Java, Bally, Lamboe, Sumbava, Florez, and Timor.

Sumatra is 1000 miles long and 100 broad, or according to Pinkerton 950 long, and 200 broad. In the island are many harbours; some of which belong to the Dutch, some to the English; but most of them are possessed by the Malays. The original natives are pagans; but when the Sumatrans, or any nation of the Eastern islands, learn to read Arabic and are circumcised, they are called Malays. The inhabitants of the coast are Mahometans; inland they are pagans. They eat not only the flesh of their enemies, but of their aged parents.* The skulls are hung up in their houses as trophies. The christian religion has never been known in Sumatra. The English receive thence every year 1200 tons of pepper. In the central parts of the island are found camphire, benzion, cassia, and cinnamon. The coffee is not excellent.

Java belongs to the Dutch; it is 650 miles long and 100 of medial breadth.† It is divided by a chain of mountains, among which are several volcanoes; the forests are covered with delightful verdure. The greater part of the people are Mahometans, but many are pagans. Batavia is the capital; it is built of stone, well fortified, and contains more than 5000 inhabitants. With-

* Dr. Buchanan.

† Pinkerton.

in a circuit of ten miles are 116,000 people. Three Europeans out of five, who come here die the first year. The population of the island is supposed to be 2,000,000, of whom 150,000 are under the Dutch government. Here is an assemblage of many nations, but the Chinese are the most numerous. The intense heat, and stagnant waters of the canals, which are covered with trees, fill the air with fever and death. In one hospital 500 die every year. Bally is remarkable for furnishing slaves, cotton yarn, and pork. This isle is 45 miles in circuit. Timor is 200 miles long, and 60 broad, inhabited by a brave people.

Amsterdam, in lat. $30^{\circ} 43'$ S. long. $77^{\circ} 20'$ E. appears to have had a volcanic origin. It has neither tree nor shrub. Many lobsters and delicate fish are caught here, which may instantly be thrown into a hot spring and boiled in a few minutes. From the top of a mountain, fire constantly blazes from six openings.*

Ceylon.—Ceylon is one of the richest islands in the world, and is protected by the banner of England. It is 260 miles long and 150 broad, and has a population of 2,000,000.† The religion of the island is the ancient worship of Boodh, which is supposed to have originated here, and hence extended to Hindoostan, India, Thibet, China, and Japan. The natives believe in a supreme God; they have by tradition some knowledge of the Jewish scriptures, and suppose their island to have been paradise. They consider it a sacred duty to render peculiar honours to the ministers of Buddon, who, they say, descended upon earth to be the Mediator between God and man.‡ About one third of the people have been converted to the christian faith.§

In Columbo, the capital, is a printing office, where books are printed in the Tamulic, the Malabar, and Ceylon languages. The climate is more pleasant and salubrious, than on the neighbouring continent. Cinnamon, pepper, and what is more valuable, the bitter columbo are among their exports. They have the ruby, the sapphire, and topaz, the amethyst, the jacinth, and emerald. Extensive forests of aromatic trees, winding rivers; fertile valleys, and lofty mountains, give variety to the prospects of this valuable island. From the London Mis-

* M'Cartney. † Pinkerton. ‡ Walker. § Dr. Buchanan.

sionary Society five persons are teaching the doctrines of Christ, to reform these pagans.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

THERE are two islands of the names of Great and Little Andaman. Great Andaman is on the east side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal, 140 miles long, and 20 broad. A British settlement is formed here to which a number of convicts have been sent from Bengal. The Little Andaman is south of the great, and thirty leagues from Carnicobar. It is 28 miles long, and 17 broad. In some places are appearances of tin, and gold dust. Red wood, ebony, cotton, and many species of timber for building, are found here. Here are trees, 30 feet in circumference, affording a rich dye. The people are savage, uncouth negroes. They live on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnish ships that touch here. The men are quite naked. The women wear a fringe round their middle, for ornament. They do the drudgery. Their dwellings are wretched hovels. Their arms are bows and arrows. They are cunning, treacherous, and revengeful. These islands extend from lat. $10^{\circ} 32'$ to $13^{\circ} 40'$ north, and from long. $90^{\circ} 6'$ to $92^{\circ} 59'$ east.*

NICOBAR ISLES.

THE Nicobar islands lie at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the bread fruit, and other tropical fruit, grow spontaneously to great perfection. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme. But they are hospitable, and honest, remarkable for their punctuality and veracity. Theft, robbery, and murder, are unknown. They affectionately observe an annual festival in remembrance of their deceased friends. They live in little huts, and go quite naked, except a cloth about the waist. They have neither temples nor idols, nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. The largest island is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Its south extremity is in long. $94^{\circ} 23'$ east, lat. $8^{\circ} 0'$ north.†

* Hamilton, Symes, Golchbrook. † Colebrook, Dampier, Kempter

MALDIVES.

THIS cluster of small islands is southwest of Ceylon, in the East-Indies. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelley, is in long. $73^{\circ} 4'$ east, lat. $7^{\circ} 5'$ north. Maldivia, in which the king resides, is in long. $75^{\circ} 35'$ east, lat. $4^{\circ} 15'$ north. They are 1000 in number, according to some, 1200 according to others. Most of them are low, sandy, and barren, bearing only a few cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are Mahometans and pagans. The society in London for propagating the gospel maintain a few missionaries on this coast. Both sexes bathe every day, and new born infants are plunged several times in cold water. The priests annually make the circuit of their island, and those are punished, who cannot say their creed and their prayers in Arabic, and construe them into their vernacular tongue. Those who neglect to repair to the place for public worship to offer up their supplications, are treated as excommunicates. No person will converse or eat with them. Another law is, that the insolvent debtor and his family become the servants of the creditor, till the debt is paid. A law of this kind was enacted by the first settlers of New-England. They have schools for writing, reading, arithmetic, and mathematics. The poor they view as the servants of God; and scorn to offer them what they do not eat themselves. Their mosques and the royal palaces are of stone. An hundred ship loads of cocoa are exported in a year; their waters abound in fish; lat. 2° south, to 7° north.*

 AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALASIA is a name recently given by president De Brosses to New-Holland, and the islands in that region, to prevent the confusion unavoidable from calling them Asiatic isles. This division of the globe lies between lat. 3° N. and 50° S. and 108° and 180° of E. long. containing New-Holland and the following isles, New-Guinea, New-Britain, New-Ireland, the Solomon isles, New-Caledonia, New-Hebrides, New-Zealand, and Van Dieman's land.†

* Seally, Bowen, De Laval.

† Pinkerton.

NEW-HOLLAND, OR NOTASIA.

THIS country was discovered in 1616, in lat. 24° and 5'. Succeeding navigators, who discovered other parts, gave them different names, as Arnheim, Diemen, De Witts, New-Britain, New South Wales, &c. This country may be considered a *fifth* general division of the globe. It extends from lat. 11° to 41° S. and from long. 112° to 154° E. from London.

It has been disputed whether the title island or continent should be applied to this country; but, perhaps America, or the world, may with as much reason be called an island, as New-Holland.* A country may be denominated a continent, when it is so extensive as to lose the advantages of an insular situation.† The principal of these are union under one government, and being secure from attack; except by water.

Face of the country.—Little has been discovered of this continent, excepting on the sea coast. An ample survey of which was completed in 1802, by Capt. Baudin and Capt. Flinders. On the southeastern part is a chain of mountains, 60 miles from the sea, which extends N. and S. as far as the eye can trace them. The country in general seems to be pleasantly diversified with hills and valleys.

Products.—In some parts the soil is rich, and produces plants not described by any botanist. Lofty trees cover large tracts of land, and cargoes of timber have been taken thence for the British navy. Some of these trees are of enormous magnitude. It is said that near Sidney Cove, 12 men were employed five days “in grubbing up” one tree. Among the wild fruit is a species of small red apples. The trees yield a gum, which is a remedy in dysentery. Fossil coal and rock salt have been discovered‡; also, large bodies of marine shells.

Animals.—The zoology of New-Holland presents some remarkable deviations from the ordinary course of nature in other countries. Several species of the quadrupeds resemble the opossum, having a “pouch” for the refuge of the young, after their birth.

Of these the kangaroo is the largest, and equal in size to a sheep. In the platypus is a strange combination of animals. It seems to be the connecting link, between quadrupeds and birds. Its body is like that of a beaver,

* Encyclopedia.

† Stockdale.

‡ Aikin, Pinkerton.

covered with hair; his feet are webbed like those of a water fowl; but so short as to resemble the fin of a fish; he has a bill like a duck. Some of the fish have a mixture of different kinds. Here is also a species of dogs, different from ours, so fierce that they never become familiar. Among the birds are the black swan and the ostrich or cassowary, seven feet high. Among the insects are remarkable green ants, which form their nests in the shape of a purse, on the trees. Thousands of them unite and exert their strength at once to bend the twigs together, while, at the same moment multitudes of others are applying the glutinous cement to fasten them, where they are. Another species, after building large nests on the branches of a tree for a summer house, erect another of earth on the ground at the foot of the tree, for a winter dwelling. The winter dwelling is six feet diameter, six feet high, and proof against rain.*

Climate.—Though the changes of weather are violent, the climate of this country is not disagreeable; the heat of summer is not intense.

Native inhabitants.—The inhabitants of this continent are the most savage and miserable race of mortals. Their colour, in the opinion of Capt. Cook, is a deep chocolate, though it is difficult to ascertain this, they are so covered with filth. They go entirely naked. They despise European finery, but are fond of adorning their bodies with hideous scars. Sometimes the flesh is raised several inches, and appears as if filled with wind. This is a badge of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a large bone through it. Most of the men want one of the fore teeth in the upper jaw. The women very commonly cut off two joints of the little finger.

They have no idea of cultivating the ground, nor can they be persuaded to eat bread or meat, which is dressed. They depend wholly on fruit, roots, and fish, for their support. This they sometimes bake between two stones, which are heated. So precarious are these resources, that they are frequently driven to the greatest distress. Those who live inland feed on flying squirrels, caterpillars, worms, and the like.

The huts of these savages are only pieces of bark, laid together in the form of an oven; they are open at one

* Captain Cook.

end, and very low. But the people are supposed to depend less on these for shelter, than on the caverns, which are numerous among their rocks.

Their persons are of low stature, and ill made, with long hair, thick lips, flat noses, and wide mouths. In some instances there is a shocking resemblance of the monkey. Generally they are lean, active, and strong. Though much afraid of muskets, they appear to be men of courage; in time of danger they display great bravery.

Their beards grow to considerable length, but they do not seem to consider this an ornament. Fire is produced with great facility by rubbing two pieces of wood together; * in less than two minutes fire is produced. Towards each other they appear to conduct with honesty. Slaves of superstition, they are tormented with the fear of ghosts and wizards. They imagine that thunder is driven away by chanting certain words. When a person dies his relations are punished, as if they had been the cause. If a murderer escape, they punish some of his family; a child, perhaps is executed. They are cunning, jealous, and revengeful. Their young people are buried, the aged are burned.

Colony.—It is hoped that so many decent people will join the colony of convicts, sent here by the English government, as to produce a well regulated and prosperous government. This community has already increased in numbers and the conveniences of life to a great degree. At Port Jackson, a fine harbour, a handsome town, called Sidney, has been erected; it is the seat of government. The harbour is enlivened by a multitude of vessels from various parts of the globe, most of which, are destined to proceed further in various directions, to Peru, to the N. W. coast of America, to China, to India and the Cape of Good Hope. † Here has been founded a public seminary for orphans, and the children of the convicts. Sixty girls are instructed in reading, writing, needle work, &c. The boys have two schools. The population of the town is 2600. ‡ Agriculture has extended her fields to a considerable distance. Verdant pastures and golden harvests present a delightful prospect. Numerous flocks of sheep, whose wool rivals that of Spain, enrich the farmers. Horned cattle, which had strayed into the woods, have produced a wild herd, which is likely to overspread the country. Late accounts relate the influence of their

* Cook.

† Baudin.

‡ Turnbull. Eclectic Review.

new situation on the convicts; their reformation is surprising.* In 1810 more than 10,000 acres were cultivated.

A printing office, school-houses, and churches, are erected; several ministers are labouring in the religious instruction of this people. The English population, in 1808, amounted to ten thousand.

From the magnitude, the climate, and settlements of these countries, it may be expected, they will rise to great importance, and become a theatre on which will be displayed the grandeur, the science, the laws, and religion of the English nation.†

NEW-GUINEA.

NO settlement of any civilized nation is made here. The island is 1200 miles long, its medial breadth 300. The men are stout, and build their houses on floating rafts. In the interior is a race, who live on the trees which they ascend by a notched pole, pulling it up after them to prevent surprize from enemies. In this island, also in Borneo, and Sumatra, the bachelors have houses, where they live separate from the married people, and the young women.‡ A considerable trade with China is carried on from this island. They have parrots, hogs, and pigeons as large as turkeys. Near this are several smaller islands. Waijoo is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants; on the north side are two harbours. The Arroo islands are five. Sago is the principal produce; the people visit the continent, seize captives, and sell them at Banda.

NEW-BRITAIN.

THIS island is N. of New-Guinea, in lat. 4° S. long. 152° 19' E. The island is rocky and mountainous, and covered with trees, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black and woolly, but have not the flat noses and thick lips of negroes.

NEW-IRELAND.

THIS island is narrow, but 270 miles long. The inhabitants resemble those of New-Britain; they are warlike, having lances pointed with flint. Their faces are streaked with white, and some of their canoes are 90 feet long.

* Baudin's voyages. † Pinkerton. ‡ Forrest's voyage.

es in height. Their features are mild, their beards and hair black, and strongly frizzled; their colour is swarthy, or a dark brown. They are remarkably courteous and honest; and differ from the other islanders of the South sea in not being thievish. The women perform the drudgeries of the family; they carry their children on their backs in a kind of satchel; they dig up the ground, and plant the seed. They are pure and chaste in their morals, and modest in their dress and deportment. The houses of these people are in the form of a beehive. They bury their dead. The grave of a chief, slain in battle, was seen decorated with spears, darts, and paddles, stuck round it. They have neither goats, hogs, dogs, nor cats, nor any name for these animals.

NEW-HEBRIDES.

MALLICOLLO is one of the largest of this group, lat. $16^{\circ} 15'$ S. long. $161^{\circ} 45'$ E. extending 20 leagues from N. to S. Its inland mountains are high and covered with forests. The soil is fertile, and they have hogs and poultry. The people use bows and arrows, and go almost naked.

Tanna is in lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$ S. long. $169^{\circ} 46'$ E. on which is a volcano. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; they are circumcised, and eat human flesh.*

NEW-ZEALAND.

A strait divides the country into two islands; one is six hundred miles long, and about 150 of medial breadth; the other is but little inferior. The climate resembles that of France. The people are tall, and the complexion of some is fair. The different tribes often engage in war, and the captives furnish a bloody banquet for their conquerors. They bury their dead, and believe that the third day from the interment the soul separates itself from the body; that a gentle breeze of wind gives notice of it to an inferior deity, who conveys it to the clouds. Their boats are made of plank, fastened together by withes. Some are 50 feet long, with a head ingeniously carved, and a human face distorted with rage. The painting and statuary of savages are generally unpleasant, expressive of the malignant pas-

* Gazetteer, Eastern Continent.

sions, which universally predominate among them. The warm bodies of their enemies are boiled and eaten.* The warlike deeds of their fathers are preserved in traditional songs, accompanied by the rude notes of a flute.†

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

THIS island is in the form of an oblong square, 160 miles in length, 80 in breadth, separated from New-Holland by Bass's strait, which is 30 leagues wide, and contains a chain of small islands. The natives are black, their hair woolly, but their features are more comely than those of African negroes. Their dwellings are artificial dens, like those of New-Holland; sometimes a hollow tree answers for a house. They seem to be in the patriarchal state of society; each family lives in a state of independence; old age is venerated.

POLYNESIA.

THIS division is introduced into geography for the same reasons as Australasia.‡ It lies between lat. 30° N. and 30° S. and long. 130° and 180° E. and 130° and 180° W. The following are the chief subdivisions. The Pelew islands, the Ladrões, the Carolines, the Sandwich, the Marquesas, the Society, and the Friendly isles.

THE PELEW ISLANDS.

THIS cluster of islands lies between long. 130° and 136° east, and 5° and 9° north lat. The natives have dark complexions, are friendly and amiable; the men are naked; the women wear two aprons round the middle. Polygamy is allowed, and they believe the soul survives the body, but have no appearance of religion. They are governed by a king; subordinate chiefs constitute a nobility. At daylight they rise and bathe in fresh water. Fish is their principal food, and the milk of the cocoa, their chief drink. They make earthen vessels, and their weapons are spears, darts, and slings. They have no quadrupeds but rats and a few cats. The ebony, bread-fruit, and cocoa trees abound here. Pigeons are their most numerous birds. The king of Pelew is treated with every mark of respect, and is considered as the father of his people.

* Cook.

† Pinkerton.

‡ See Pinkerton.

As to property, a man's house, canoe, and furniture, or whatever is the fruit of his personal labour, is his own. The land assigned him is his while he occupies it; but when he removes, the land reverts to the king, who again assigns it to whom he pleases. Those parts of the islands, which have been seen are well cultivated. A singular tree, branching not unlike our cherry trees, grows here; it has no bark. Hens are plenty; but the people never used them for food, till the English informed them of their excellence.

They have places particularly appropriated to the burial of the dead; their graves are formed nearly similar to those in our country church yards. The corpse is attended to the burying place only by women, who at the grave make great lamentations. The men however, collect around the body, before it is carried to the grave, but observe a solemn silence. It seems to be a sentiment of savages, that grief and tears are proper and becoming only for women. Though these are the most amiable people, perhaps, who have been discovered in any part of the globe, they are subject to childish superstition. They appear to believe in divination, that evil spirits counteract human affairs, and that certain things are unlucky.

THE LADRONES.

THE most of these islands are possessed by the Spaniards. They are said to be sixteen in number, 1800 miles east of Canton, occupying a space of 150 leagues. The natives are naked; their hair and beard are long. In Guam, which is 40 leagues in circuit, are 30,000 souls. It would be a crime for any of the nobility to marry one of the common people. Their magicians invoke the dead, whose skulls are preserved in their dwellings. On these islands are cattle and a variety of fruit.

THE CAROLINE ISLES.

THESE islands are very populous, and about 30 in number. The people subsist chiefly on fish and cocoa. Each island has a chief, but all are subject to an emperor, who resides at Lamuroc. They believe that certain celestial spirits descend to bathe in a sacred lake in Fajito; but they have neither temples, nor idols, nor

worship. Their dead are sometimes buried and sometimes cast into the sea. On the isle of Yap they have magicians, and worship the crocodile. They have no instruments of music, but accompany their dances with songs. They wisely banish criminals from one island to another. Hogoleu is 90 miles long, 40 broad.

THE SANDWICH ISLES.

THIS magnificent group consists of eleven islands, called Owhyhee, Mowee, Tahowroa, Ranai, Morotoi, Whahoo, Atooi, Neeheehcow, Oneehaw, Morotinnee, and Tahaura, extending from lat. $18^{\circ} 54'$ to $22^{\circ} 15' N$. Excepting the two last, all these islands are inhabited. Owhyhee, the largest, is 28 leagues in length, and 24 in breadth. On the island are two lofty mountains, the Mona Roa and Mona Koah, rising 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The inhabitants have a tradition that they are the descendants of two persons, who escaped an universal deluge by flying to the top of Mona Koah. The inhabitants of these islands are distinguished for their integrity and civilization. Their food is chiefly vegetables, to which they add fish and flesh. Their waters do not furnish plenty of fish, and they have therefore, formed fish ponds with great ingenuity, both salt and fresh. As it seldom rains much here, they have, in small canals conducted their streams over their fields. Their lands are highly cultivated. Some of their canals are of stone, and several miles in length. Their language is soft and harmonious, adapted to poetry, of which they are fond. Their houses are comfortable and neat. Their priests are their physicians, who have some knowledge of botany. They also bleed, and give emetics to their patients. The men and women have separate houses, and one sex may not enter the eating houses of the other. Their laws respecting women resemble those of the ancient Israelites, but are more severe.

These islanders are pagans, and have numerous temples, in which are idols; to these they offer sacrifices of hogs, vegetables, and men. Their human victims are criminals. Like the Israelites they have an hereditary priesthood. They have, also, a sacerdotal language. Their priests offer up prayers for health and success in the enterprises of the people. Their principal ordinance is the tabod, which signifies forbidden or prohibited. This

is sacredly regarded ; to transgress this would be immediate death. Certain food, certain employments, and indulgences are tabooed for a time, generally 2 or 3 days. The nobility are really the proprietors of the land, and the lives of the tenants are at their disposal. In some instances they kill their servants for fish bait. The inhabitants are of a deep olive colour ; their hair is long, and sometimes curled ; their noses are always flatted at the point, probably from the mode of their saluting one another, which is by pressing their noses together. They seem to be mild and affectionate, but at the funeral of their chief, two or more servants are offered as victims. They have plenty of bread-fruit, and sugar-canes of prodigious size. The present chieftain of Owhyhee is an enlightened man. He is building vessels, laying up stores, and adopting the arts of civilized nations. He has a fleet of more than 20 vessels, from 15 to 70 tons burden ; some of them have copper bottoms. A fort encircles his house, furnished with ten pieces of artillery ; two hundred of his people are well disciplined soldiers ; he has 2000 stands of arms, and has subdued the neighboring islands. He trades to the N. W. coast of America, and is about opening a direct trade to China. The language, manners, manufactories, and religion of the Sandwich islands, of the Marquesas, the Society islands, and New-Zealand, are nearly the same. The word denoting a foreign land in the Sandwich islands is Otaheite ; yet when they were first discovered, they supposed themselves the only *people* in the world.*

THE MARQUESAS.

THE natives of these islands are said to surpass all other nations in the symmetry of their form, and regularity of their features ; their hair is of different colours, and some of their women are nearly as fair as Europeans. A narrow piece of cloth round their waist, and a broad piece thrown over their shoulders, reaching down to their legs, constitute their dress. But they often appear naked, or with only a few leaves wrapt round them. Their deities are numerous ; but it is hoped the English missionaries may teach them the knowledge of the true God. These islands are five in number, viz.

* American Register.

La Magdalena, St. Pedro, La Dominica, Santa Christina, and Hood's island, situated in the south Pacific ocean, between the lat. of $9^{\circ} 26'$ and $10^{\circ} 25'$ S. and between the longitude of $138^{\circ} 47'$ and $139^{\circ} 13'$ W. La Dominica, the largest is about 10 leagues in circuit, in latitude $9^{\circ} 44'$ S. The inhabitants are thought to be of the same origin as those of Otaheite and the Society islands. They have hogs, fowls, plantains, and other vegetables; likewise roots, and a few bread-fruit, and cocoa-trees.

Ingraham's islands.—These seem to be a cluster belonging to the Marquesas. They were discovered by Capt. *Ingraham* of Boston, in 1791. They lie N. N. W. from the Marquesas, from 35 to 50 leagues distant. They are seven in number; most of them are inhabited. They are well wooded, pleasantly diversified with hills and vales, and the natives are friendly.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

THIS group has attracted more attention than any other in Polynesia. All the islands from long. 160° W. to the eastern extremity of Polynesia, are included under the general name of Society islands. They amount to 60 or 70. Otaheite is the most considerable, being about 120 miles in circuit, lying between lat. $17^{\circ} 23'$ and $17^{\circ} 53'$ S. and $149^{\circ} 11'$ and $149^{\circ} 39'$ W. long. It consists of two peninsulas, joined by a neck of land 3 miles wide. The smallest peninsula is 15 miles long and 10 wide, the other is about 25 miles diameter; the length of the island is about 46 miles.

The complexion of the people is olive, inclining to a copper colour. The women have fine black eyes, white even teeth, a soft skin, and elegant limbs; their hair is black, perfumed, and adorned with flowers.* They are social and engaging in their manners, strangers to those caprices, frowns, and violent passions, so common in some other parts of the world. They are slow to receive offence, easily pacified, and never revengeful.

Customs and manners.—The men and women are gracefully clothed in a curious kind of white cloth, made from the bark of a shrub. The cloth very much resembles thick China paper. Two pieces of it constitute their dress. One of them, having a hole made in the middle

* *Missionary Voyage.*

to put the head through, hangs from their shoulders to the middle of the legs, before and behind. The other piece, which is four or five yards long, and one broad, they wrap round their bodies in a very easy manner. This cloth is not woven, but made in the manner of paper, and will not bear the rain; in wet weather they wear a kind of matting. To their cloth they give a rich perfume; their manner of wearing it gives them opportunity of displaying their elegant forms; and an innate gracefulness is the companion of their simplicity. Both men and women constantly wash themselves three times in a day, and are remarkably cleanly as to their clothing. Their houses are used chiefly as places in which they sleep. In good weather they are generally abroad, and eat their victuals under the shade of the trees. They form a curious candle by thrusting a skewer through a number of oily nuts; the upper one is lighted, and burns to the second, and so on till the whole are consumed, giving a pleasant light.

The food of the common people consists entirely of vegetables. Flesh is eaten by their nobles. The dogs live wholly on the bread-fruit, and their meat is preferred to pork. It is said by European sailors to be little inferior to lamb. Small fish they generally eat raw. Sea water is the usual sauce of their victuals. Those who live remote from the shore, keep it in large bamboos. They show an aversion to spirituous liquors, and drink water or the milk of the cocoa nut. Though these people are affectionate and fond of their women, they never eat with them. Before eating they always wash their mouths and hands; this they repeat several times while eating. Men of rank are constantly fed by their women. Their infants are taught to swim as soon as they can walk.

Manufactures.—The cloth and matting, which have been mentioned, are their chief manufactures. Their lines and ropes are made from the bark of trees. The bark of a kind of nettles also supplies them with fishing lines. Their fish hooks are made from mother of pearl; but instead of being bearded, the point is turned inward. To this they affix a tuft of hair which resembles the tail of a fish. They also make fishing seines from a species of coarse grass. Some of these nets are nearly 500 feet long. With their harpoons of cane, pointed with wood,

they strike a fish more effectually than Europeans can with theirs, pointed with iron.

Implements.—The tools used are an adze of stone, a chisel or gouge of bone, which is commonly the bone of a man's arm, between the wrist and elbow; a rasp of coral, and the skin of a sting-ray; also coral and sand for a polisher. With these they cut down timber, cleave and polish it, and hew stone.

Funerals.—As soon as a person dies the house is filled with relations and acquaintance, whose lamentations and passionate exclamations in a chorus proclaim their grief. As soon as the body is placed in the house of corruption, the women assemble, and the most doleful mourning is renewed; they cut the crowns of their head, till the blood flows copiously; the blood and the tears they shed are received on pieces of linen, which are thrown under the bier with locks of hair, which some of them cut off, as oblations to the dead. These lamentations continue two or three days.

These processions and mournings, continue at intervals for five moons; the bones are then scraped, washed, and buried. After this, however, prayers continue to be offered for some time by the priest, at the morai.

Cutting the body to express grief is one of the most ancient customs handed down to us in history. In the code of laws delivered by Moses, more than 3000 years ago, he forbids the people "to cut themselves, or make any baldness for the dead." The priests of Baal also "cut themselves with knives" in the grief and vexation of waiting for supernatural aid from their idol. The modern Arabs retain this custom; the part they wound is the arm. On the death of their king the nation is in mourning. The mourning for fathers is very long; wives mourn for their husbands, but not the husbands for their wives.

Religion.—The priesthood seems to be hereditary in one family or tribe, who are said to be numerous. The religious language, like that of the Gentoo bramins, is different from that, used in common discourse. The deities of this island are numerous; each family has its guardian spirits, whom they worship, but they have gods of a superior order, and a great God. They admit the doctrine of immortality, and degrees of future happiness, according to the virtue and piety of the person. Their

human victims are commonly criminal, who are killed during sleep. The women are not admitted to their consecrated places of worship, nor are they ever offered in sacrifice. Their priesthood are numerous, and their employment considerable, being called upon to pray and make offerings at births, deaths, feasts, in time of sickness, and other calamities. The island has been supposed to contain upwards of 200,000 souls;* these have since been reduced, according to the last account, to 5000.† The London Missionary Society have for several years employed missionaries on this island, but with very little success. In 1807, 16 were engaged in this benevolent work. The names of their three principal deities signify Father, Son, and Spirit.‡

Whitea is next in importance, 7 or 8 leagues S. W. of Huaheine; its products and inhabitants are like those of Otaheite. Huaheine is 31 leagues N.W. of Otaheite; the inhabitants are large and robust. In this island, like the ancient Israelites, they have an ark or chest in which are preserved a bundle of feathers, and a sacred seraphim, without which their chief priest says he could do nothing. They say their ancestors brought this chest into the island with them; the dimensions are precisely the same as that described in Leviticus.

Easter island, though in a remote region, may be mentioned here. It is a barren island; the only quadrupeds are rats. The natives labour industriously; they plant mulberries and bananas, potatoes and yams. In their burying places are rude carvings like busts; some of them are fifteen feet high, the face being five feet. Their complexion is brown; their hair is black; excepting the chiefs, they are all naked. The island appears to have had a volcanic origin, and not long since to have been ruined by an explosion. The inhabitants are estimated at 700, and are without morals or religion. The isle is 12 miles long, 6 broad, and is 12 leagues in circuit, lat. 27° 5' S. long. 109° 46' W.

FRIENDLY ISLES.

THIS group extends furthest from S. W. to N. E. including the Fejee islands and the isles of Navigators. Tongataboo, 16 miles long and 8 broad, is the

*Capt. Cook. †Account from the Missionaries. ‡London Magazine.

principal island. It is in a high state of cultivation, enclosed with fences of reeds, 6 feet high, and intersected with numerous roads. The inhabitants are more grave than those of Otaheite, and industry is more common. The island is 60 miles in circuit. The English missionaries here have made but little impression on their minds. The whole number of islands in this cluster is more than 60. Amsterdam is intersected by straight and pleasant roads; on each side are rows of fruit trees to refresh the traveller and afford him a cooling shade. This isle is 21 miles by 13 in extent. Lefooga is 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The plantations are numerous and extensive, and would in any country be thought delightful.

The people of these islands are strong and muscular. Some of the women are delicately formed, well proportioned, and models of beauty. The men are all circumcised, and are fond of frequent ablutions.

As among civilized people, the employment of their women is mostly in the house. They make cloth mats, combs, and baskets. The men are employed in agriculture, boat building, fishing, and architecture. The houses of the lower people are miserable little huts; those of the better sort are comfortable and large. In their implements, their boats, and navigation, great ingenuity is exhibited.

When a person of any consequence dies, his body is washed and decorated by some woman or women, employed for the purpose. These women are not allowed for many months after to touch any provisions with their hands. The mourning of this people shows how terrible are their ideas of death. They beat their teeth with stones; they strike a shark's tooth into their head, till the blood runs copiously; they thrust spears into the inner part of the thighs, and into their sides, below the armpits, and through the cheeks into the mouth. In their sickness, to appease the deity, that they may recover their health, they cut off one of their little fingers with a stone hatchet.* This custom of cutting off a little finger is common among numerous tribes of savages in all the three continents of the globe. The investigation of its origin would be a curious inquiry.

The people of the Fejee isles are ferocious cannibals.

*Cook.

Prisoners are eaten with greediness ; to obtain this kind of food seems to be an object of their wars.*

The islands of Navigators are an important group. Pola, the largest, is more than 40 miles long, and 20 broad. The people are large, strong, and ferocious. The women are handsome and licentious. At Maouna, one of these islands, Capt. Lamanon, the naturalist, who accompanied La Perouse, and 8 officers and seamen were murdered by the natives. He was an ardent disciple of the infidel philosophy, and admirer of savage life. The evening before they murdered him, he told Perouse they were a better people than themselves.

Maouna or Macuna lies in lat. $14^{\circ} 9'$ south, longitude 169° W.

AFRICA.

THIS great peninsula, one of the quarters into which the world is popularly divided, ranks in size next above Europe ; but in importance, whether in a political or philosophical view, it certainly is to be regarded as the lowest of the four.

History and the state of society prove these people to be descended from Ham, a son of Noah. In every corner of the earth, where they are carried, they are *slaves*. It is said that 100,000 of them are annually transported for market to different countries.

Situation and extent.

Miles.

Length 4865	} between	{	Lat. 34° S. & 37° N.
Breadth 4795			Long. 57° & 125° E. fr. Phil.

Rivers.—The Nile is the most celebrated river of the continent ; the source of its principal branch, long unknown, it is now pretty well ascertained is in the Jibbel Kumra, or mountains of the moon,† and is the Niger. The least considerable of the two branches rises from three small springs in the district of Geesh in Abyssinia. It runs through the great lake Dembea, and then makes a long circuit toward its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the east, forming a sort of peninsula ; after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt. A little below Cairo it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediter-

* Med. Repository.

† By Horneman & J. G. Jackson.

raanean sea, form the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 are considerable; but at present only 2 are navigable at all times; those are at Rosetta and Damietta. It overflows its banks regularly every year. The country of Egypt, however, is not overflowed. In upper Egypt the high banks always prevent the expansion of the water. No part is overflowed except the lower part of the Delta. The lands near the river are watered by machines, and where the breadth of the country renders it necessary, canals are cut to lead the water from the river. The greatest breadth of the river is about 100 rods; it is well stored with fish, its course is about three miles in an hour, and its perpendicular rise is 24 feet.* In Cairo is a canal, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterwards distributed into fields and gardens, as occasion requires. As Egypt pays no tribute to the grand seignior, if the waters do not rise to 16 cubits, the Egyptians often disguise the truth. The Agows who live near its source pay divine honours to the river; neighbouring tribes bring their offerings, and thousands of oxen are slain on its banks. The river is stiled "Most high God; Saviour of the world; God of peace; Father of the universe."

The Niger or Joliba is a majestic river. It rises in the western branch of the mountains of the moon, and its course is to the eastward, or rising sun, and annually overflows its banks. Whether this river falls into lakes in the region of Wangara and Ghana, or whether it is the principal branch of the Nile is not certainly ascertained;† the people of Bambarra on its banks have but one opinion on the subject. They say that they have descended its stream to Egypt.‡ They say its banks between Tombucto and Cairo are adorned with twelve hundred towns§ and cities. This makes the Nile the longest river on the globe. The Gambia is a deep, muddy river which falls into the Atlantic. It has fish unknown in Europe, also sharks, alligators, and the hyppopotamus, an am-

* Browne's Travels.

† Park and Horneman.

‡ It was the opinion of Herodotus, Pliny, Strabo, and other ancient writers, that the Niger and Nile were the same river. This seems to be confirmed by the most recent information from Africa. See Quarterly Review, 1809.

§ Travels of James G. Jackson.

phibious animal, which may be called the sea elephant. He is of a timid, inoffensive disposition. The river is navigable for sloops 600 miles, and annually overflows its banks. Its mouth is in lat. $13^{\circ} 20' N$.

Senegal is a river of Negroland. It discharges itself into the Atlantic, in lat. $16^{\circ} N$. Nothing can be more beautiful than the banks of this river. Lofty trees, vocal with songs of birds, opening grounds, where the lion and elephant roam, and where flowering shrubs perfume the gales, delight the eye.

Mountains.—Of the mountains Atlas is the most celebrated. This chain extends notheasterly from Morocco to Tunis. Some of the summits are covered with snow through the year. Along the Red sea is a granitic ridge of moderate height. The mountains of the Moon are the highest in Africa. Those of Sierra Leone divide Nigritia from Guinea; the ancients called them the mountains of God. The peak of Teneriffe is two miles high.

Animals.—The deserts of Africa abound with various species of ferocious animals, among which is the lion, the terror of all other animals. A single lion of the desert has been known to attack a whole caravan. But without camels, which are the most useful animals in the world, Africa would be miserable. By them their commerce is carried on, over deserts of burning sand. The Arabians consider the camel a sacred animal; he is the ship of the desert.

Curiosities.—In the mountains between Abyssinia and Atbara are formed astonishing dwellings in the solid granite and marble, which must continue, while the world exists. The tradition is, that Cush, the grandson of Noah, and his family coming here, and being still haunted by the terrors of the deluge, they chose to dwell here, rather than in the plains of Atbara; therefore, with immense labour and by skill unknown to us, they formed their habitations in these mountains of marble.

Climate.—In the north, the weather is intensely hot; in the south, it is more moderate, the antarctic cold being more powerful than its opposite. In Africa are no such inland seas or rivers, as in America, and the other quarters of the globe; hence a great part of Africa is a sandy desert. Hence also commerce and the arts have made so little progress. Africa has in all ages been noted for its excess of heat. To this all its productions, animal

and vegetable bear testimony. The sable hue and savage dispositions of its human inhabitants, and the ferocity of its beasts, seem in union with its burning heat, and the wild horror of its deserts. Instead of delight, Africa excites ideas of terror or disgust. No reader will wish to make Africa his home.

Deserts.—The deserts of Africa pervade every part, and constitute one half the continent. The Sahara is a tract of red sand more than 3000 miles in length, and about 1200 in breadth. This region of desolation defies the arts of agriculture; but has various *oases* or islands of fertile ground. In the southern part of the continent are deserts of great extent.

MONGEARTS.

OF the isles in the Sahara or ocean of sand, that which is inhabited by the Mongearts is among the most considerable; yet the plains and mountains of sand, frequently changing, drive the people from place to place. When the storm begins the Arab loads his camels, and flies from impending destruction. Though the land is too barren for cultivation, the country abounds in wild beasts, and supports a few cattle. Their water is from the clouds, which they preserve in large holes, and often use it when it has become putrid. Their chief food is milk, and their principal employment is to tend their cattle.

Their hospitality is remarkable. The person of a stranger, having entered their tent, is sacredly inviolable, though his hands were red with the blood of the master. The chief of the tribe entertains strangers. They are met several rods from the door, and receive a cheerful welcome. Immediately a draught of milk is given them, their camels are unloaded, their goods and arms placed around them, and a kind entertainment is presented them, though it should be the last provision in the house, and cause the family a fast.

The women are treated as slaves, often receiving blows instead of caresses; yet are they faithful to their husbands, believing that in the next world the unchaste will be the slaves of virtuous wives. They are indulgent to their children, and comply with all the wishes of those who are dumb, or deaf, or distracted.

These people are Mahometans; they detest the Jews,

and offer their prayers three times in a day. So conscientious are they, that when they have no water, they rub their faces with sand at the stated seasons of their ablutions. Their government is patriarchal; old age is venerated; the heads of the families are princes or rulers. This people and the Monselmines every seventh day rest from their usual labours.*

MONSELMINES.

THESE people inhabit that portion of the desert, or the country sometimes called Biledulgerid, which borders on Morocco. They are Moors, and their country is fruitful in grapes, figs, dates and almonds. They are greedy of money, and often bury it, and die without informing their families of the place. Their government is republican; their elections are annual. Being Mahometans, they practise polygamy; yet women are treated with more respect than in Morocco, where they are often harnessed to the plow, and draw in the team with mules and asses. Zealous for liberty, they are daring warriors.*

FEZZAN.

THE cultivated part of this kingdom is 300 miles from N. to S. and 200 broad;† but mountainous deserts, which lie south, east, and west, are reckoned within this territory. This is one of the principal islands of the Sahara.‡ The borderers on the N. are Arabs, nominally dependent on Tripoli. To the E. Fezzan is bounded by Harutseh and a line of deserts. In summer the heat is scarcely supportable; the winter brings a bleak and chilling north wind. It seldom rains, and not a single river, or brook of any notice, is known in the whole country. Yet whirlwinds and tempests are frequent. Some grain is raised; but they depend for a great part of their provision on the Arabs north of them. They have goats, sheep, a few horses, and their rich merchants possess camels. The commerce of Fezzan is considerable. Mourzouk, the capital, is visited by rich caravans from Cairo, Tripoli, and various other states.

The throne of Fezzan is hereditary; but does not always descend to the son, but to the eldest prince of the

* Discoveries in Africa.

† Horneman.

‡ Pinkerton.

royal family, who may often be a nephew. The king or sultan is unlimited in his own government, but pays an annual tribute of \$4000 to the bashaw of Tripoli. The walk and mein of the inhabitants, denote a want of energy, both in body and mind; the effect of oppression and poverty. In this region dried locusts are eaten. To describe a *rich* man, they say, he eats bread and meat every day.*

The kingdom contains a hundred towns and villages. The population is 70,000. All are Mahometans. Mourzouk is the capital.

BARCA.

THIS country is separated from Tripoli by the gulf of Sidra. It is characterized by its name, the Desert of Whirlwinds. Here once stood the renowned temple of Jupiter Ammon.

BILEDULGERED.

THIS country, according to some geographers, lying south of Algiers, extends across the continent from the Atlantic to Egypt. It was known to the ancients by the name of Numidia. But modern geographers include only that tract of country which lies south of Algiers and Tunis, bounded east by a ridge of high mountains, which separate it from Tripoli. It is supposed to be about 60 or 80 leagues in extent, each way, from near lat. 31° to 34° north. This country, bordering on the great Sahara south, is barren, sandy, and hot; excepting dates, it produces little or nothing for the support of man. Clouds of dust and sand, driven by the furious winds of the desert, sometimes bury men and cattle. The climate is unhealthy; the people are subject to a scurvy; their teeth drop out, and their bodies are loathsome. The natives are a lewd, treacherous, savage race, delighting in blood and murder.

ABYSSINIA:

Extent.

THIS kingdom is of higher antiquity than any other of the African states.* Its length from N. to S. is about 770 miles; the medial breadth is about 550 miles.

* Parkerton.

On the E. the Red sea is its boundary; on the S. mountains and deserts separate it from Gingi-ro and Alaba; W. and N. mountains and forests are the barriers towards Kordofan and Sennaar.

Lakes and mountains.—The principal lake is Tzana or Dembea. This lake, through which passes the Nile, is 60 miles long, and about half as broad. The mountains seem to rise in irregular groups. The chain which borders the western shores of the Red sea, and the ridge which pervades central Africa, unite here. On one side the Niger and Senegal, and on the other the Nile and Gir, have their sources. As in other high ranges of mountains, here are three ranks; the chief elevations are in the middle. From the Amhara and Samena, which are the highest mountains, and near the centre of the kingdom, the rivers run in all directions. Some of the precipices are tremendous.

Products.—Figs, tamarinds, dates, coffee, balm of Gilead, myrrh, are natives of Abyssinia. Their horses are small but spirited. In their mountains are the elephant, the lion, the rhinoceros, and a great variety of other animals and of birds. Gold is found in their streams, and fossil salt on the confines of Tigri.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants of Abyssinia, are christians, Jews, Mahometans, and pagans. Jews have been settled in this country from time immemorial. Some have become voluntary proselytes to christianity; others have been compelled to enter the church, to avoid persecution, and to enjoy the common benefits of commerce and manufactures. Those who continue to profess the Jewish religion, have retired to inaccessible mountains. Another class inhabit the frontier of the country towards the Caffres. These are supposed to be the descendants of those whom the kings of Assyria and Babylon carried away captive, or from those sold and dispersed over the world by Titus Vespasian, after the final destruction of Jerusalem. These never intermix with the original Jews, who, as their traditions say, came here with Menilek, the son of Solomon; but are looked upon as aliens, and are called strangers and exiles. They retain their synagogue worship, and their Hebrew bibles in a corrupt Talmudic dialect. About a third part of the people are Mahometans. These and the christians live quietly together. The pagans are chiefly the Galla, a ferocious

race of men. They are daring warriors, and have sometimes carried rapine and destruction the breadth of Africa, from Sierra Leone to Arabia. Their complexion is whiter than the negroes; but they give themselves a ghastly appearance by slashing their faces, and by turning their upper eye-lid outward. They neither plant nor sow, but live by plunder and carnage. In their wars they are generally invincible; they neither give nor take quarter; they eat the flesh of their enemies, and drink their blood from cups, made of human skulls. When discommoded by rain or thunder, they bend their bows against the clouds, and curse the skies.*

Marriage.—Marriage does not exist in Abyssinia. The pleasure or caprice of the parties is the only bond of union. They cohabit without the solemnity of any religious ceremony or civil form. They separate and unite again as often as they please. Upon a separation the children are divided. The eldest son goes with the mother, the eldest daughter with the father; the rest are divided by lot. From the children of a beggar to those of the king, no distinction is made between the legitimate, and those, who are illegitimate. Yet the higher class observe some parade and ceremony in their connexion, but like the vulgar totally disregard their vows.

Government.—Two kinds of monarchy are known in Europe and Asia. One is absolute; no written laws or constitution bind the prince; he executes his will by the force of his army. In the other kind of monarchy are laws and restraints. The Abyssinian government is different from either of these, “a monstrous kind of monarchy.” Here are no written laws; the lives of the subjects and their lands belong to the king; yet he has no military force. The troops are all in the hands of those, who are governors of the provinces. Their safety lies in keeping the prince in want of every thing. The king is only the puppet of the ruling chieftains. The provinces sometimes unite to starve the capital, and leave the king without provisions or clothing. Rebellions and wars are frequent.

The princes of Abyssinia claim descent from Menelik, the son of Solomon by the queen of Sheba. She was the queen of Saba, or the south, which they say was Abyssinia. Her son Menilek, they say, being anointed king.

* Bruce, Battel.

Ethiopia in the temple of Jerusalem, returned with a colony of Jews, among whom were many of their learned men, and particularly one doctor of the law from each tribe, from whom their present judges are descended. Upon the royal arms the motto is "the lion of the race of Solomon and tribe of Judah hath overcome." Their kings are approached with adoration, and while they are in council, they are concealed.

Religion.—The greater part of the people are said to be christians of the Greek church. They have the same books of the scriptures with us, though few are able to purchase entire copies. Though they do not profess to believe in purgatory, they pray for the dead, and invoke saints and angels. The Abyssinians eat no meats, which are prohibited by the laws of Moses. Both sexes are circumcised. Saturday and Sunday are observed as religious days.

Customs.—The Abyssinians always wash their hands before they eat. The offer of meat and drink in Abyssinia is a pledge that your life is not in danger. It is also a constant practice to wash the feet of those, who come from Cairo, or who have been pilgrims at Jerusalem. The capital punishments are crucifixion, hanging, flaying alive, stoning to death, and plucking out the eyes. Criminals executed for murder, treason, and robbery, are seldom buried. The streets of Gondar are strewed with pieces of their carcases. These lure the beasts of prey, which as soon as it is dark, in multitudes enter the city for their portion, and it becomes dangerous to walk the streets. The dogs bring pieces of these human bodies into the yards and houses, that they may eat in greater security. The flesh of a living ox furnishes their richest banquet.

Cities.—Gondar is the capital. The population is 50,000. Axum, the ancient capital, is known by extensive ruins.

Population.—The inhabitants are estimated at 2,000,000, and the army at 30 or 40,000.

EGYPT.

EGYPT is a vale 500 miles in extent from north to south, which at different times has been the bed of the Nile, from lat. 24° to 30° north.

Soil and face of the country.—The soil of Egypt is generally very rich, but on the Red sea some places are dismally barren. The Nile, its only river, annually overflows its banks, enriching their fields and gardens. It continues falling till June 17th ; it remains stagnant two days ; on the 19th it begins to rise. At this time a residence in Upper Egypt is almost insupportable ; the S. W. wind is terrible ; a burning vapour obscures the sun ; the atmosphere seems like the mouth of an oven, the blood is inflamed ; the lungs are oppressed ; the nerves are irritated, and life becomes a burden. The country is generally level, and the greater part of the cultivation, with most of the towns, is on the east side of the river.

Curiosities.—Innumerable monuments and ruins of antiquity in this country exceed all description. The pyramids are one of the seven wonders of the world. The largest covers eleven acres, and is 500 feet high, or measured obliquely 700. The labyrinth, cut from a marble rock, contains 12 palaces, having in the whole 1500 rooms, connected with 12 halls. Here are also 1500 buildings or houses, formed in the same manner.* The Jews have a synagogue at Cairo, which they say was built more than 1600 years ago. Among many ancient manuscripts, which they possess, one containing their laws, they pretend was written by Ezra. It is kept in a niche ; a curtain is drawn before it ; a lamp is kept continually burning, and no person is allowed to touch it. The mummy pits or tombs contain the generations that are gone ; some of these embalmed bodies are perfectly preserved, though buried 3000 years. Pompey's pillar is a marble column, about 8 feet in diameter, 89 feet high ; including the capital and pedestal, the height is 114 feet. The Egyptians heat their ovens so as to hatch a vast number of chickens.

Religion.—The prevailing religion is the Mahometan ; but there are many christian Copts, who have their priests and monasteries. Nothing can be more vile to Mahometans than christians. They consider their dissolute males profaned, if they are only seen by a christian. Some of the Mahometan enthusiasts spend their lives repeating the word Allah. Others crouch under and live on charity. Some beat their heads with :

* Sonini.

† Denon.

some sing hymns, covered with garlands, and others stand naked and motionless through life, never asking for any thing, nor giving thanks for what is given them.

Products.—According to a late traveller, the soil is so rich as not to require any manure. Wheat is the chief article, with some barley. The land belongs to the government or to the mosques. The tenants are not confined to the soil, but remove if they please, at the expiration of their lease. Beans, lentiles, and doura, a kind of millet, are plenty. The fields are watered by canals from the river, and are fruitful where they are well cultivated. But in the Delta the canals are choaked up. The earth is no longer watered, but, exposed to the burning sun, is converted into a barren sand. Where formerly were rich fields, and populous towns, now are seen a few miserable hamlets, surrounded by trees and deserts.* Sugar cane, rice, cotton, and maize in most places thrive well. Oranges, lemons, and various kinds of fruit perfume the air. The papyrus, sacred to literature, anciently used instead of paper, grows on the banks of the canals. The date, palm, and the fig, peaches, pomegranates, and apricots, adorn the fields and gardens. Various kinds of melons and gourds grow here in full perfection, and are an important part of the food, which supports the inhabitants.

Minerals.—Egypt does not seem to have produced any of the metals. The Persians say, that the best emeralds in the world are those of Said, or Upper Egypt. Beside the Natron lakes, are some mineral springs, and near Cairo is a salt spring, supposed to have medicinal virtues.

Government.—This country is governed by a Turkish Bashaw, who in the year 1811, assassinated the beys and mamelukes, who were the governors of Egypt. This country has been governed by *strangers* ever since its subjugation by the Babylonians 568 years before Christ.

It was foretold by the Jewish prophets, that "Egypt should no more rule over the nations, and that their country should be laid waste by *strangers*, and that there could no more be a prince of the land," its inhabitants the servants of servants."† This province of Turkey endures the most wretched tyranny; industry and commerce have little encouragement. Their houses are miserable hovels of mud. These, in a country, where

* Savery. † Dr. Wittman, Newton, Ezek. xxix 30.

is seldom a drop of rain, will last one generation. This is sufficient; for the son must ransom the possessions of his father. The government is really the proprietor of the land. When a person acquires property, he conceals it, and dresses himself in rags to prevent suspicion. While the better sort live in these huts of mud, 10 feet square, the poorer people live in tents.* Their situation is most calamitous. The whole conversation relates to their miseries, the murders, the bastinadoes, and executions, the insurrections and sufferings of the country. Sentence of death is executed without delay, or the form of a trial. The officers, who go the rounds in the streets by day or night, are attended by executioners, who carry leathern bags for receiving the heads, they may cut off, during their excursion. When a person is summoned before a bey, a sum of money is demanded; if he deny his ability to pay it, he is thrown on his back, and receives 2 or 300 blows on the soles of his feet, or is per-haps instantly put to death.

Population.—The population of Egypt is computed at 2,500,000.†

Revenue.—Till lately the revenue might be 1,000,000*l.* sterling; now the amount is not known.

Manners and customs.—There is a general similarity of character in all Mahometan countries. The Koran gives a peculiar complexion to the human mind, wherever its authority extends. The christian Copts are the best characters in the country. They are ingenious, have skill in business, and are employed as writers and accountants. Their women have pleasant countenances, black eyes, and elegant forms. The Arabs are the most numerous people. Some of them cultivate the land, and tend their flocks. The Bedoween Arabs are more independent, are ferocious, and live in warfare. In their complexion, they resemble the Indians of America.‡ The Jews here, as elsewhere, are much hated. They are rivals of the Copts in those employments in which some learning is required. The common people are filthy, and the Mahometan women cover their faces with a veil.§ The furniture of a Bedoween family is a mill to grind coffee and corn, a round iron plate, on which they bake their cakes, a coffee pot, a few goat skins for drinking water, and a tent cloth in which all their furniture

* Journey to Sinai. † Browne. ‡ Eaton. § Pinkerton.

wrapped, when they remove. At their entertainments the provisions are plenty ; but they have neither chairs, plates, spoons, forks, nor napkins,

Cities.—Cairo is the capital, and may be regarded as the metropolis of Africa ; no other city on the continent having a sixth part of its population. Cairo stands on the E. side of the Nile ; the streets are narrow ; the houses are stone, sometimes three stories high ; the population is 300,000. It is a place of considerable commerce. The cities next in consequence are Alexandria, whose inhabitants are of various nations,* Rosetta, and Damietta.

Climate.—The climate is remarkable ; they have neither rain, nor hail, nor snow ; neither thunder nor lightning. In the Delta it never rains in summer, and seldom at any other time. The deficiency of rain is supplied by the inundation of the river, and the nightly dews. These are copious. The heat is intense from March to November. The rest of the year is a kind of spring.† The chief malady seems to be weakness of eyes. This probably proceeds from the reflection of the sun from their white houses, and deserts of pale sand. The plague in Egypt is said to be imported from Constantinople, and the extreme heat here stops its progress, as effectually as the cold in other countries. The hot winds of the desert are insupportable ; they continue not more than three days, during which the streets are deserted, and death awaits the traveller abroad.

Literature.—The Koran has covered the country with darkness. Egypt is far inferior to itself in former times. The present learning consists of a little arithmetic, a few nostrums in medicine, the precepts of the Koran, and the jargon of astrology.

NUBIA.

THIS is a barren country, inhabited by a wicked, miserable people, professing the faith of Mahomet. It is 600 miles long and 500 broad, situated between Egypt and Abyssinia. On the Nile are two states, Sennaar and Dongola. Sennaar produces sandal wood, civet, gold, and many slaves for market. The winds move the sand like waves of the sea, and often endanger those who are abroad. The simoom, a hot, suffocating wind, is insup-

* Collins' Voyages.

† Volney.

portable. The only hope of life for the traveller is to throw himself on the ground, with his face in the sand, till the gust be past. The capital, Sennaar, has 100,000 inhabitants. No horse, mule, ass, sheep, dog, bullock, cat, or poultry, can live within several miles of the city. No tree flowers, except the lemon. Lat. $13^{\circ} 39' 36''$ north, long. $33^{\circ} 30' 30''$ east.* The population is estimated at 2,500,000.

DAR-FUR.

WEST of Nubia is Dar-fur. The people are Mahometans, and are governed by an hereditary king. They are in some degree civilized, living partly by the culture of the ground, and partly by their flocks. Many pastoral Arabs are mingled among them.

In Cobbe, the capital, are many foreign merchants, who trade with Egypt by caravans. The town contains 6000 inhabitants. Lat. 14° N. long. $28^{\circ} 8'$ E. The population of the kingdom is 200,000.† The government is despotic. The king speaks of the soil as his own, and of the people as his slaves. Three caravans annually arrive at Cairo with slaves. One of these comes from Mourzook, one from Sannaar, and the third from Dar-fur. The people are in the lowest state of moral degradation. No property is secure, excepting it be under the eye of the owner, nor even then, unless he be stronger than the thief. In traffic the parent and son glory in cheating each other. God and Mahomet are daily invoked to give credit to falsehood and fraud. The women are compelled to till the land, gather the corn, and build the houses.

Their tame animals are camels, sheep, oxen, horses, and dogs. The wild are lions, leopards, hyænas, wolves, jackalls, and elephants. Two thousand elephants are sometimes seen in one herd.‡

STATES OF BARBARY.

THESE are Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco and Fez. Their population is reckoned at 3,000,000.

Tripoli is bounded east by Egypt, north by the Mediterranean sea, west by Tunis, and south by Nubia and parts of Africa unknown, extending from $85^{\circ} 30'$ to 105°

* Bruce.

† Travels of Browne.

‡ Browne.

30 east longitude from Philadelphia. With the windings of the coast, it extends 1200 miles from east to west.

The inhabitants of the maritime parts live by commerce and piracy; those of the inland are robbers. The people of the whole country are poor; the soil is barren and thinly inhabited.

The metropolis is Tripoli, in lat. $32^{\circ} 54'$ north. It was once divided into two parts, the Old and New. The Old is now mostly in ruins; the New is populous and flourishing. It stands on the sea shore and is encompassed by high walls and strong ramparts. The harbour is the best on the coast, excepting Alexandria. It is surrounded by a barren country, and has no water but what is received from the clouds. The Franciscan friars have here a church, a convent, and a hospital. The population of Tripoli consists of 40,000 Turks, 5000 Jews, and 1000 Roman catholics, and Greeks. It contains 8 mosques, and one church. The northerly winds are salubrious, but the siroc from the south is suffocating; people shelter themselves in their houses during its continuance, which is sometimes three days; it is not unfrequently fatal to those, who are abroad. By their exact temperance, by carrying all the filth of their streets into their gardens for manure, by whitewashing their walls with lime, by killing their meat and burying their dead at a distance from the city, the people of Tripoli are remarkably healthy.*

TUNIS.

THIS kingdom is bounded by the Mediterranean N. & E. by Algiers W. by Tripoli and a part of Biledulgerid on the S. extending from lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$ to $37^{\circ} 12'$ N. being 220 miles in length, and 170 in breadth. Tunis stands on the western bank of the Goletta, about a mile in length. The houses are chiefly of stone, one story high, with flat roofs. The American consular house is four stories high, the largest in the city. There are 35 mosques; one of them has the highest tower in Africa, excepting that of Fez. Here are several schools, and 9 colleges, in which are many of their learned men; some of whom are supported by the public; others maintain themselves by begging, but all are highly respected by the people. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in

* Dr. Cowdery.

linen and woollen cloth; 3000 of them are weavers. They export hides, wax, wheat, and barley, horses, olives, oil, soap, ostrich eggs, and feathers.

Character.—The inhabitants of Tunis are a mixture of Turks, Moors, Arabs, Jews, christians, and slaves. The people of Tunis are generally courteous to strangers, and business is transacted with the regency in a more friendly manner, than with the other powers on this coast. The tops of the houses are flat and in the wet season covered with vegetation. Women go abroad but once in their lives; from the house of their father to that of their husband. They are Mahometans. The American, English, French, and other consuls, who reside here, are generally treated with civility. The population of Tunis is 300,000.*

Curiosities.—In this regency are several salt lakes and a mountain of salt, called Jibbel Haddysa, of a purple colour; it is bitter, and solid as stone. This whole country is sprinkled with the ruins of antiquity. Caverns, mausoleums, pillars, arches, porticoes, domes, and other remnants of once populous cities, surprise the inquisitive traveller. Syphax, Scipio, and Cæsar, orthodox christians and Arians, Saracens and Turks, have here enjoyed life, and are gone.†

ALGIERS.

THIS kingdom is 460 miles long, and from 60 to 100 wide; bounded N. by the Mediterranean sea, E. by the river Zane, which separates it from Tunis, S. by the desert of Zahara, and W. by Morocco and Tafilet. This country is divided into three provinces, each governed by a Bey, who is appointed by the Dey of Algiers.

Climate.—The country is delightful; frost is seldom seen, and the fields are adorned with almost perpetual verdure. Grapes are ripe in June. The vines are so large that a man can hardly clasp them with his arms.

Military strength.—Algiers supports 6500 troops, of whom are employed as marines on board their vessels. They can also bring 2000 Moorish horse into the field.

Curiosities.—Near Constantia is a spring so hot as to boil a large piece of meat in a quarter of an hour.

* Consul Eaton. † Shaw.

are a number of salt springs, and rivers, and several mineral springs.

Character.—They are a ferocious band of pirates. With a despicable marine, they brave the nations of christendom in Europe and America. Every Friday the women superstitiously repair to their burial ground to carry provisions to their deceased friends, which they leave there for their use.*

Punishments.—A Jew or christian, guilty of murder or any capital crime, is buried alive. Moors and Arabs for the same crime are impaled, hung, or thrown on hooks fastened in the walls of the city, where they sometimes hang 30 or 40 hours in agony, before they expire.

Moors guilty of robbery or burglary have their right hand cut off and tied about their necks, or are made to ride through the city on an ass with their backs toward his head. If Jews or christians speak against Mahomet or his religion, they must turn Mahometans or be impaled. They sometimes lay the condemned person between two boards and saw him asunder, beginning at the head. For capital offences, women are tied in a sack and thrown into the sea.

Religion.—The Algerines are superstitious Mahometans. They hang the figure of an open hand round the necks of their children, as a charm against an evil eye; the hand is painted on their ships and houses. Grown people carry about them some passage of the Koran to defend them from witchcraft, sickness, and other misfortunes.

Learning.—The wanderings of the Arabs, and the exactions of the government, have quenched the light of the sciences. The knowledge of medicine, mathematics, and philosophy, is forgotten. The children of Moors and Turks are taught to read and write. When a boy distinguishes himself at school, he is dressed in a rich habit, mounted on a horse splendidly attired, and conducted through the city amid the huzzas of his companions.†

Cities.—Algiers, the capital, contains 150,000 inhabitants; some say 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 christian slaves; others state the number at only 80,000 souls. Lat. 35° 50' N. long. 3° 47' E. The tops of the houses are all flat; here they walk in the evening to enjoy the cool air. They are covered with earth, and

* Foss' Journal.

† Pitts;

form a curious kind of gardens. The streets are six feet wide, of course sheltered from the heat of the sun. The country near the city is adorned with gardens and country seats, and is watered by brooks and fountains. Here the wealthy resort in the hot seasons. The king of Spain has erected a hospital in the city for christian slaves of all nations, which greatly relieves their miseries. Three or four physicians prescribe, and ten priests prepare the medicines.

MOROCCO.

THIS kingdom is 500 miles long, 260 broad; extending from lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$ to 36° N. The empire has four grand divisions, viz. the northern, central, southern, and eastern. In the northern division are the towns of Fez, Mequinas, Tetuan, and Tangier. In the central divisions are Morocco, Saffee, and Mogodon.

Climate.—The weather is hot, but much more healthy than Algiers or Tunis, the air being cooled by its mountains and sea breezes from the Atlantic. Mount Atlas lies in the form of a crescent on the S. with its summits covered with snow.

Produce.—The northern division, lying on the Mediterranean abounds in corn and cattle. Here are also the most delicious oranges, figs, grapes, melons, pomegranates, limes, lemons, and citrons. In the south are olives, almonds, dates, and other fruit. Sugar cane grows spontaneously; here is also cotton, indigo, and various medicinal herbs. Gold, silver, copper, and antimony, are abundant.* An opulent commerce is carried on with Tombuctoo.

Military strength.—The emperor has a powerful army; the cavalry are not less than 80,000.†

Cities.—Morocco is a field of ruins. From the extent of the walls, it might once have contained 300,000 inhabitants; it is doubtful whether it now has 30,000.‡ For early 3000 families of Jews resided here; now there are not 200. The ruins of the city are a harbour for thieves, who lurk there to rob passengers. Lat. $31^{\circ} 12'$ N.

* Jackson.

† Travels of J. Buffa.

‡ Chenier.

FEZ.

FEZ stands in a valley between two mountains ; it is surrounded by a strong wall of square stones, flanked with towers. The houses have no windows, next to the street. The mosques are 500 ; one of them surpasses any one on the continent. This, with the college and cloister belonging to it, is nearly a mile and half in circumference ; its roof is 150 cubits in length, and 80 in breadth, supported by 1500 pillars of white marble. In the cloister are 400 baths, where the people make their ablutions before prayer. In the college, divinity, philosophy, and other sciences are taught. The inhabitants are more than 300,000. This country carries on a rich traffic with the kingdom of Bambarra. They carry linen, silk, brass nails, coffee, cotton, spices, tobacco and salt to Tombuctoo, where sometimes an ounce of gold is given for a pound of salt.*

Mequinez, the present capital of the empire, is surrounded by high walls ; the palace is about a mile square. All the columns of this building, which form a colonnade of vast length, are of marble, said to be Roman pillars, brought from Sallee.† The Jews are insulted at pleasure, nor are they allowed to appear in the streets, unless with bare feet and legs. *Tetuan* stands at the mouth of the strait of Gibraltar ; it contains about 800 houses. In the centre of the city is a vast dungeon in which christian slaves, of whom they have a great number, are confined in the night. The Jews are computed at 5000, and have seven synagogues. The city is delightfully surrounded by orchards, gardens, and villas.

Inhabitants.—Berebers are the ancient natives of the country, they live on mountains in huts, and enjoy liberty. The moors are numerous, poor, and oppressed ; they are covetous, cruel, and superstitious. In Morocco almost every family entertains a serpent, which they suppose brings a benediction.‡ The Jews have the same bad character here as every where else ; yet they are the chief traders, bankers, and factors in the empire.§

The christian slaves are a numerous class of people, and are more barbarously treated than at Algiers or Tunis.

* Jackson.

† Windus.

‡ Jackson.

§ Payne.

KABYLES.

THE Kabyles are a people of Barbary, who, from their language and other circumstances, seem to be the only tribe of that region, that bears any near relation to the ancient Africans. Retiring to the mountains, these clans have been less affected by innovations, than those, who submitted to invaders. Their huts are of hurdles, covered with mud, of materials from adjacent ruins, or of square pieces of clay dried in the sun. The roofs are of mud or straw, supported by reeds or branches of trees. Their principal manufacture is hykes; they use not the shuttle, but conduct the threads of the woof with their fingers.

WESTERN COAST.

ON this side of the continent are numerous tribes, which deserve not a minute description, as savages are much the same, whether they roam the sands of Africa, or the forests of America; whether their complexion be black or tawny.

The Jalofs are a warlike people, and the most handsome of the negro race. Jagra is a Kingdom on the south of the Gambia, 50 miles from the sea. The people are merry and civil. When a child is born, they plunge him 3 or 4 times in cold water. They do not appear to have had flat noses originally, but this being considered a beautiful feature, mothers daily flat the noses of their children, when washing them.

At the entrance of every village hangs a frightful image, called Mumbo Jumbo, by whom the people swear, and the oath is irrevocable. His dress is a long loose garment, in which a person may be concealed. He is the sovereign arbiter in domestic quarrels. When complaint is made, this terrible peace-maker, in the evening, marches into the town with dismal screams. He calls the accused, hears the charge, and punishes the guilty. The poor *wives* are commonly the victims. This business is a profound mystery. It would be death to reveal it to a woman.

Bambarra is a kingdom of the interior on the Niger, rich and powerful; it is said the king has an army of 500,000 men. His common residence is at Jinnia, but he has three palaces in Tombuctoo. He possesses immense

treasures of gold, and in his state library are manuscripts of Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldaic, and probably translations from Greek and Latin authors, unknown to Europeans. Rich caravans from Morocco, Fez, Tunis, Algiers, Tripoli, and Egypt, meet in the commercial capital of Tombuctoo. For their various manufactures, they receive gold dust, gold rings, bars of gold, ivory, gums, and great numbers of slaves. These caravans traverse the great desert for 13 or 15,00 miles.* The people are somewhat civilized; women are admitted into society, and a suavity of manners prevails. The shea tree yields them a vegetable butter, which may be kept a year without salt, and has a richer flavour than that made of cream. Their lands are highly cultivated. An Englishman arrived at one of their villages. The sight of a *white* man terrified them. They dared not receive him into their houses. A storm was rising. A woman more courageous than the rest, invited him into her cottage, lighted a lamp, gave him a broiled fish to eat, and spread a mat for his repose. With her companions she began to spin; they cheered the night with song. "The winds roared, and the rains fell; the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree. He has no Mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind his corn." Chorus. "Let us pity the poor white man, no mother has he," &c.† The *Mandingoes* are widely diffused; their character is mild and social. The *Foulahs*, near the Gambia, have silky hair, pleasing features, and a tawny skin. The *Foulahs* of Guinea are a different people. *Teembo*, their capital, has 7000 inhabitants. Their women manufacture iron. They can raise 16,000 cavalry. On the west of these is the English colony of SIERRA LEONE, formed in 1787 for the benevolent purpose of extending the blessings of civilization and the christian religion among the miserable inhabitants of Africa. Though disappointments have happened, the godlike design is not relinquished. Since the abolition of the slave trade in England and America, we have pleasing accounts of its happy effects. In their wars they take no prisoners, because there is no market for them. Formerly no man went abroad without his gun, and every man was afraid of his brother; now men travel without arms. Villages were formerly built in the woods

* James Jackson.

† Park.

for security ; now they are cutting down their forests, and building villages on the pleasant banks of their large rivers. The culture of rice and cotton is rapidly advancing. Coffee, pepper, hemp, and oil are exported ; commerce is increasing. Fifteen tons of cotton seed have been sent from England to Sierra Leone. By very recent accounts from this colony, Goree, and the Gold Coast, Africa begins to taste the sweets of security and mutual confidence. Such immense felicity results from one righteous law.*

GUINEA.

THIS extensive country is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea ; the latter is called Congo. Guinea reaches along the coast south from lat. $7^{\circ} 30'$ N. a distance of 2500 miles. Upper Guinea includes the Grain Coast, Guinea proper, and Benin. Guinea proper extends from Cape Palmas, about lat. 4° N. to the river Volta, 120 leagues. It has the kingdom of Benin E. Gago and Melli N. and the Grain coast W. Europeans divide Guinea proper into two parts, the Ivory Coast, and Gold Coast. South of this is the Slave Coast.

WHYDAH.

WHYDAH is a delightful province on the Slave Coast ; its southern shore is washed by the Atlantic. Fruitful fields, separated only by shady groves and populous villages are here cultivated. Domestic fowls are plenty. Swine, sheep, goats, cattle, and elephants enrich their possessors. For adultery with the wife of a king, the man is roasted on a spit by a slow fire ; on the woman are emptied vessels of hot water ; she is then instantly buried, whether dead or alive. They practise circumcision, and have a confused belief of a God, and of future rewards and punishments.

Benin.—It is said that the kingdom of Benin is extensive, and that the monarch can raise 100,000 men. The capital contains 30 streets of low houses. The people are neat, and observe decorum of conduct. They believe in a supreme, benevolent God ; they offer no worship to him, but sacrifice to inferior malignant spirits to sooth their enmity.

* Sierra Leone Gazette, Report of the African Institution.

Loango.—Loango is a country of no small extent. The people are somewhat industrious. They are weavers, smiths, potters, and carpenters; they export elephants' teeth, copper, tin, lead, and iron. Among their trees are the cocoa, the banana, orange, lemon, and pimento. The population is 2,000,000. They are said to be a kind and honest people, and courageous in defence of their rights. Though reserved and diffident, they are complaisant to strangers. The children of both sexes are circumcised, and go naked till they are twelve years of age. Polygamy is common, and the king has 600 wives. Adultery, though seldom committed, is punished with death of both persons; their bodies are thrown on a dung-hill.

The consent of parents, and paying the price of the maid, are the only formalities of courtship or marriage. They are pagans and acknowledge a God, but offer him no kind of worship. All their religious homage is directed to demons, to whom they ascribe the power of sending good or evil to them.

Ansiko.—This kingdom of Africa is bounded west by Loango, N. by deserts of Nubia, S. by provinces of Congo. The king commands 13 tributary kingdoms, and is considered the most powerful monarch of Africa. It is asserted that human flesh is sold in their markets; that the only graves of the dead are the bodies of the living, and that 200 men are daily butchered to supply the king's table.* They have an infinite variety of gods; each individual has an idol, which he addresses on particular occasions. That anthropophagi should ever have existed, would be incredible, were not the evidence irresistible. The declarations of Homer and other ancient writers, concerning man-eaters, were undoubtedly justified by the manners of the times, which preceded their own. In some of the islands of the West-Indies, the natives used to fatten and eat their children. In Peru the same custom prevailed. Many tribes in South America are cannibals. In China were markets furnished wholly with human flesh, for the higher class of people. The islanders of New-Zealand eat the bodies of those whom they kill in battle. In a part of Sumatra we find the same custom. Among the Massageti, when a person became old, they killed him and eat his flesh. A late traveller, Mr. Browne, asserts that human flesh is now

* Universal History.

eaten by the pagans in the interior of Africa. The violence of love has sometimes produced the same effect as hatred. The Tapuii eat the bodies of their friends to preserve them from putrefaction and worms. Among a tribe of the Scythians was a similar practice. Idolatry has occasioned the eating of more men than either love or hatred. Most nations have offered human sacrifices, and a part of the victim was always eaten.* How highly favoured are the christian nations, instructed by a teacher from heaven.

Congo.—The people of Congo have the negro colour, with the features of Europeans. Their eyes are sometimes a dark green or sea colour; their hair a deep reddish brown. Once a year their graves are opened, and the bodies or bones are decorated.† They sell their nearest relations for a bottle of brandy; an instance is recorded of one, who sold his mother for a breakfast. It is a luxury for them to drink warm human blood, and feast on human sacrifices.† Here and in Benin are sometimes sacrifices of 300 persons at a time. They raise sugarcane, maize, millet, and excellent fruits. The population is 2,000,000.

Monoemugi is an extensive kingdom, bounded east by Mozambique on the coast of the Indian sea, and west by Congo and Angola. The population has been estimated at 2,000,000. In this country is lake Zambre, extending from lat. 7° to 12° south.

Zegzeg, is a kingdom of Negroland, on the river Niger, by which on the north it is separated from Cashna, south it is bounded by Benin, and west by unknown deserts. Here the howlings of the Simoom disturb the repose of the desert, and scatter death wide as its breadth, and distant as its course.‡

COLONY of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THIS colony being now in the possession of the English, we may expect not only its improvement, but that they will explore the country, and give us a more complete account of the climate, soil, and produce. This territory is 550 miles in length and 233 in breadth, making 128,150 square miles. The white inhabitants are about 20,000, and 30 or 40,000 slaves, Africans, and Asiatics.

* Cyclopaedia, Marsden, Hawkeaworth.

† Pinkerton.

‡ Discoveries in Africa.

Botany.—The botany of southern Africa is richer than that of any other country. Gay and fragrant flowers adorn the fields and meadows with every brilliant hue. Flowers, red, white, and yellow, which deck the plants, shrubs, and trees, present a scene of unrivalled magnificence. The eye wanders with delight from beauty to beauty, till, fatigued with splendor, it reposes on the softer green of the spreading oak or the deeper hue of the towering pine. The colonists are hospitable, and many of them are rich, having a thousand oxen, and twelve thousand sheep on a farm. The country produces most excellent grain, fruit, and vegetables, but is mountainous. These regions abound with lions, rhinoceroses more terrible than lions, tigers, and other beasts of prey. Deer are seen in flocks of ten or twenty thousand.*

The country is inhabited by various tribes of savages, known by the general appellation of Hottentots.

From the east the Koussis extend to the Atlantic. They seem to be of Arabian extract, differing from the negroes or Hottentots, and are acquainted with the smelting of copper and other rude arts.† At the northeast of the Koussis are the Tambookies. Four days journey from the mouth of the Orange river are the Jagas, a wandering nation, like the Tartars. Near the Orange river the natives cut off the first joint of their little finger.‡ The natural complexion of the Hottentots is an umber yellow § The integrity of a Hottentot, his justice, his charity, are equalled by few people in the world. They believe there is a God, the author of all things, whom they call the God of gods; but like many other savages and philosophists, they pay him no worship. Theft and adultery they punish with death. Lately they have received missionaries from England; and serious congregations attend the preaching of the gospel.|| The country is fertile, producing valuable commodities, as camphire, oranges, figs, lemons, and wheat. The Dutch farmers are ignorant, irreligious, and cruel; more opposed to missionaries from England, than the stupid Hottentots, or ferocious Boschemen of the woods. They hunt and shoot the natives, as they do lions and tigers.

* Shipwreck of Capt. Stout. † Barrow. ‡ Patterson.
§ Sparrman. || Missionary Magazine.

THE EASTERN COAST.

THE long range of sea coast from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Red sea, is possessed by various separate tribes, of which very little is known.

Delagoa.—The people round the bay of Delagoa are Caffres, pagans, black, tall, stout, naked, and tattooed. They are a friendly harmless people, and are supposed to be from 6 to 10,000.*

The chief river which falls into the bay, is the Mafumo; the natives on the northern and southern banks have very different customs. On the southern side are 14 chiefs, whose dominions extend 200 miles inland, and 100 on the sea shore. The soil is rich; fruit and provisions are plenty, and fish abundant in their waters.

Mocaranga.—This is the most civilized and powerful kingdom on this coast. It has been absurdly called Monomotapa, which is the appellation of the monarchs. The soil is rich; the people are almost naked. The Portuguese have two fortresses here. Sabia and Sofala are parts of this monarchy. Sofala is a rich country; the king is called the golden emperor. The population is one million. Various circumstances induce a belief that Sofala is the Ophir of scripture. Their gold mines yield annually the value of \$5,000,000.† The inhabitants boast that they have books, which prove that the Israelites came here for gold in the days of Solomon. Several inscriptions in unknown characters, and several edifices of stone, which from the style of their architecture, seem to have been built by foreigners, are thought to countenance the opinion. The septuagint translates Ophir by Sophira. West of Sofala is a mountain now called Ophir, remarkable for its gold.‡

Moqueambis.—This kingdom is subject to the Portuguese. Zanguebar is a marshy, unhealthy country, chiefly inhabited by the Mocuas; part of whom are pagans, and part Mahometans. The population is said to be 3,500,000. The country is situated between lat. 3° N. and 18° S. and includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants, excepting a few Catholics under the influence of the Portuguese, are pagans and Mahometans. The pagans are the most numerous. The principal territories are Mombaza, Lamoi,

* White. † Moquet, Bruce. ‡ Walker, Sopez, Bouven.

Melinda, Quiloa, and Mosambique. The Portuguese trade with the negroes for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The city of Melinda has several christian churches and a population of 200,000. The commerce is very considerable. The coast of Agan is chiefly Mahometan. They export gold, ivory, and ambergris. Some writers estimate their population at 2,500,000. *Brava*, a small aristocracy, pays tribute to the Portuguese. *Adel* is a fertile country on the eastern coast of Africa. It lies on the Indian ocean and the Red sea, and is bounded W. by the country of the Galla, and other inland tribes. This country is supposed to be 160 leagues in length from W. to E. and 72 broad. Adel, the capital, stands on the Red sea, 300 miles S. of Mocha in Arabia, N. lat. 8°. The people are Mahometans, and carry on bloody wars with the Abyssinians; the difference of their religion inflames their native ferocity. Adel is subject to the grand seignor, and the kings are dignified with the title of *saints*, on account of their singular zeal in fighting the christians of Abyssinia.

It seldom rains in this country, but being well watered by rivers and canals, the lands are fruitful. Wheat, barley, and millet are plenty, and they have a variety of cattle and sheep. The tails of some of the sheep weigh 20 or 30 pounds. The chief trafic is in slaves, who are prisoners taken from the Abyssinians, with whom they are almost always at war.

The inhabitants of Adel are stout and warlike; in the north they are tawny, in the south more black. Their dress is a piece of cotton, which covers them from the middle to the knees. The women adorn their necks, arms, wrists, and ankles, with bracelets of glass, amber, and other trinkets. Zeila on the Arabian gulf is a considerable port.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Madagascar.—THIS noble island is about 900 miles long, and from 120 to 200 broad, and contains about 200,000,000 acres of good land, watered by rivulets and rivers descending from a chain of mountains, which passes through the island from N. to S. It lies between lat. 12° and 25° S. Some of the mountains have a volcanic appearance, and are very lofty. Fort Dauphin, at the S.E. point of the island was possessed by the French, but they have

lost this & Bourbon. Madagascar produces flax, sugarcane, cocoa, bananas, tabacco, indigo, pepper, gumlacca, ben-moin, amber, ambergris, and a great variety of valuable plants; crystal, gold, and different kinds of precious stones, are found here. Their chiefs are known only by their red caps, and their authority is not great, yet they are considered, in some instances, as proprietors of the land, and receive a kind of quit rent. They have the art of writing, use the Arabic characters, and have some historical books. The population of the island has been computed at 4,000,000 souls. Three races are evident: That of Quase Ibrahim, who practise circumcision; the second race have been here about six centuries; the third race are of Arabian extract, and more modern.* Some of them are tawny, and others black. Their men of learning use the Arabic characters. Some Hindoo customs prevail, and in some places are traits of the Mahometan religion. They build their villages on hills, and surround them with palisadoes, and earthen parapets, which mark a state of general hostility. They are a stout race of men. The inhabitants believe in a Supreme Being, whom they call Zambare, i. e. Creator of all things. They have no temples, no idols, and no priests, but make sacrifices of sheep and oxen. They believe the soul immortal, and are a friendly, intelligent, excellent people, possessing a quick sense of honour and gratitude, and far less mindful of injuries, done themselves, than of those offered their family. Their hospitality is worthy of notice and imitation. The traveller, though a stranger, enters the cottage, sits down with the family, and partakes of their repast. This custom is general. Their women are affectionate and cheerful, and of course the delight of their husbands.

They have manufactories of iron and steel. They are ingenious goldsmiths, potters, joiners, carpenters, ropemakers, and weavers. Their linens are woven by women; they are very fine, and beautifully coloured. They have dancers and comedians to amuse them, and physicians to visit them when sick. These amiable people are torn from their country, their families, their parents, their children, their lovers, and sold in thousands, in the French colonies, and more cruelly treated than beasts of burden. Under the blazing sun of Bourbon, or

* Beneyowski.

the Isle of France, the wretch toils, almost naked, with an iron collar fastened round the neck, from which rise plates of iron, forming a mask and head piece; before the mouth is a round plate of iron, in which are small holes to emit the breath; there is a place for the nose; a flat piece of iron passes through the mouth, as a bit in the horse's mouth. The skin is soon worn from the mouth, nose, face, and chin. This, with the heat of the iron in a hot day, renders the torment intolerable. Their servitude is insupportable, and they gladly meet death. They often hang or poison themselves, or rush into the open ocean in a little boat.* The climate of Madagascar is healthy; the heat is excessive, but in some parts is tempered by land breezes, from sun-setting till 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. They live in towns and villages. The towns are surrounded by a ditch and palisado, guarded by ten or 20 soldiers. The house of private people consists of a convenient cottage, surrounded by smaller ones for their wives and slaves. They are of wood, covered with leaves or straw. The houses of the wealthy, are spacious, and divided into several apartments. The princes have buildings of taste and beauty.

The oaths, which these islanders are not known to violate, are taken in a solemn, impressive manner. The most sacred is the oath of blood. The left breast of the person engaged is opened with a razor, from which the other sucks a drop of blood, wishing anathemas on him who shall violate, and blessings on him who shall keep the oath. A barbarous custom has prevailed here of destroying those infants, who have any natural defect, or are born on those days, they call unlucky. In the interior of Madagascar among the mountains, which are 10 or 12,000 feet above the ocean is a nation of dwarfs. The ordinary height of the men is 3 feet 5 inches; that of the women is less. The men wear their beards long; their hair is short and wooly; they are intelligent, active, and courageous. They defend themselves with lances and weapons, which they form from iron and steel of their own manufacture. These people are called Quimos or Kimos; they have plenty of cattle and provisions.† The English have a colony here.

Pemba.—This and several other islands, are opposite the coast of Zanguebar. Pemba is 100 miles in cir-

* St. Pierre.

† Pinkerton, Modave, Commerson.

cumference, governed by a king, who pays tribute to Portugal.

Comora islands.—The Comora islands are a cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N. part of Madagascar. They are four in number, viz. Johanna, Mayotta, Mohilla, and Comora; which last is 6 leagues long and 3 wide, and gives its name to the group. The valleys between the mountains are extensive, and in richness and beauty are exceeded by none in the world. These islands produce rice, peas, yams, Indian corn, purslain, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, sugarcanes, and honey. Johanna, though not the largest, is in many respects the principal island. The Arabs are settled here, and exact tribute from the natives of this, and the other islands. They are about 3000, professing the Mahometan religion, settled in a walled town on the S. E. part of the island. The town, which is the residence of the king of all the isles, contains about 900 houses of one story 15 or 20 feet high, and thatched with the leaves of the cabbage tree. A mosque of stone rises in its centre. The streets are dirty, and so narrow as to admit but two persons abreast. These isles lie between 11° and 13° S. lat. and 44° and 47° E. long.

Mauritius, or Isle of France, has a good harbour, is well fortified, and has a population of 90,000, of whom 12,000 are blacks. The slaves are treated in the most barbarous manner, and often hang or drown themselves in desperation, but more frequently fly to the forests, where they are hunted and shot as beasts of prey,* by parties of pleasure formed for the purpose. This island is 400 miles E. of Madagascar; it is 150 miles in circuit, and enjoys a healthy climate. In 1810, this island was taken from the French by the English, long. $57^{\circ} 28'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 9'$ S.

Bourbon.—This island is 50 leagues in circuit; in the centre it rises to high mountains, among which is a volcano, a league from the sea. The fields yield two crops of wheat and corn in a year. The island produces sugar canes and coffee, cloves, and nutmegs, and has plenty of cattle. This island belongs to England, and has a population of 120,000. Long. $55^{\circ} 30'$ E. lat. $20^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Kerguelen's land, or isle of Desolation, is a rocky, barren spot.†

* St. Pierre.

† Cook.

St. Helena, is 20 miles in circuit; a chain of mountains runs through it; Diana's Peak is 2700 feet high. It is 1200 miles W. from Africa, 1800 E. from America. Long. $5^{\circ} 49'$ W. Lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$ S. There are 300 English families, who have a church, and possess 600 slaves and 3000 cattle. When the East-India ships arrive, each house becomes a tavern.*

St. Thomas.—This island has a rich soil; domestic animals are plenty, and it produces vast quantities of sugar. The Portuguese have settled here in defiance of its foggy, sickly climate. Long. 3° E. Lat. 00.

Cape Verd islands.—These islands are ten; the two largest are St. Jago and St. Antonia. The air is hot and unhealthy, the soil is rocky and barren. Salt is their staple; it is formed by the evaporation of sea water. At the isle of May, ships may be loaded with no other trouble, than raking the salt from the ponds. The inhabitants of the Cape Verd islands are chiefly negroes and mulattoes. They raise cotton and make coarse cloths. These islands lie between 15° and 17° of N. lat. Some of them produce cotton and rice, lemons, oranges, and sugarcane.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, between the mouth of the Gambia and Rio Grande. Their names are Bulam, Cassuabac, La Gallinci, Caze-gut, Calaca, and Oranguana, with some other small islands. Each of these islands has a king of its own. They are in general idolaters, cruel and savage, and frequently stab themselves in the vexation of a disappointment.

Bulam is a few leagues southeast of the Gambia, separated from the continent only by the river Geves. It is 35 or 40 miles in circumference, having a gentle ascent from the sea to the centre, where it is 1000 feet above the ocean. So rich is the soil, that the wheat is as large as Indian corn, or rather resembles a field of reeds or bamboos. One ornament of this country is very extraordinary. It is a very large iron ring, which they strike with a piece of iron, and by its various tones or sounds, they converse together with the greatest facility. The government is despotic; the king observes no law but his own pleasure. At his death all his servants and women are sacrificed, and buried near him to serve him in the land of spirits. Bulam is in Lat. 12° N.*

Canary Islands.—The inhabitants of these islands are computed at 140,000, of whom 64,000 belong to Tene-

* Malham's Naval Gazetteer.

riffe. The wine, of this island is chiefly exported by the English. The islands produce wheat, barley, oats, excellent wine, and sugar. The peak of Teneriffe is 1904 toises above the level of the sea, which is about 3000 feet lower than Mont Blanc; yet the peak of Teneriff cannot be ascended, on account of its snow, excepting from the middle of July to the end of August. It is volcanic and has a crater which emits smoke. These islands lie in lat. 28° N. seven of them are inhabited; the climate is extolled as most excellent. Ferro, one of the smallest, has been chosen by some geographers for the first meridian. These islands belong to Spain.

The Madeira islands lie north of the Canaries in lat. 33° . Only one of these, called Madeira, is considerable. This fine island, rising in the centre into high mountains, is inhabited only near the sea coast. Its temperature is accounted the most equable, and the most salutary to the human constitution of any in the known world. The great product of the island is its celebrated wine, particularly useful as a stomachic. The population of the island is 64,000, of whom 11,000 reside in Funchal, the capital. All the houses of this city are white. From the sea the ground rises into high hills, whose sides, covered with country seats, vineyards, orange groves, convents, and churches, present a delightful prospect. The scorching heat of summer, and the frost of winter are here unknown; spring and autumn adorn and enrich the year. In the latter part of 1807, the English took possession of this island, and are to hold it till Portugal is freed from French usurpation.

The *Azores* or *Western* islands, belong really to neither continent; they lie due west from Portugal, about lat. 38° or 39° N. and are subject to Portugal. There are six of them; Tercera is the principal. Pico has a lofty mountain. Fayal has a fine harbour and 5000 inhabitants. The climate is healthy, and the land fertile, yielding corn, wine, and fruit. St. Michael is noted for a small sweet orange.

Thus, my young friends, have we traversed the globe. We have visited every considerable nation and tribe of men in the known world. We have taken time to observe their customs and manners, their morals and religion. You have remarked that as the religious opinions and rites of any nation, have been opposite to the christian religion, they are brutal, immoral, or selfish.

You have also observed, that according to the purity of the christian religion in any country, and the strength of its impressions on the public mind, they have displayed pure morals, sound science, elevation of character, and rational enjoyment. This, as well as other arguments, should induce you early to exercise its benevolent spirit, and to practise its holy duties. All attainments, without this, are sounding brass; all the sciences, without the knowledge of the divine Redeemer, are meteors, which dazzle for a moment, to be followed by more terrific darkness. Acquaint yourselves then with God; study your own hearts, and exercise the graces of christian piety.

This is your season for improvement; it will soon, soon be closed. Time is precious; let it not be lost in vain pursuits. The hour makes haste, when solemn temples and splendid cities, when the world itself, and all its inhabitants, must pass away, "and like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind."

VOLCANOES.

THE Encyclopedia says, we are acquainted with not much less than 100 volcanoes; but it gives the names of only a few.

The following catalogue is supposed to be more complete than any published.

Etna is a volcano of Sicily, 9000 feet high, 180 miles in circuit. 1

Vesuvius is a burning mountain of Italy; its first eruption was in A. D. 79. 1

Volcanello is a volcanic island of the Mediterranean. 1

Strombolo is a volcano of the Mediterranean. Of all the volcanoes mentioned in history, this alone burns without ceasing. 1

Hecla is a volcano of Iceland. In 1766 its eruption carried fire and desolation 50 miles in circuit. Some of the matter was thrown 150 miles. 1

In the ridge of mount Taurus in Asia is a volcano. 1

In Japan are 8 burning mountains. 8

On the peninsula of Kamtschatka are 20 volcanoes. 20

In the Philippine islands are two. 2

On Mindao is one of constant eruption. 1

In Fez in Africa is a volcano. 1

- On the isle of Bourbon is a burning mountain. 1
 The highest summit of Teneriffe is volcanic. 1
 Among the snowy tops of Terra del Fuego are two
 which vomit fire. 2
 In the Cape Verd islands, on Fuego, is a volcano. 1
 The Merne Garou, on St. Vincent, is a volcano. 1
 On the western shore of North America are 2 volcanoes. 2
 Among the New Hebrides on Tanna is a burning
 summit. 1
 On Amattafoa is a volcano. 1
 In Lycia, a province of Asia Minor, are several vol-
 canoes. 6*
- The Lindsung in China pours forth cinders, ashes and
 flames. 1
 Near the city of Susa in Persia are 15 burning hills. 15
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----|
| Copiapo, | } are volcanoes of Chili. In the province
are two more. | 14 |
| Coquinibo, | | |
| Ligua, | | |
| Peteroa, | | |
| Chillan, | | |
| Antoco, | | |
| Notuco, | | |
| Anonimo, | | |
| Villarica, | | |
| Osorno, | | |
| Guananea, | } volcanoes of Peru. Between Catopaxi
and the south Sea, are 40 volcanoes
incessantly blazing. | 1 |
| Kechucavi, | | |
| Orizaba, | | |
| Sotara, | | |
| Pichincha, | | |
| Cargaviraso, | | |
| Sinchonalagon, | | |
| Quinistatac, | | |
| Sangai, | | |
| Illinika, | | |
| Antisarigha, | | |
| Cagambeoron, | | |
| Cimborazo, | | |
| Popocatepetl, | | |
| Cheke Putina, | | |
| Tunguragua, | | |
| Purace, | | |
| Catopaxi, | | |
| Duida is a volcano of South America. | | |

St. Clement, in lat. 46° S. in South America, is a volcano. 1	
(In South America are 56 volcanoes. 501)	
On Barren island, in the Andeman group, is a furious volcano. 1	
Among the Azores are several volcanoes. 3*	
Upon Onoolashka are too burning mountains. 2	
Near Burlington bay, North America, is a volcanic mountain. 1	
On St. Lucia is a volcano. 1	
On Java are several. 4*	
Several mountains of Dominica are volcanic, and discharge vast quantities of burning sulphur. 3*	
On the island of Amsterdam are six volcanoes. 6	
In Gaudaloupe are a number. 3*	
On the island of Borneo are many volcanoes. 7	
In the Andreonoffshi group of isles are two. 2	
Among the isles of New-Britain, several have volcanoes. 6*	
Among the Celebezan isles are a number of volcanoes. 7*	
Upon the isle of Gonong is a burning mountain. 1	
Guatimala, } Orisaba, } Popacatepee, } are volcanoes of Mexico. 5 Iztaihuatl, } Varru, }	
Ea Sabza is a volcano, which sends forth smoke, ashes, stones and flames. 1	

Whole number 179

* The exact number of those with this mark (*) has not been mentioned by writers, or is not recollected with certainty.

A table showing the height of the principal mountains of the world above the level of the sea.

In Europe the Puy-De-Dome, France, 4902 feet ; Mount d'Or, 6288 ; Mount Cantal, 5958 ; Mount Ventoux, 6216 ; Canigou in the Pyrenees, 8652 ; Saint Barthelemi, 7104 ; Saint Bernard, Savoy, 7644 ; Mount Serene, 7698 ; Mount Tourne, 10,098 ; Argentiére, 12,564 ; Mont Blanc, 14,282 ; St. Gothard, Switzerland, 9900 ; Mount Pilate, 8416 ; Mount Senis, 8670 ; Grimselberg, 15,234 ; Schrekhorn, 16,344 ; Finsteraarhorn, 14,116 ; Jungfrauhorn, 13,730 ; Mouch, 13,510 ; Eiger, 13,086 ; Wetterhorn, 12,217 ; All Els, 12,194 ; Frau, 12,153 ; Doldenhorn, 12,037 ; Etna, Sicily, 10,032 ; Quito-Capilate, S. America, 10,242 ;

El Corason, 14,820; Cotacatche, 15,420; Ek-Atlas, 16,380; Noyamble-orcu, 18,180; Pichincha, 15,940; Cargavi-raso, 14,700; Sinchonagon, 15,420; Sangai, 16,080; Illinika, 16,302; Catopaxi, 18,890; Antifano, 19,150; Cagambeoran, 18,180; Cimbrazo, 21,030; Itacacihinatl, 15,700; Popocatepetl, 17,735; Tunguragua, 16,500; Orizaba, 17,390; Peak of Teneriffe, island of Africa, 11,424; Mona Roa, island of Owhyhee, 12,000; Mona Koah, 12,000; * Killington peak, Vermont, 3679; Monadnock, New-Hampshire, 3254; Mount Washington 6,234.

At the height of 13,800 feet above the level of the sea, no vegetation ever appears; at the height of 14,604 feet the snow never melts at any time of the year, even under the equator.

The largest rivers in the world, measured from their sources without regarding their numerous windings.

The Amazon of South America, the largest river in the world, is 3000 miles in length.

The Nile of Africa has a course of 4700 miles.

The Mississippi is the largest river of North America; its course is south; its length 3000 miles.

The St. Lawrence is the second river of North America. Its course from the head of lake Superior is 2500 miles.

The Kian-Ku, in China, is 2200 miles long.

The Rio de la Plata, in South America, is 1900 miles in length.

The Danube, in Europe, has a course of 1030 miles.

The Wolga, a river of Russia, is 1700 miles in length.

The Ganges, a river of India, has a course of 1400 miles.

The Euphrates, in Asia, is 1400 miles in its course.

The Ob, in Asiatic Russia, has a course of 1900 miles.

The Jeneseia in the same country is 1750 miles in length.

* Encyclopædia, and Cyclopædia.

Population of the world, according to the latest and most correct information.

Europe	179,665,000
Asia	524,000,000
Africa	34,000,000
America	20,000,000
Polynesia & Australasia	500,000
	758,665,000,*

Of these probably, 80,000,000 may be Mahometans
 470,000,000 - - - - - Pagans
 204,992,421 - - - - - Christians

Scattered among these may be four millions of Jews,
 "who are not reckoned among the nations."

Numb. xxiii. 9.

A TABLE,

Showing in geographical miles the length of a degree of longitude at each degree of latitude from the equator to each pole.

Deg. of lat.	Miles.	100ths.	Deg. of lat.	Miles.	100ths.	Deg. of lat.	Miles.	100ths.	Deg. of lat.	Miles.	100ths.	Deg. of lat.	Miles.	100ths.
1	59	96	19	56	73	37	47	92	55	34	41	73	17	54
2	59	94	20	56	38	38	47	28	56	33	55	74	16	53
3	59	92	21	56	00	39	46	62	57	32	67	75	15	52
4	59	86	22	55	63	40	46	00	58	31	79	76	14	51
5	59	77	23	55	23	41	45	28	59	30	90	77	13	50
6	59	67	24	54	81	42	44	95	60	30	00	78	12	48
7	59	56	25	54	38	43	43	88	61	29	04	79	11	45
8	59	40	26	54	00	44	43	16	62	28	17	80	10	42
9	59	20	27	53	44	45	42	43	63	27	24	81	09	38
10	59	08	28	53	00	46	41	68	64	26	30	82	8	35
11	58	89	29	52	48	47	41	00	65	25	36	83	7	34
12	58	68	30	51	96	48	40	15	66	24	41	84	6	28
13	58	46	31	51	43	49	39	36	67	23	45	85	5	23
14	58	22	32	50	68	50	38	57	68	22	48	86	4	18
15	58	00	33	50	32	51	37	73	69	21	51	87	3	14
16	57	60	34	49	74	52	37	00	70	20	52	88	2	9
17	57	30	35	49	15	53	36	18	71	19	54	89	1	5
18	57	34	36	48	54	54	35	26	72	18	55	90	0	2

*See Encyclopedia, Scott, Cottineu, Davis, Pinkerton, Goldsmith, &c.

ANCIENT AND MODERN NAMES OF COUNTRIES, &c.

<i>Ancient names.</i>	<i>Modern names.</i>
<i>Albion or Britannia,</i>	Britain.
<i>Cambria,</i>	Wales.
<i>Caledonia,</i>	Scotland.
<i>Hibernia or Ierne,</i>	Ireland.
<i>Scandinavia,</i>	Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Lapland.
<i>Chersonesus Cimbrica,</i>	Jutland.
<i>Sarmatia,</i>	Poland, Prussia, Russia, in Europe, and Siberia.
<i>Germania,</i>	Germany and Bohemia.
<i>Gallia or Gaul,</i>	France, Switzerland, Netherlands, and United Provinces.
<i>Helvetia,</i>	Switzerland.
<i>Belgium,</i>	Netherlands.
<i>Rhetia,</i>	Country of the Grisons.
<i>Noricum,</i>	Austria.
<i>Hispantia or Iberia,</i>	Spain and Portugal.
<i>Lusitania,</i>	Portugal.
<i>Italia or Hesperia,</i>	Italy.
<i>Liguria,</i>	Genoese Republic.
<i>Æolian islands,</i>	Isles of Lipari.
<i>Pannonia,</i>	Hungary proper.
<i>Illyricum,</i>	Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia.
<i>Dacia,</i>	Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.
<i>Mæsia,</i>	Bulgaria and Servia.
<i>Thracia or Thrace,</i>	Romania.
<i>Græcia or Greece,</i>	Macedonia, Thessaly, Albania, Livadia, and the Morea.
<i>Peloponnesus,</i>	The Morea.
<i>Chersonesus taurica,</i>	Crimea.
<i>Asia Minor</i>	Natolia, which comprehends
<i>Mysia, Troas, Æolis, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Isauria, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Armenia Minor, Pontus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Galata, and Phrygia Magna.</i>	

Ancient names.

Phenicia,
Chaldea,
Mesopotamia,
Assyria,
Media,
Parthia,
Sogdiana,
Crete,
Eubaa,
Melita,
Sicilia,
Panormus,
Byzantium,
Numidia,
Mauritania,
Jerusalem,

Modern names.

Part of Syria.
 Irac-Arabia.
 Diarbec.
 Curdistan.
 Aderbeitzan.
 Irac-Agemi.
 Usbec Tartary.
 Candia.
 Negropont.
 Malta.
 Sicily.
 Palermo.
 Constantinople.
 Kingdom of Algiers.
 Empire of Morocco.
 Cudsembarie.

RIVERS, SEAS, &c.

Ancient names.

Rha.
Tanais,
Borysthenes,
Danubius, or Ister,
Padus or Eridanus,
Rubicon,
Rhodanus,
Rhenus,
Iberus,
Adriatic sea,
Egean sea,
Helleasont,
Propontis,
Thracian Bosphorus,
Euxine sea,
Cimmerian Bosphorus,
Palus Maotis,
Riphaean mountains,

Modern names.

The Wolga.
 The Don.
 The Dnieper.
 The Danube.
 The Po.
 The Fiumicino.
 The Rhone.
 The Rhine.
 The Ebro.
 The gulf of Venice.
 The Archipelago.
 Strait of the Dardanelles.
 Sea of Marmora.
 Strait of Constantinople.
 Black sea.
 Strait of Caffa.
 Sea of Asoph.
 Oural mountains.

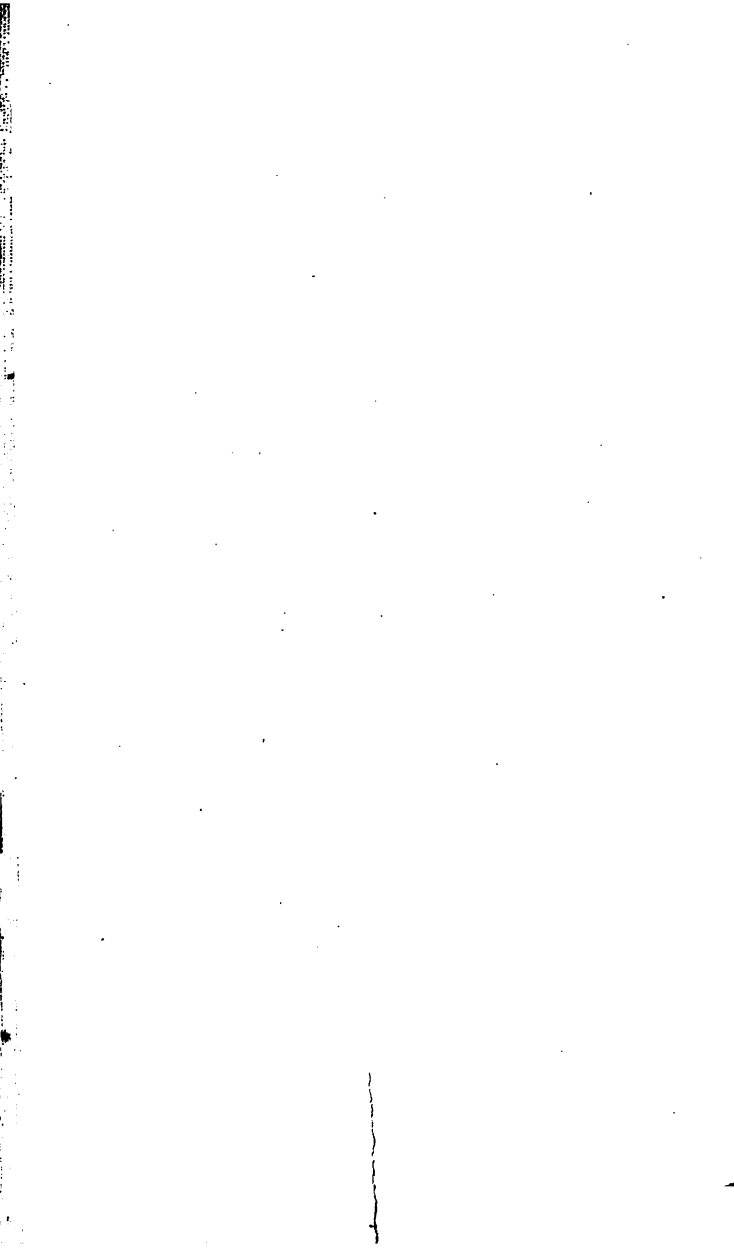
To give the Pupil a general idea of the relative distances of the following places, they are measured on the globe in a direct line from Boston.

Havanna	1380 miles,	Southerly.
Mexico	2040 ———	Southwesterly,
Lima	3000 ———	—————
Rio de Janeiro	4020 ———	—————
Caraccas	1980 ———	—————
New Orleans	1260 ———	—————
Cairo	4500 ———	Southeasterly.
Ispahan	4900 ———	—————
Calcutta	5400 ———	—————
Jerusalem	4800 ———	—————
Constantinople	4140 ———	—————
Rome	3540 ———	—————
Paris	2880 ———	—————
Lisbon	2400 ———	—————
Madrid	2820 ———	—————
Stockholm	3240 ———	Northeasterly.
Copenhagen	3120 ———	—————
London	2820 ———	—————
Petersburg	3600 ———	—————

FINIS.







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